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OF

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The Westminster Papers.

1st MAY, 1878.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

A REVIEW of the past month, although it shows that the practise of Chess is extending in all countries, is, nevertheless, barren of exciting incident, either at home or abroad. In London there have been the usual matches between the suburban clubs and a blindfold performance by Mr. Blackburne, and the month has been further signalised by the conclusion of the great handicap tourney at the City Club. In the beginning of the month a banquet, attended by many London notabilities, was held at the house of the well-known amateur, Mr. C. G. Gumpel, when "Mephisto," the new mechanical Chess player, made his first appearance in our petty burgh. There should also be mentioned, to be sure, as an incident of the month, that elaborate advertising medium, the University Chess match.

A banquet followed the match, and there were some very entertaining post-prandial utterances upon the occasion. The Secretary of the St. George's Chess Club—of whom, without the slightest desire to be offensive, it may be said that he is nothing else—posed in the character of an "English gentleman," and presenting to his hearers "an honest and impartial writer," accused, in effect, the great body of London Chess journalists of being neither the one nor the other. To a certain extent the sentiments inspired by an abundant dinner should be received with indulgence, and we have therefore no intention of ascribing to this vixenish abuse of "the greater portion of the metropolitan Chess press," an importance to which neither the speaker nor the occasion present the shadow of a claim. It is necessary, however, since they have been published elsewhere, to place on record our flat contradiction of Mr. Minchin's accusations, and of all that his very intemperate language implied.

In the provinces the Chess season is evidently drawing to a close, matches and tournies being this month conspicuous by their absence. From the *Derbyshire Gazette* we learn that Mr. Cook, the author of the "Synopsis of the Chess Openings," visited Burton and played ten games simultaneously against that number of members of the Trinity Church Institute Chess Club, winning seven games and losing three. The cup, presented by Mr. Macfarlane, the president of the Glasgow Chess Club, for competition among the members, has been won by Mr. Jenkins, of the *Glasgow Herald*, and another competition is being arranged which will be open to all Glasgow players. From Ayr we have a lively Chess column in the *Argus* and *Express* of that town. The *Hull Miscellany*, a weekly periodical, contains articles upon Chess and Draughts, edited by Mr. J. Crake. We shall quote, next month, a problem with poetic solution by Mr. E. Freeborough. For the following account of Chess in Hull we are indebted to Mr. Crake.

Chess affairs in Hull have not been so brisk during the past season as heretofore, the chief events having been the Championship Tourney at the Church Institute, the first prize in which was carried off by Mr. R. H. Philip, and three matches played by that Club. The first against the Grimsby Club, was gained by the Institute team, but they suffered a crushing defeat from the Old Club shortly afterwards, the score being: Hull Club, 11; Church Institute, 4. Nothing daunted, however, the latter again challenged their conquerors and succeeded in making

a respectable stand, being only defeated by the odd game. In the interval the Hull Club had also easily disposed of the Grimsby team, the latter, however, being minus two of their strongest players, Messrs. Skipworth and Parker.

Mr. Miles' revised and enlarged edition of Chess gems is in the press and will shortly be published. Subscribers in advance of publication can obtain the book for twelve shillings and sixpence, after publication the price will be fifteen shillings. An admirable feature of the new edition will be the arrangement of the problems in the order of their composition, so that the reader can trace the progress of each composer in his art. Mr. Miles' enterprise deserves the support of the Chess community and we hope to hear it has been liberally accorded to him.

From America we have received this month the first number of a new series of the *American Chess Journal*, a goodly promise of what is in store for subscribers in the future. The title page excels anything we have ever seen for neatness and originality of design, and is itself worth the year's subscription of three dollars, and the contents of the number are worthy of the distinguished names editorially associated with the new adventure. The number opens with a portrait of Captain Mackenzie, which it seems but faint praise to qualify as life-like. An adaptation of a story from the old "Palamede," *La Tour d'Email*, is begun, and Chess news, problems, and games make np a highly interesting number. Altogether we congratulate our cousins upon being so well represented among "the monthlies," and Messrs. Loyd, Mackenzie, and Mason upon the production of a high-class magazine. From this number we extract the two fine positions appended. They are the composition of Mr. Charles A. Gilberg, of Brooklyn, and gained the first prize in the *Danbury News* tourney.

very neat
1 K to Q4
anything

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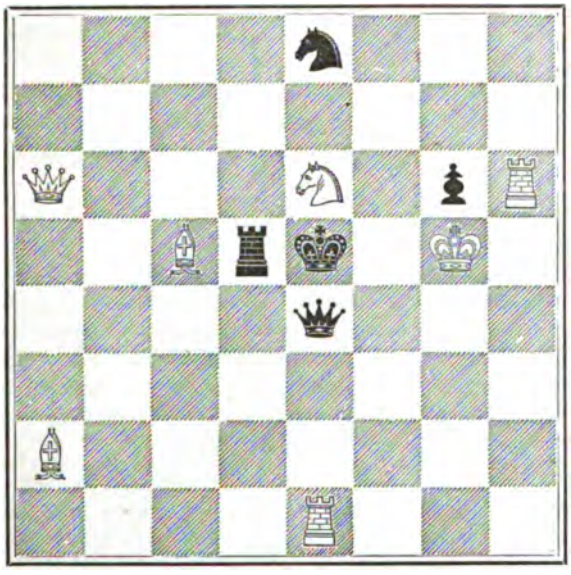

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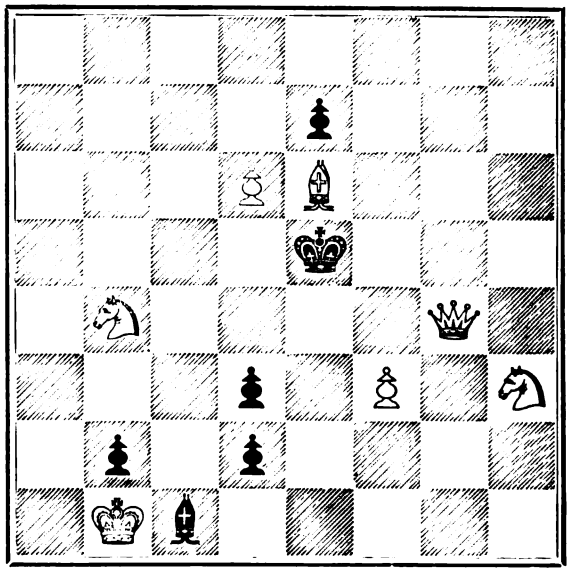


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Hartford has again two Chess columns, the *Sunday Globe* having resumed the publication of games, problems, and Chess intelligence. Our old friend, the *Hartford Times*, published last month a sketch of the late Mr. Cochrane's career, written by Mr. Taylor, in a pleasantly enthusiastic style, worthy of the subject.

Forest and Stream is giving a series of the Chess openings, translated from the *Haudbuch*, a very useful work indeed, and one for which Mr. Kimbel deserves the thanks of all English-speaking amateurs.

From France we have intelligence that the arrangements for the congress in June are progressing satisfactorily. The London players having for the most part little time to spare from their business engagements, express some fear that the condition requiring two games to be played by each competitor will have the effect of unduly prolonging the tourney. They are in favour of a single game pool, and that the play should continue from day to day until the termination of the contest. We are authorised to state that the views of the English players will receive favourable attention from the committee of the congress, and we recommend them, therefore, to com-

municate their wishes to the secretary, M. Camille Morel, 38 Rue Laborde, Paris. The prizes in the first-class tourney will be as follows:—First: A work of art from the Sevres manufactory, of the estimated value of 5,000 francs, with 1,000 francs in cash. Second: A work of art from the Sevres manufactory, of the estimated value of 1,900 francs, with 600 francs in cash. The third and fourth prizes will be given in money only, and will be 1,200 francs and 600 francs respectively. The play in this tourney will commence on the 17th June, at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, and we may add here that the above prizes are the least that will be offered to the competitors. If the committee receive a larger amount of subscription than is at present anticipated, the value of the prizes will be augmented accordingly. The problem tourney in connection with this meeting requires that the problems from English composers shall be sent with the usual conditions of sealed envelope and mottoes to M. Camille Morel on or before the 1st August next. The problems to be original, and in two, three, four, and five moves; one of each. In the end game tourney three positions are to be contributed, and the award of the prizes, the value of which will be as large as the funds in hand permit, will be made in January, 1879.

A tourney of the members of the Augustea Chess Club is being played at the Cafe Koenig, Dresden, and it is announced that the annual meeting of the West Deutsche Chess Association will be held at Frankfort on the 28th, 29th, and 30th July.

The City of London Handicap has come to an end with the following result. First prize Mr. Potter Class 1; Second prize Mr. Eschwege Class 3; third prize Mr. Walthew class 4; fourth prize Mr. Heywood class 3. In chronicling the conclusion of this monster tourney of 64 entries, we must congratulate the honorary Secretary, Mr. H. F. Down, upon the success of the affair in every respect, whether regard be had to the extraordinarily large number of combatants whom he persuaded to enter, or to the smoothness, despatch, harmony, and good feeling which have characterised the contest from first to last.

On the 5th ulto., Mr. Blackburne played a blindfold match at the Railway Clearing House Club, Seymour Street, Euston Square. His opponents were the following eight members, namely, Messrs. Knight, Tarrant, Hill, Hoare, Kindell, junr., Eades, Tuckfield, and Underdown. Mr. Hill succeeded in defeating the blindfold player, and Mr. Kindell, junr. secured a draw, but the other six gentlemen lost. The game with Mr. Hill, who is the strongest player of the Railway Clearing House Club, is a remarkably fine specimen of Mr. Blackburne's blindfold skill. We publish same in this number.

On the 8th ulto., a contest took place between the City of London and Jewish Chess Clubs. By the terms of the challenge, only the first class experts of the former were excluded, and there were to be eight players on each side. A challenge of this kind might seem to forecast a certain win for the City Club. Very different however were the anticipations of those who knew how certainly the Jewish Club would produce its best men, and how unlikely it was that any similar cohesive spirit would be shown on the other side. If the truth may be told, and we think it generally may, club loyalty does not, as a rule, co-exist with Chess strength. A fourth or fifth class player may confidently be relied upon to fight for his club when appealed to, but let him get stronger, so as to be classed among third and second rates, then self sufficiency sets in. His own reputation is much in his eyes, and the reputation of his club very little. For some reason or other, it is not so with the strong experts of the Aldgate Club, and perhaps racial sympathies may supply an explanation. Anyhow, they were able to bring down a team comprising all their strongest players, while the exertions of the City Secretary to bring his own best men to the scratch were altogether unavailing. He was unable to secure the services of even one second class player, nor had even a sufficiency of weak third rates, so that he himself, instead of superintending operations, had to supply one gap, and a member of the fourth class, casually present, was put in to fill another. The following is a list of the two teams with the score they made. Mr. Baxter was altogether overmatched by Mr. Gunzberg, and had it not been for the highly creditable struggle made by Messrs. Stevens and Beardsell against their very strong opponents, the victory achieved by the Jewish Club would have been attended with a much larger majority for them. As it was they won 8 games to 5, with three draws.

Jewish Club.	Won.	City of London.	Won.	Draws.
Mr. Gunzberg	2	Mr. Baxter	0	0
„ Mocatta	—	„ Stevens	—	2
„ Frankenstein	1	„ Beardsell	1	0
„ L. Cohen	2	„ Delannoy	0	0
„ Pfahl	0	„ Block	1	1
„ Herzfeld	0	„ Blunt	2	0
„ Harris	1	„ H. F. Down	1	0
„ Hausmeister	2	„ Long	0	0
	8		5	3

Eighteen or twenty of the *habitués* of the Chess-room of the People's Café Company, Ludgate Circus, have

formed themselves into the nucleus of a club, under the name of the Ludgate Circus Chess Club. At a preliminary meeting on April 18th a code of rules was adopted, Mr. G. Walpole was appointed Secretary, and Mr. G. Chaloner, F.C.S., was elected Treasurer. An adjourned meeting will be held at the Café on May 2nd, at 7.30 p.m., for the election of a committee, and to make any other necessary arrangement for fairly starting the Club. The manager of the Café has offered ample facilities; there will probably be two nights' play weekly; the subscription is to be five shillings per annum, and an entrance fee of the same amount will be imposed upon players who defer joining the Club until the autumn. We wish the new Club all success, and have no doubt it will be cordially welcomed into the harmonious circle of Metropolitan Chess Associations.

The Sixth Annual Chess encounter between Oxford and Cambridge, came off on the 11th ulto., at the Saint George's Club. Play commenced at about two o'clock and terminated at half-past six, p.m., by which time Cambridge had won ten games to one. There was also an unfinished *partie*, and this was credited to Oxford. The affair excited very little interest among the members of the Saint George's Club itself, and none at all in other Chess circles. For a good part of the afternoon the room wherein the match took place was almost barren of spectators. We, who make this statement upon the faith of our own personal observation, have read with no surprise other and very different reports that have been published. Taking the aspect of the room at its best, namely, towards the end of the contest, there could not have been even thirty spectators present, while during the earlier part of the afternoon, if we exclude scorers and officials, there was not more than an average of one spectator for each board. In the days when the City of London Club were the hosts of the University teams, as many as from 500 to 600 persons attended on each occasion to witness what was then felt to be an interesting event. Now it is very much otherwise, and no amount of mock hubbub or grotesque exaggerations can avail to conceal an obvious fact. We have neither space nor inclination for an explanation as to how the cold indifference of the Chess public has been brought about, and indeed that is a matter for the consideration of the University players themselves. We are not their keepers, and we imagine it would be for their benefit if they had no keeper. After the termination of the match the two teams were entertained at a dinner given to them by the St. George's Club, and thereat a singular exhibition of bad taste took place, in the shape of a wild and virulent attack made by Mr. J. I. Minchin upon this and other journals, comprising, to use his own words, "the greater portion of the metropolitan Chess press." It may be objected that Mr. Minchin did not mention names and, in fact, that objection has been put forward by persons of a Coriolanus turn of mind, save that, to do the turncoat Roman justice, he, at least, did not abjectly worship while assisting his country's foe. However, such evasions are nothing to us. Mr. Minchin's meaning was well understood, and were he of any authority in the Chess world we might condescend to answer him. However, he has never shone either as a player or writer, or in any other way. He is simply the secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, and we take upon ourselves to dissever that old and respectable association from the action of their official in this matter—we do not consider them to be in anyway responsible for it. In putting Mr. Minchin aside we may just demur to one assertion of his. He claimed to make his ill-mannered and unfair attack in the character of an "English gentleman." It would be as easy to eat a mutton chop in the character of a vegetarian.

On the 1st ult. a crowded meeting of the members of the various local metropolitan Chess bodies took place at Mouflet's Hotel. Among the clubs officially represented by their secretaries were the following, viz :—Jewish Institute, Mr. D. Moses; Bermondsey Club, Mr. Barker; Railway Clearing House, Mr. Tarrant; Athenæum, Mr. Thompson; Excelsior, Mr. Wilson; Kentish Town, Mr. Rendell; Eclectic, Mr. G. H. Gibbs; Shaftesbury, Mr. Barber; Peckham Mutuals, Mr. Woodward; Gresham, Mr. Penprase; Ibis, Mr. Schooling, and others. The chair was taken by Mr. Gastineau at seven o'clock, and after the discussion of many motions, with strings of amendments, every one present being apparently much in earnest, certain resolutions were carried, the effect thereof being that the confederation of the various local metropolitan clubs was resolved upon, under the title of the Metropolitan Chess Association. The new body will be upheld financially by a subscription of one half-guinea per annum from each club, and officially by an executive, consisting of a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, two secretaries, and a committee of delegates, one to be sent by each of the constituent clubs. It is from this delegated body that the two secretaries are to be chosen. Certain other business was transacted, and we may mention the unanimous, not to say enthusiastic, election of Mr. G. W. Medley as president. He will have the efficient aid of Messrs. Baxter and Gastineau, who were elected to, and have accepted the office of, vice-presidents. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up rules, and they met for that purpose on the 10th ult. Such resolutions as they may ultimately come to will, of course, have to be confirmed by the general body of members, and when that is done we presume the new association will at once set to work to justify its existence. Its main object will necessarily be to awaken a spirit of co-operation and unity amongst the clubs from whom it springs. It starts into being to support their interests, but we hope will not do so in any narrow spirit. The cause of Chess and the interest of Chess institutions should seem well capable of being harmonised; yet we imagine there are some who look upon them as mutually inimical. Chess is nothing if not catholic, and a Chess vestry would be a very poor institution. We trust, therefore, to see the new association stand up as well for the

game as for the clubs who practise the game. By so acting it may acquire a more than local reputation, and in time occupy a very important position in the Chess world. We may add that the secretaries *pro tem* are Messrs. Wilson and Rendell, to whom any club or Chess player desiring further information should apply.

The Handicap Tourney at the Ladies College, Little Queen Street, Holborn, resulted in the victory of Mrs. Down, who we are informed has since made a present of the prize, a Chess board and men, to the College Chess Club. Miss Florence Down came in second, while the eight masculine combatants were nowhere in particular, and thus the gloomy apprehensions in their regard to which we gave expression last month are fully verified. Our lady readers, if we have any lady readers, may find it worth their while to take note of the fact that the College Chess Club is for players of both sexes, and there is the further advantageous item to be considered, namely, that the chances will always be fifty to one or thereabouts against any gentlemen being allowed to carry off prizes in the tourneys. They may, and in fact it will be considered their bounden duty to enter, so as to swell the entrance fees, but as to winning anything, why the handicapper will have something to say about that. We understand the College Chess Club already contains thirty members.

Information reached us just after we had gone to press last month of a match which took place on the 13th and 20th of March between the Beckenham and Sydenham Institutes, which was won by Beckenham, with a score of 12 games to 4, and 3 draws. The play of both evenings was to constitute one match, and the ballotting for pairs is shown in the following score list :—

Beckenham Institute.	Won.	Sydenham Institute.	Won.	Drawn.
Mr. Neat	0	Mr. Jackson	3	1
„ Morrison	3	„ Dobinson	0	0
„ Cockle	3	„ Davy	0	1
„ Foskett	3	„ Goodwin	1	0
„ Payne	2	„ Heading	0	0
„ Bruce	1	„ Pepper	0	1
	12		4	3

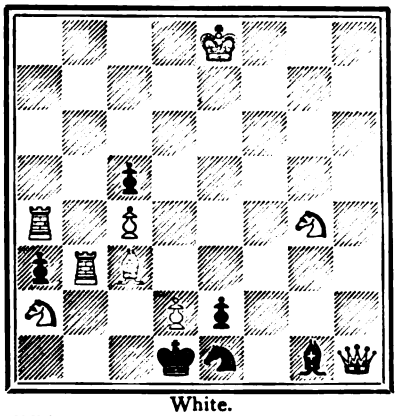
The summer vacations at the various local Metropolitan Clubs have now commenced, and we shall hear no more of their victories or defeats until next autumn. We have received the report of the Jewish Chess Club, and learn therefrom that this body of strong players is now in the third year of its existence. The present President is Mr. Louis Cohen, B.A., and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. David Moses, to whose energetic labours the important position attained by the Club is undoubtedly in great part attributable. The report dwells with legitimate gratification upon various items of success, most of which have been chronicled from time to time in our columns. We find mention made of several exhibitions of blindfold play. The name of the performer is not stated, but we suppose it would be Mr. L. Cohen, B.A., of whose skill in that line we have heard. The record of the doings of the Athenæum Club during the season now closed shows that they have played 22 matches, whereof they won 15, lost 6, and drew 1. The success attained by them is most creditable, but still more so is the fact of their having played such a number of matches. The spirit of the now defunct, but once virile, Endeavour Club has evidently entered into the Athenæum.

The contest between Mr. Thorold and Miss Rudge has not yet come to a conclusion. The lady player has won nine games and lost ten, with no draws. To save the match she must now win two successive games and we are afraid this is not to be expected. A match has been arranged between Messrs. Potter and Heywood, at the alternate odds of Knight and Pawn and two moves, beginning with the heavier concession. Three games have already been played, two at the Knight, which were won by Mr. Potter, and one at Pawn and two moves, this being drawn. A number of games have been played in the Third Class Even Tourney at the City Club, Mr. Bensheim heads the list, and that he will win the first prize seems almost a certainty. Of all the young City players Mr. Bensheim displays the most promise, and it is therefore a matter of regret that in order to play at a more paying game than Chess he is about to leave England and take up his residence in a distant part of the world, where we imagine he will find few foemen worthy of his steel.

THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

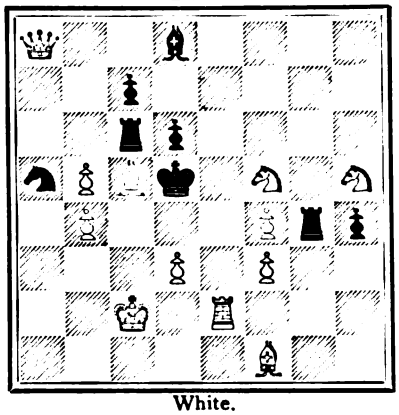
Femme Suis rien ne puis.

No. 1015
Black.



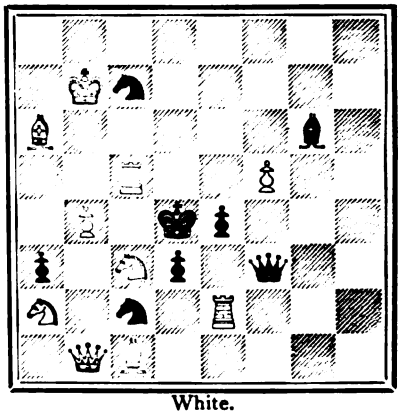
White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1016
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

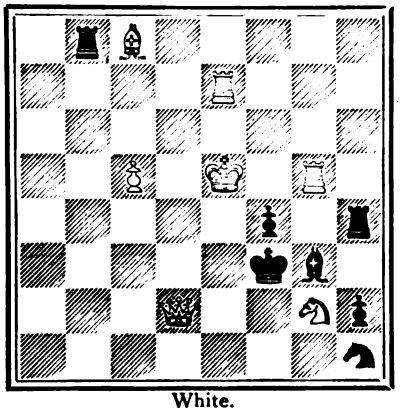
No. 1017
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

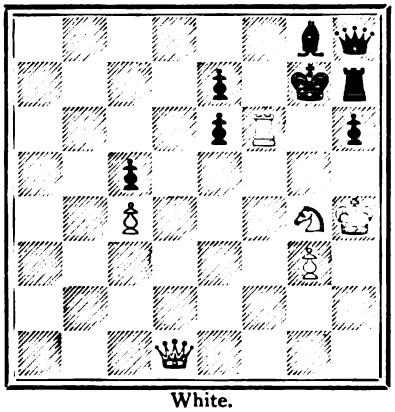
Nec Male notus eques.

No. 1018
Black.



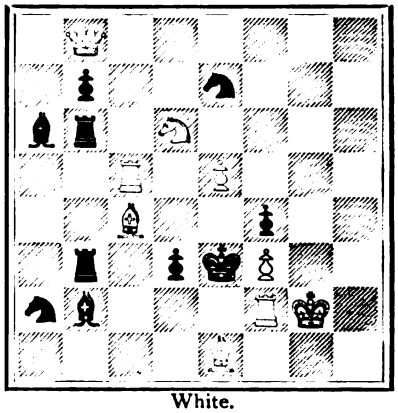
White.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1019
Black.



White.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

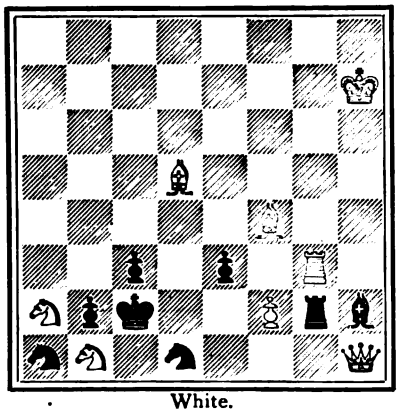
No. 1020
Black.



White.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

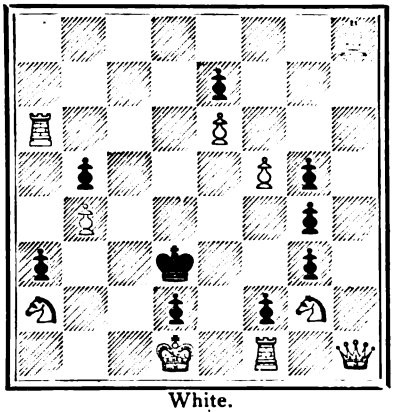
Les Morts Vont Vite.

No. 1021
Black.



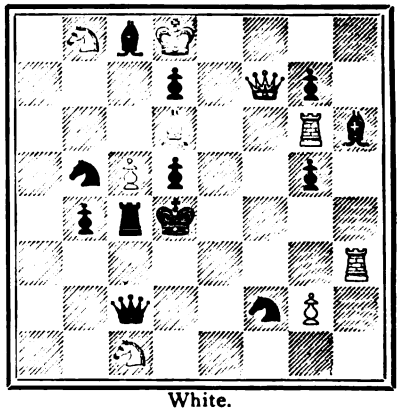
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 1022
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1023
Black.



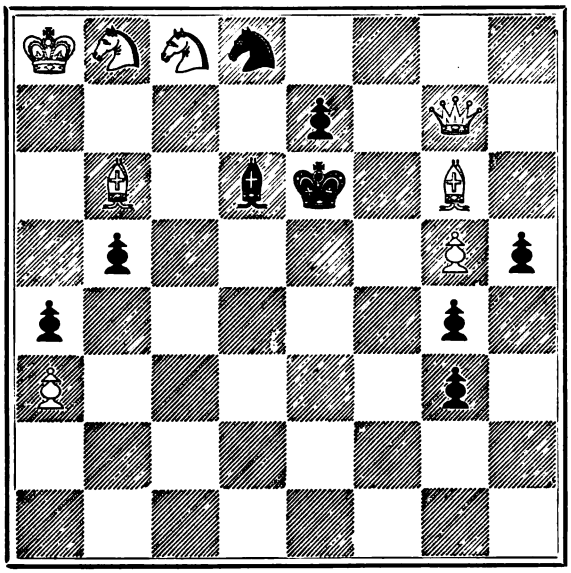
White.
White to play and mate in four moves.

6

PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM No. 1024.—By J. BERGER.

BLACK.

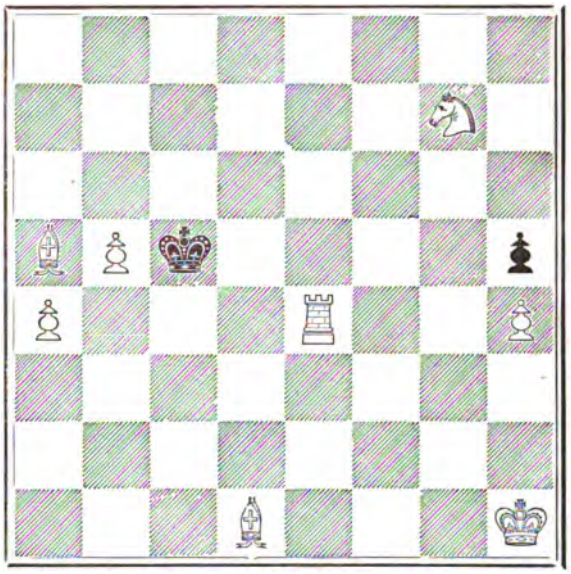


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 1025.—By J. E. VERNON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 1026.—By R. BRAUNE.

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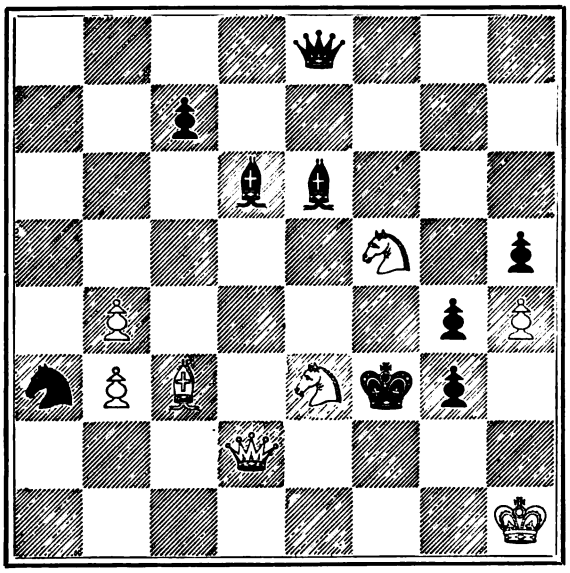

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 1027.—By CHARLES A. GILBERG.

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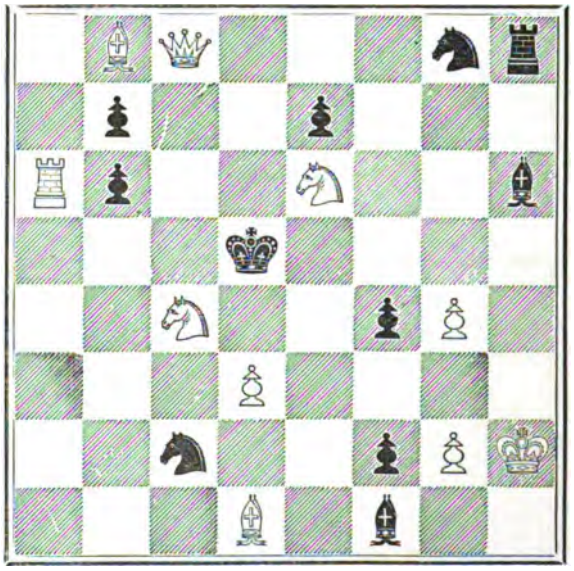

WHITE.

White to play and compel Black to mate in four moves.

PROBLEMS.

Carry R to KB 6 anything

PROBLEM No. 1028.—By J. E. VERNON.

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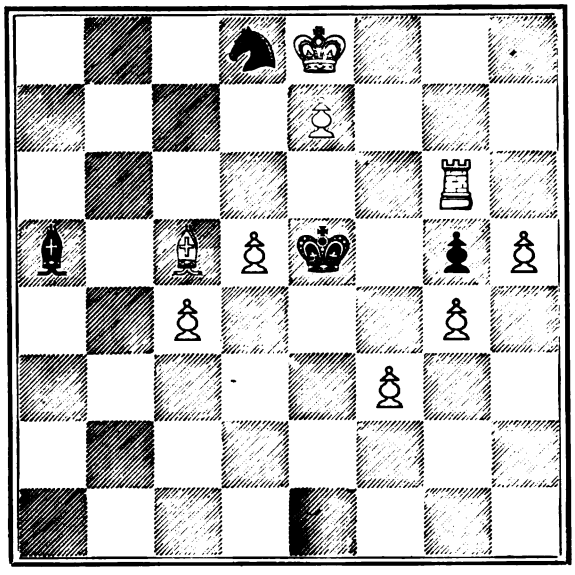
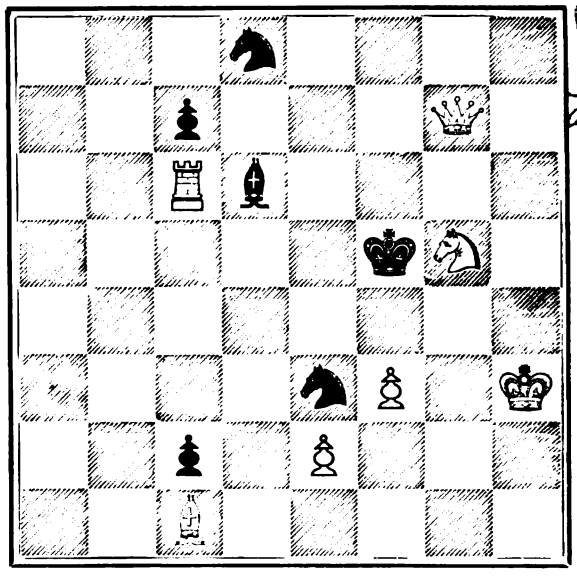


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1029.—By D. W. CLARK, of Siberia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1030.—By G. J. SLATER.

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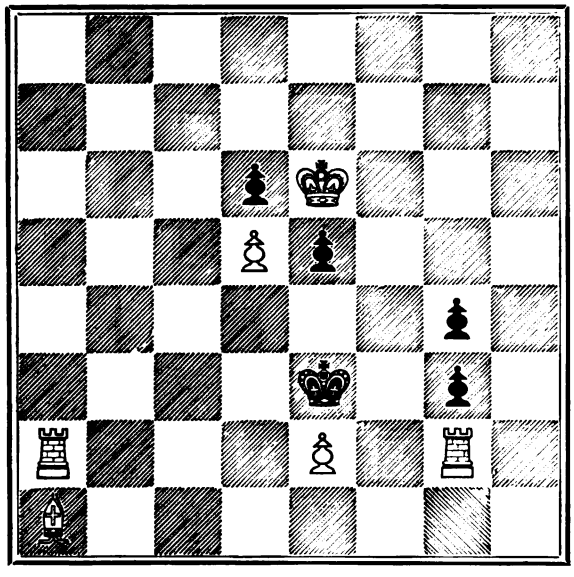
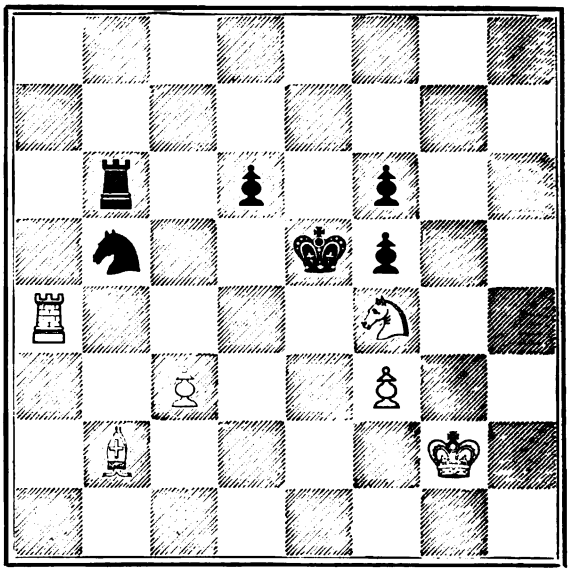


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 1031.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. Potter.

GAME 61.

The following two games were played in Mr. Blackburne's blindfold match against eight members of the Railway Clearing House Chess Club, on the 5th ultimo.

Centre Counter Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. Blackburne.	Mr. W. J. J. Knight.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P takes P	2 Q takes P
3 Q Kt to B 3	3 Q to Q sq
4 P to Q 4	4 K Kt to B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 P to K 3
6 Kt to B 3	6 P to B 3
7 Castles	7 B to Q 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 Q Kt to Q 2
9 R to K sq	9 Q to B 2
10 Kt to K 2	10 P to K R 3 (a)
11 B to R 4	11 Kt to R 4
12 P to B 4	12 P to K Kt 4 (b)
13 B to Kt 3	13 Kt takes B
14 R P takes Kt (c)	14 Kt to B 3
15 Kt to B 3	15 P to Kt 3
16 P to Q 5 (d)	16 B to Q 2
17 Kt to Q 4	17 B to K 4
18 P takes B P	18 B takes Kt (e)
19 P takes B ch	19 Q takes P
20 B to B 2	20 Castles K R
21 Kt to K 4	21 Kt takes Kt
22 R takes Kt	22 Q R to Q sq
23 Q to R 5	23 B to Kt 2
24 Q R to K sq	24 K R to K sq
25 P to B 4	25 P to Kt 5
26 K to R 2 (f)	26 R to Q B sq (g)
27 P to K B 5	27 Q to Q 7 (h)
28 R takes Kt P (i)	28 P takes P
29 Q takes B P	29 K to B sq
30 R takes B	30 K takes R
31 Q to R 7 ch	31 K to B 3
32 R to K B sq ch	32 K to K 4
33 Q to B 5 ch	33 K to Q 3
34 R to Q sq and White wins (j)	

(a) Not having now to fear Kt to K 5 he ought to Castle.

(b) This looks as if he proposed Castling on the Q side, but such an operation will scarcely be safely effected.

(c) Better than taking with the other pawn, and among other reasons because his K R no longer stands on the Bishop's square.

(d) Which frustrates Black's apparent intention of playing B to Kt 2.

(e) If B takes B P, of course R takes B.

(f) That the White forces in any bold undertaking confided to them may not be harassed by any apprehension concerning their monarch's safety.

(g) Intending R to B 4, and trusting thereby to force an exchange of Queens.

(h) Led on by hope, who points smilingly to Kt 4.

(i) A Blackburnian thunderbolt. He leaves a Bishop and a Rook *en prise*, but does not mind. He has the benefit now of his King's snug position.

(j) A splendidly played game this, on the winner's part, and he had no mean opponent in Mr. Knight, who is the strongest player of the Railway Clearing House Club. Why does not some appreciative amateur make a collection of Mr. Blackburne's blindfold brilliants and publish them.

GAME 62.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr Blackburne.	Mr. Underdown.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P (a)	3 P takes P
4 K Kt to B 3	4 K Kt to B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 B to K Kt 5	7 B to K Kt 5
8 Kt to B 3	8 P to B 3 (b)
9 Q to Q 2	9 B takes Kt (c)
10 P takes B	10 Q Kt to Q 2
11 K to R sq	11 Q to B 2
12 R to K Kt sq	12 Kt to R 4
13 B to R 6 (d)	13 B to B 5
14 R takes P ch	14 Kt takes R
15 B takes B	15 Q to Q sq (e)
16 R to K Kt sq	16 Q to B 3
17 B to R 6	17 Q takes P ch
18 R to Kt 2	18 P to B 3
19 B takes Kt	19 K to B 2
20 B to K 2	20 Q to R 6
21 B to Kt 4 and wins.	

(a) I do not remember Mr. Blackburne hitherto continuing, with any other move than 3 Kt to Q B 3, at any rate in his blindfold games.

(b) 8 Kt to B 3, is Black's best, not that the move made is in anyway bad.

(c) Mr. Blackburne likes his pawns doubled in this way, and I notice that his blindfold opponents always gratify him. Apart from the merits of the move itself, I think they would be wise not to give such scope to his ingenuity as is afforded by the possession of the K Kt file. 9 Q Kt to Q 2 would be sound and safe.

(d) I looked on at this game, and thought Kt to K 2 White's best. Mr. Blackburne says no, but I have some doubts upon the matter. However Mr. B. had his eye on one of his felicitous strokes which he conceived, and as the result shews, rightly, would win.

(e) Natural, but not wisest. He should have played 15 Q to Kt 3, and it does not appear that a demonstrable win for White can be discovered afterwards. The key move for Black in certain positions is Q takes Kt P.

GAME 63.

Played in Mr. W. Nash's Correspondence Tourney.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
Rev. T. H. Archdall.	Rev. C. E. Ranken.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to Q 5 (a)
4 Kt takes Kt	4 P takes Kt
5 Castles (b)	5 P to Q B 3
6 B to R 4	6 P to Q 4
7 P takes P	7 Q takes P
8 R to K sq ch	8 B to K 2
9 B to Kt 3	9 Q to Q B 4
10 P to Q 3	10 Kt to B 3
11 Q to K 2	11 B to Kt 5
12 P to K B 3	12 B to R 4
13 B to B 4	13 K to Q 2 (c)
14 Kt to Q 2	14 Q R to K sq
15 Kt to B 4	15 Kt to Q 4
16 Q to Q 2	16 Kt takes B
17 Q takes Kt	17 B to B 3
18 P to Q R 4	18 B to Kt 3
19 P to R 5	19 P to K R 4
20 B to R 2	20 R to K 3 (d)
21 R takes R	21 P takes R
22 P to Q Kt 4 (e)	22 Q to K 2
23 Kt to K 5 ch	23 B takes Kt
24 Q takes B	24 Q to B 3
25 B takes P ch	25 K to K 2
26 Q to B 7 ch (f)	26 K takes B
27 Q takes Q Kt P	27 K to Q 3
28 Q takes R P	28 Q to K 4
29 P to R 6	29 P to R 5 (g)
30 P to R 3	30 B to B 4
31 P to K B 4	31 Q takes P (h)
32 Q to B 5 ch	32 K to Q 2
33 R to K sq	33 B to K 3
34 P to Kt 5	34 Resigns (i)

(a) Disliking, like many others, the Ruy Lopez in its ordinary aspect, I have often adopted this evasive defence. It is not good when properly met.

(b) P to Q 3 is the customary and the best continuation, but the text move has its plausible points.

(c) Early times for the minute gun.

(d) Not at all judicious. R to K 2 would have been satisfactory, the Queen retaking if R takes R.

(e) Strong and immediately profitable.

(f) Bold and possibly analytically justifiable. However there are always adverse chances floating about a long-shot sacrifice, and I dare say a cautious spirit would rather endeavour to win with the extra pawn just gained.

(g) This and the next move are very well conceived.

(h) Mr. Ranken misses the best reply

to White's ingenious *coup*, which was Q to K 6 ch, *e.g.*

	31 Q to K 6 ch
32 K to R sq (best)	32 B to K 3
33 Q takes Kt P	33 B to Q 4
34 Q to K 4 ch	34 Q takes Q
35 P takes Q ch	35 K takes P, &c.

This is merely a specimen variation to give an idea of the main notion. White can play better and especially he would leave the K Kt P alone. Nevertheless, Black with his B at Q 4 must always have some resource.

(i) If 34 Q to Q 3, White can win by 35 Q takes Q ch, K takes Q, 36 R takes B ch, K takes R, 37 P to Kt 6.

GAME 64.

Played in a match between the Jewish and North London Chess Clubs.

Evans Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. MOCATTA.	Mr. LAMB.
Jewish Club.	North London.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes P
5 P to B 3	5 B to R 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 P to Q 3
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Q to B 3
9 P to K 5	9 Q to Kt 3
10 K P takes P	10 P takes Q P
11 P takes P	11 B to Kt 3
12 B to Kt 2	12 B to Q 2 (a)
13 Q Kt to Q 2	13 K Kt to K 2
15 B to Q 3	14 Q to R 4 (b)
15 Kt to B 4	15 Castles K R
16 Kt takes P	16 Kt to R 4 (c)
17 Q to B 2	17 Kt to Q 4
18 Kt to K 5	18 B to K 3
19 Kt to K 4	19 Kt to Kt 5
20 Q to Q 2	20 Kt takes B
21 Q takes Kt	21 Q R to Q sq (d)
22 Q to K Kt 3	22 P to B 4 (e)
23 Kt to Q B 5	23 B to Q 4
24 Kt from B 5 to Q 3	24 Kt to B 3
25 Kt to K B 4	25 Q to R 3
26 Kt takes B	26 R takes Kt
27 Kt takes Kt	27 P takes Kt
28 Q R to Q sq	28 P to B 5
29 Q to B 3	29 Q to B 3
30 K R to K sq	30 K R to Q sq
31 R to K 4	31 B takes P (f)
32 Q R takes B (g)	32 R takes R
33 Q to Kt 3 ch	33 K to B sq
34 B to R 3 ch	34 R from Q 5 to Q 3
35 P to K R 3 (h)	35 P to Kt 4 (i)
36 R to K 6	36 Q to Q 5
37 Q to Kt 4 (j)	Resigns

(a) 12 K Kt to K 2 is better. If then 13 P to Q 5, Kt to R 4, 14 B to Kt 5 ch K to B sq, &c.

(b) He appears to have no better move. Neither Q to K 3, nor P to B 4 are satisfactory.

(c) As a matter of judgment I would prefer B to K 3. The immediate purpose whether of offence or defence is not all that is to be looked to in manipulating a position. Possibilities yet unseen ought to be prepared for.

(d) I have been gazing with some wonder, not very much adulterated with admiration at the cavalry manœuvres which have been taking place on White's part. It seems to me, that they end in nothing. If Black desire a draw P to B 3, forcing the exchange of Queens would give him a good chance of securing same. However, the move made is all right.

(e) P to B 3 is much superior.

(f) Ingenious, but not beneficial. P to Kt 4, threatening P to B 4 his best resource, and a hopeful one too. Moreover, as making room for his King, it would enable the Q P to be taken in some cases.

(g) Correctly played, and as followed up by the next two moves, giving White a decided, though possibly not a decisive advantage.

(h) Through the caprice of the position White has no more forcible continuation at his command. Q to K 6 is met by Q to R 8 ch, followed after R to K sq, by Q to Q 5, while if 35 P to Kt 3, P to Kt 4, 36 R to K 6, Q to R 8 ch, 37 K to Kt 2, Q to Q 5, and again White cannot do much.

(i) Immediately fatal. He should have played R to K sq, as the ultimate result of which he would have Queen and three Pawns, against Queen and four Pawns. Seeing that Black would preserve his important Q R P, his defeat could not be regarded as by any means a foregone conclusion.

(j) Elegant, and very effective, as the opponent at once admits.

GAME 65.

Played in the International Correspondence Tourney between Mr. W. Nash, St. Neots, England, and Mr. J. C. Romeyn, Kingston City, New York.

Four Knights' Game.

White.	Black.
Mr. W. NASH.	Mr. J. C. ROMEYN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Kt to B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to B 4
5 Kt takes P	5 Q to K 2
6 Kt to Q 3	6 Kt takes P
7 Castles	7 Castles (a)
8 Kt takes Kt	8 Resigns

(a) A slip not to have been expected from a player of Mr. Romeyn's strength. His best play was Kt takes Kt, but in any case he must have had the worst of the game.

GAME 66.

Played at the St. George's Chess Club, between Herr Zukertort and the Rev. Professor Wayte.

Allgaier-Kieseritzki.

White.	Black.
Herr. ZUKERTORT.	Professor WAYTE.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to K 5	5 B to Kt 2
6 P to Q 4	6 Kt to KB 3
7 B to B 4	7 Castles (a)
8 Kt to Q B 3	8 P to Q 3
9 Kt takes B P	9 R takes Kt
10 B takes R ch	10 K takes B
11 B takes P	11 K to Kt sq
12 Q to Q 3	12 Kt to B 3
13 Castles K R (b)	13 Kt to K R 4
14 B to Kt 5	14 Q to K sq (c)
15 Kt to Kt 5	15 Q to Q 2
16 Q to B 4 ch	16 K to R sq
17 R to B 7	17 Q to K 3
18 Q to K B sq (d)	18 Kt takes P (e)
19 Kt takes Q B P	19 Kt to K 7 ch
20 Q takes Kt	20 Q takes R
21 Kt takes R	21 P to Kt 3
22 R to K B sq (f)	22 Q to Kt 2
23 Q to Kt 5	23 B to Q 2
24 R to B 7	24 B to Q 5 ch
25 K to R sq	25 Q takes K P (g)
26 R to B 8 ch	26 Kt to Kt 2
27 Q takes B ch (h)	27 K takes R
28 Q takes Q P ch	28 K to B 2
29 Q to Q 7 ch	29 K to Kt 3
30 Q to Q 6 ch	30 Kt to B 3
31 B to Q 2	31 B to K 4
32 Q to Q 3	32 B takes P
33 Kt to B 7	33 K to R 4
34 Q to Kt 5 ch	34 Q to K 4
35 B to B 4	35 Q takes Q
36 Kt takes Q (i)	36 P to Q R 3
37 Kt to B 7	37 P to R 4
38 P to Kt 3	38 B to Q 5
39 Kt to K 6	39 B to B 6
40 B to K 3	40 Kt to Q 4
41 Kt to B 4 ch	41 Kt takes Kt
42 B takes Kt	42 B to Q 5
43 P to R 4	43 K to Kt 3
44 K to Kt 2	44 K to B 4
45 K to B sq	45 P to R 4
46 K to K 2	46 K to K 5

Drawn Game.

(a) By way of variety, I suppose, and possibly enough somewhat tired of P to Q 4.

(b) I feel quite certain that Castling on the Queen's side is preferable, my reason being that White has that way more freedom and safety while Black has a confined position and is reduced to being almost a spectator of his opponent's operations. If then 13 Kt to K R 4, White's reply is 14 B to Kt 5, followed after either Q to Q 2 or B to B 3, by Q to K 3.

(c) Q to Q 2, at once is far superior.

(d) 18 Q takes Q, followed by 19 R takes B, and 20 P to Q 5, seems sufficiently satisfactory.

(e) Played with excellent judgment, and achieving the desired result of sustaining the least loss.

(f) I favour 22 Q to Q 3.

(g) Here Professor Wayte had a forced draw, an opportunity for not making use of which he ought to have suffered, *e.g.* 25 B takes Q, 26 R takes Q, whereupon Kt draws by perpetual check.

(h) Here Zukertort makes a slip not to be expected from him of all men, for he overlooks a mate in two moves, viz.: 27 B to R 6 ch, and 28 Q mates. It is also evident that Black had not seen this when he played 25 Q takes K P.

(i) The commencement of an end game, which apparently ought to and which does end in a draw.

GAME 67.

Played in the Tourney at the St. George's Chess Club.

Scotch Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. Minchin.	Professor Wayte.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 Kt to B 5	5 P to Q 4 (a)
6 Kt takes P ch	6 K to B sq
7 Kt to R 5	7 Q to R 5 (b)
8 Kt to Kt 3	8 Kt to B 3
9 P takes P (c)	9 B to K Kt 5
10 P to K B 3	10 R to K sq ch
11 B to K 2	11 Kt to Q 5
12 Kt to B 3	12 B takes P
13 Q to Q 2 (d)	13 P to K R 3 (e)
14 K to Q sq	14 B takes B ch
15 K Kt takes B	15 Kt takes Kt
16 Kt takes Kt	16 Kt to K 5
17 Q to B 4 (f)	17 Kt to B 7 ch
18 K to Q 2	18 B to K 6 ch
And White resigns (g)	

(a) Introduced by Zukertort, and decidedly the best reply to White's last. Indeed 5 Kt to B 5 always a *bizarre* unsound looking move, can no longer, I expect, be played.

(b) Also a strong continuation. It requires but a glance at the board to see the superiority of Black's position, the Q B coming out, and afterwards the play of the Q R.

(c) Ill judged. B to K 2 is best, but 9 B to K Kt 5 would still be an effective move for Black.

(d) Ingeniously conceived and well worth trying, seeing that otherwise the game is lost. It will be noticed that P takes B leads to a mate in two, while 13 K to Q 2 would be unavailing on account of 13 B takes B, 14 either Kt takes B, Kt takes Kt, 15 Kt takes Kt, Kt to K 5 ch, winning the Queen.

(e) Correctly played, for the check at R 6 would prevent B takes B from yielding any profit.

(f) There are no means of saving the Queen.

(g) This game, which has been exceedingly well played by Professor Wayte, is a good illustration of the weakness of Kt 5 to B 5.

THE "WESTMINSTER PAPERS" LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

The lists in this competition were closed for composers resident in the United Kingdom on the 20th ultimo, down to which date we had received thirteen sets of problems bearing the following mottoes:—

No. 1. "Femme suis rien ne puis."
„ 2. "Nec Male notus eques."
„ 3. "Les Morts vont vite."
„ 4. "Artis est celare artem."
„ 5. "Rosicrucian."
„ 6. "Victoria."
„ 7. "The White King, nothing would abate, &c."
No. 8. "My lords the judges laugh, and you are dismissed."
„ 9. "As you like it."
„ 10. "Res ipsa loquitur."
„ 11. "Many things perplex, etc."
„ 12. "Who cannot be crushed by a plot?"
„ 13. "When shall we three meet again?"

In order to secure the co-operation of our readers in the examination of these problems, we offer a choice of Chess books, value £2, as a prize for the best, and a copy of Mr. Miles' "Chess Gems" for the second best solutions and reviews sent in during the progress of the tourney. The reviews should reach us not later than the 25th of each month and should be written on one side of the paper only.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 959.
1 Q to Q 8 — 1 K to Q 5
2 Q to Q B 7 — 2 K to K 6
3 Q to K B 4 mates

No. 960.
1 Q to Q 3 ch — 1 Kt takes Q
2 R to R 4 ch — 2 Kt takes R
3 Kt to B 8 ch — 3 Q takes Kt mates

No. 961.
1 Q to Q R 7 — 1 P moves
2 Q to K R 7 — 2 P takes P
3 K takes P — 3 Aught
4 Kt or Q mates

No. 962.
1 Kt to Q 4 — 1 Aught
2 Mates

No. 963.
1 Kt to B 3 — 1 P takes Kt
2 Kt to K 3 ch — 2 K moves
3 B mates

No. 964.
1 Kt to Kt 7 — 1 P moves
2 R takes P — 2 Aught
3 R or Kt mates

No. 965.
1 B to Kt 3 — 1 Q to Q 7
2 B to K sq — 2 Q takes B
3 R takes P — 3 Aught
4 Kt dis mates

No. 966.
1 R to Q Kt 3 — 1 B to Q B 7
2 Kt to Q Kt 2 — 2 Aught
3 Kt mates

No. 967.
1 Q to K sq — 1 Kt to K 3
2 K to B 6 — 2 Kt to K B 5
3 Q to K 4 ch — 3 K takes Q
4 Kt mates

No. 968.
1 K to Q 3 — 1 P takes Kt
2 K to Kt 4 — 2 P moves
3 K to B 4 — 3 K moves
4 Mates

No. 969.
1 Kt to Q 3 — 1 Aught
2 Kt to K 3 — 2 Aught
3 R Kt to or P mates

No. 970.
1 Kt to Q 6 — 1 Aught
2 Mates

No. 971.
1 Kt to B sq — 1 Aught
2 Kt to R 5 ch — 2 Aught
3 Q mates

No. 972.
1 Kt to K 7 — 1 Kt to B 5
2 Kt to Kt 6 ch — 2 K moves
3 Q mates

No. 973.
1 Kt to R 3 — 1 P to Q 7
2 Kt to B 4 — 2 B to K 4
3 Kt mates

No. 974.
1 Q to Q sq — 1 K to K 4
2 B to K Kt 5 ch — 2 K takes P
3 Q to Q 5 mates

No. 975.
1 Q to K 5 ch — 1 K takes Q
2 Kt to Q 3 ch — 2 Aught
3 Mates

No. 976.
1 R takes B — 1 R to Kt 4
2 Q takes R — 2 P takes Q
3 B to Q R 5 ch — 3 P takes B
4 K takes P, dis ch mates

No. 977.
1 R to Kt 6 — 1 R takes R
8 Kt takes R — 2 Q to Q B 5
3 Kt (at Q 3) to K 4 ch — 3 Q takes Kt
4 P to Q 3 mates

ON WHIST SIGNALS.

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—Preliminary remarks—Whist defined—Whist signals explained with a few examples in illustration—Reasons in favor of their extension and their actual progressive increase to the present time—On signalling for trumps and the hard and fast rule as laid down in Baldwin's treatise on this head, denied—Query whether the lead of and the call for trumps are not correlative ?—Objections to this signal answered.

Some slight allusion recently made in your Whist Jottings to Whist Signals have led me to consider this subject at large, and to deal with it in a much more comprehensive manner than I have yet seen it treated. In the club rooms we hear daily mention of signalling for trumps, but I strongly suspect but few players are aware that from the moment they sit down to play a rubber they are by far the greater portion of their time engaged in signalling. What is Whist? is a question that would puzzle many conversant with the game to explain; merely to say it is a trick-making game is insufficient, as this definition would apply to many other games, as for instance to Loo and Ecarte; and were it not that at the latter the King of trumps reckoned as a point and a flush took the pool at the former and honours counted at Whist, these would all three be pure trick-making games; if however, to the term of trick-making it be added that in order to win the greatest number of tricks we must ascertain and play to the position of the cards all round, we have, as near I believe we can express it, the definition of Whist. I have already in a previous article (see vol. 9 p. 215), pointed out the distinction between Whist and Single and Double Dummy. It is impossible that the first can be played with anything like that degree of certainty of making the most of the partnership hands that the last can be. For instance, take No. 100 from among many of the beautiful Double Dummy Problems of Mr Frederic H. Lewis. I shewed in a note to its solution in the following No. of these PAPERS that that game could have been played in the best manner only by the cards being led in a particular order from the very outset of the game, which could not have been done had it been played as a Whist hand in the usual way. Again, in the article just referred to, I commented on the Whist hand, No. 152 being lost by X and Z, through their proper observance of Whist rules, and which, as good players, they would have saved had it been a Double Dummy hand. All we can do, is (as I remarked in that article) to approach as near in our play at Whist to that of Double Dummy as we can, and this is to be principally achieved through the medium of card signals. We have thus at Whist a double system of play existing side by side, one depending upon the theoretical principles for making the greatest number of tricks of an ever varying nature, according to the shifting circumstances (and which, for brevity's sake I will term the trick-making system), the other being a collection of arbitrary rules of a fixed character, recognised and adopted in practice by all good players. The great mass of these arbitrary rules are Whist signals, and consist in cards being played by all the hands in a particular order, and putting upon them respectively a forced construction either as to what must positively, or may alternatively, or cannot possibly follow in the same suit in the hand so playing them. To illustrate my meaning I will select a few examples. Take the case of a high sequence in any hand: at Double Dummy it is immaterial, but at Whist it is of great importance which of the sequence is played first. Again suppose a four and a five of a suit to be in the same hand, at Double Dummy either may be played first indifferently, but not so at Whist. I forbear giving the reasons, as of course they must be apparent to all my readerrs. Now let us take the case of an original lead from a Queen; this if it be from strength must proceed fom a tierce at least, if from weakness it must come from either Queen only, or Queen, Knave, or Queen, Knave and another, or Queen and one other card; It cannot be from Queen and two low cards, as the arbitrary rule in the last instance is to lead the lowest; but here, if Frozzle's argument in favour of leading the Queen upon principle be right, then this arbitrary rule should be altered; at all events when my partner by his discard shews this to be his best suit, it is my practice to lead out the Queen. I will not fatigue the reader with any more examples with which he must be familiar. Thus it appears that by far the largest number of our Whist signals—and they are multitude—are coeval with the existence of Whist, at least since Hoyle's time, and the experience of a lengthened period, now going on for a century and a half, has proved they are generally not only coincident with but auxiliary to and in aid of trick-making, although (as I have hereinbefore instanced) they may occasionally be the cause of losing tricks. As their immediate object is to give information, with the ulterior one of assisting us to play to position, it logically follows the greater the number of Whist signals the more it conduces to the end we have in view, viz., that of making the greatest number of tricks. Accordingly this process has been continually going on. Thus in the generation following that of Hoyle, we find good old Mathews, in his written maxims, dwelling most emphatically on the expediency of leading the highest of a suit containing but three low cards, the late Mr. Clay going so far as to state that he refused to consider any one a player who neglected this rule. Next followed the rule that with the Ace and King only of a suit the Ace should be led out first. I think this rule should be extended to all the other hands. It cannot be interpreted as a trump signal, for I agree with the saying that any player who calls for trumps and does not play one when he gets the lead in his hand is a fool for his pains. Next came the penulti-

mate card leads, from a suit of five or more, the reasons in its favour being well set out in the appendix B to Cavendish's last edition. I have been but very recently verbally informed of the introduction of a Whist signal not yet published; and that is from a suit of Ace, Queen, Knave and two or more cards in it, first to lead the Ace and then the Knave. I concur, as it can only proceed from such a lead, or Ace and Knave only. For the recognised lead from Ace, Queen, Knave, or those cards and another, is first the Ace and then the Queen; from Ace and two or three more cards, whatever they may be, barring the Queen, the lowest card is first led; from Ace, Knave to five at least in the suit, it is usual to lead first the Ace and then the lowest of the sequence, or if no sequence the penultimate card. It will often happen that which is a signal at one time is not so at another, according to the circumstances of the game. Thus late in the hand a player will throw away from a suit, and in the only remaining one not yet led his partner may have the King and another low one only. The rule is to lead up the King first and it would be wrong to infer the Queen is behind it. It is only a short time ago I witnessed a good player lose a game by nor leading out his Ace and then the Queen of a suit in which he had only those two cards, the King, guarded, being in the adversaries hand to his left, but which his partner by his discard had shown to be his best suit. The meaning of a signal is often governed by the *locus in quo* principle. For example, a Knave as an original lead generally means strength, coming up from the same hand as a second it most commonly signifies the reverse, I have treated the rule of originally leading from one's strongest suit as an abitrary one, because it by no means follow that this is a correct lead at double at Double Dummy. I now pass on to that very important signal, the call for trumps. Although this at first sight seems the most artificial of all our Whist signals, it is really the least so. It is a consequence of good play. It originated in players formerly throwing away a high card when they had a lower one, to stop the adversaries continuing a suit, which they might be compelled to ruff, when they had trumps of that power, which if not forced out would in all probability enable them to bring in ultimately their strong plain suit. After a time this ruse became well understood, and accordingly on the one hand the adversaries would try to force them, whilst on the other their partners would not only forbear doing so, but lead a trump as soon as they got in, and if weak in them a strenghtening card, Thus the principle of signalling for trumps was acted upon before it became recognised as such. The transition to the now well defined signal was easy and natural. Doubtless the strength in trumps deemed requisite by the players of the old school practising the above-mentioned ruse, was that laid down in Baldwin's Treatise, as necessary for the trump signal. But Whist, like history, has its episodes, and a couple of remarkable incidents have caused me to reflect much on this matter, and I have now arrived at the conclusion, there is no such hard and fast rule. One of these incidents was this. A player having a very fine hand but with only two trumps and no honour, sigalled for the lead of them, which was answered and came off very successfully. At the conclusion of the hand there was a general exclaimation, amid much merriment, "there is no such game." The other incident occurred whilst I myself was engaged in play at the table. Seeing my partner with some strength in plain suits, although with but a poor hand myself out of trumps, in which I had considerable strength. I ventured to lead a low one, but finding my partner played a sixth or seven as his highest winning card, the next time, when I somewhat unexpectedly got in with a ten of a plain suit, I desisted leading a trump again. At the conclusion of the hand, he said to me in a rather asperse tone "Sir, we missed that game through you." "How?" I replied in astonishment. "Why, you did not go on playing trumps when I signalled to you to do so." Now he is not only a very sound player, but is thoroughly well up to bookwork, and prides himself upon not being led away by mere authority unless he is convinced by the reasons given. I never looked for, and therefore missed the signal, as I was till then a slavish follower of the late Mr. Clay's rule on the trump signal. It so happened he had a most magnificent hand, and he quite satisfied me he was right in his remark. I regret to say I was unable to note down these hands, as the tricks were hurriedly mixed up. They would indeed have been in my opinion a very valuable contribution to Whist hands. Be it remembered that the great and main object of trumps is twofold:—1st. Aggressive—*i.e.*, to ruff the adversaries winning cards; 2nd. Defensive—*i.e.*, to prevent our own or partner's plain suits being trumped, and we should then lead out trumps irrespective of strength in them, making the possible sacrifice of the loss of a trick or two in the last-mentioned quite a matter of secondary consideration to trick-making in the other suits, and such, in fact, is the practice. For precisely the same reason we should signal for trumps, though very weak in them; it may be urged in this case that through our partner leading to our weak signal the loss of at least a certain trick is incurred; but then, on the other hand, our partner may gain a trick on our return of the trump lead which otherwise he would not have done, and it may be added that even when we signal with strength the finesse is frequently against us; but I repeat such must be the strength in our plain suits, the ascertained position of the cards, the state of the score, and other surrounding circumstances, that we must be prepared to sacrifice our trump suit. Having thus explained the primary use of trumps, I will observe that it will sometimes happen this suit is reduced to a level with the plain ones when the cards are pretty evenly distributed all round. Upon these grounds I have arrived at the conclusion that leading trumps and signalling for them are co-extensive, with the exception that the lead is occasionally a forced one, but that there is no such thing as a compulsory signal. If my reasoning should appear too abstruse, the verification of this principle may be

ascertained by an analysis of published Whist and Double Dummy hands, a long and tedious process I admit, since in accordance with the principles of trick-making trumps are by no means usually and voluntarily led or signalled for. I hope that the nickname of Blue Peter, as applied to the trump signal, will disappear from our Whist vocabulary, as it is derogatory to it as a game of skill, and that the name of Peter, or of Peter Simple, will be applied and confined to those players who lead or signal for trumps when they ought not, as I believe the fear of this stigna will have the effect of stopping these nuisances, even probably of deterring weak players signalling when they ought; better so, of two evils choose the least. The late Mr. Clay bitterly regretted the introduction of this signal, but at the same time admitted it was ineradicable; but independent of all reasoning in its favour, the very fact of its being persevered in for so many years by our best players, demonstrates its expediency and utility. The complaint that so many tricks are lost through it is not attributable to the signal, but to the players; as well may one blame the introduction of railway signals, because sometimes the men in charge of them are careless or ignorant of the working of them; or as well may we find fault with painting as an art, because so many professed artists produce such rubbish. The answer to the objection that it complicates the game is, that the more judgment, skill, and attention are required, the higher any game must stand in public estimation as one of intellectual recreation. I remember reading some years ago in these PAPERS that it was unfair, but this objection has long since been disposed of by the argument that it is open to all to learn the nature of it, and watch for it is the course of play. I recommend when there is no apparent reason to the contrary, that the trump signal should be obeyed, however weak a player the party so signalling should be, however ignorant he may be of its use, and however hardened as to be indifferent about his being classed among the Peter Simples, as at all events the responsibility of the consequences rests with him. Were it not for the existence of the trump suit, Whist would lose a great portion of its charm and popularity, and would rank much lower as a game of skill. E. J.

CARD PLAYING DEFAULTERS.

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—No doubt it has come to your knowledge from time to time, by the gossip of the clubs and other means, that there are at large a given number of card players who are defaulters. Here are the names of three . . . . . Will you publish them? Yours, &c.,

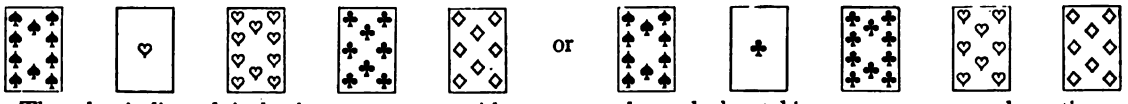
A CLUB SECRETARY.

[We shall not. We could not insert the names of these three without inserting one or more every month. No doubt it would be convenient to have a list of such members, so that committees of clubs or club secretaries might ascertain if anything were known against a candidate for admission to a club, and we should be glad of a complete list for private use. We know several instances of defaulters at one club gaining admission to another, and no doubt some of these will become defaulters again. Club committees cannot make very particular inquiries into a man's antecedents. They must trust to the proposer and seconder, and everyone knows how easy it is for a plausible man to become apparently intimate with another and to induce that other to ask him to join his club. The better a man is known the less chance he possesses of getting into a good club. Where a nobody gets in a Walter is rejected. At card clubs the possession of principle and principal are essential ingredients. The possession of money is a safeguard against cheating, and therefore a man of position, or apparent position, is generally considered eligible, but now-a-days we meet men of apparent wealth, whose antecedents are unknown. To give the names in print of defaulters seems at first sight easy, but a careless exercise of the power we possess might cause an intense amount of misery and injustice. A man may not be able to pay to-day who does pay to-morrow. Wrong, from a card player's point of view, but not to be classed with the men who do not intend to pay when they sit down. Men are always uncharitable, and when they lose they are too apt to think the result has been brought about by malfeasance. No one has a right to refer to a particular person, either by name or inuendo, except on something like a judicial inquiry, an inquiry that should not be imperfect and one-sided. We think some of our contemporaries exceed the limits of a free press at the present time as regards the men who make heavy losses at play. Of course, now that the love of scandal is so great, there will be panderers to the public appetite, and we suggest to our correspondent that the paper which exposed the usurers (in some respects unfairly we think) would not object on sufficient evidence to make public the names of card defaulters or card sharpers. Judiciously done by a careful lawyer, capable of judging the value of evidence, it might be for the good of the community to publish such a list. We have not the necessary time at our disposal, and we have not sufficient means to stand the racket of actions at law for the good of the community.—ED. W. P.]

REVIEW OF THE JEUX DE RÈGLE.

The stand hands at Ecarté are derived from calculations assumed to be sufficient for practical purposes of play. Absolutely precise and correct calculations, however possible, would entail an amount of labour which no one is likely to bestow on a game. A general basis is therefore adopted, and the calculations carried out accordingly through the possible combinations of suits in five cards. From reference to the *Jeux de Règle* numbered, it appears that Cavendish borrowed some hands from a work of that title and the rest, very likely, from Bohn's and THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS. As I am not aware of the basis adopted in the *Jeux de Règle* or Bohn's, I shall restrict myself to the investigation of hands which appear both in THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS and Cavendish and from want of space must refer the reader to the article and calculations which began in the No. for July, 1875. The first hand calculated is identical with the first of Cavendish and the result stated at 42014 combinations in favour of leader and 23766 against, but the author divides the score in some combinations in which he thinks there is an even chance of winning or losing the trick. To demonstrate that this is impossible against the best play, I record the stand hand :—

The combinations in question opposed are either (the lowest possible always in order to make the demonstration more palpable),—



The play indicated is leader commences with trump, and on dealer taking same opens and continues his two suit (on general principles), the second round of which is trumped, and the third trump being played, the dealer is put to guess which card to keep. Now the first inference to be drawn from the lead is that the leader has three trumps (known to all experienced players), and the simple calculation what are the odds about his two other cards being of one suit, or different suits, shows:—Two cards of same suit, $8 \times 8 \times 3 = 192$; two cards of different suits, $\frac{8 \times 7}{2}$, $\times 3 = 84$, or 16 to 7 against two cards originally dealt being of the same suit, which already implies the necessity of changing. Besides this, taking into consideration that the aces of the two hands put down as examples against the stand hand having passed the leader loses the vole only in case he has 8 or 9 left in that suit, or one of two 7's in the others, but from the foregoing calculation it is best for dealer to play for suits being different.

Take, for example, similar hand for dealer, but with highest cards in the two suit.

The play of the dealer, after taking the trump and having passed the King, ought to be regulated by the following computation of chances. Leader has one card in plain suits left, and this may be one of five Hearts, or one of two small Clubs and three small Diamonds, but the probability (stated before) being in favour of different suits, the best chance now is to lead the 10 of Diamonds. On this being trumped and trump led, the question which card to keep is decided by the following:—The chances of dealer having had originally two Hearts are equal to $\frac{6 \times 5}{2}$, and that of one Heart and one Club $= 6 \times 2$, or 15 to 12 in favour of keeping the 8 of Hearts and discarding the 9 of Clubs; but suppose the Club being the 10 the odds would be 6 to 5 in keeping same.

If on the Heart King the leader plays a higher card than the 8, there can be hardly any doubt about play or discard.

This exhaustive and perhaps tedious analysis is gone into only to show that the *best* play assumed as one of the conditions of the basis in THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS would involve numerous calculations on both sides, and it would be easier and sufficient for practical purposes to adopt instead the condition that the trick for leader ought to be absolutely made without reference to the play of the dealer.

The number of combinations referred to 9408, the real approximate odds on the hand are only

37310 winning with
56 voles absolute in points

37366 against 28470; besides which the chances in favour of improving the hand would be represented (estimated roughly) at 46 to 3, and this would more than balance the risk of King being taken by the dealer. This point has been overlooked in the calculations of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS as well as the voles absolute, which make great difference in hands with high cards.

THE ÉCARTÉ LAWS.

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—Pursuant to your request, I have carefully studied these laws, and I have come to the conclusion that it would be extremely unwise to adopt the code. I have made inquiries of Ecarté players, and all of them who have read the laws agree with my view, but I think I can supply the most conclusive answer to your question in an extract from the *Field* of Saturday last, which is as follows :—

DUFFER.—The adversary marks two, and has the option of a fresh deal. If he stands the deal he draws the superfluous card at random from the offender's hand, and looks at it, and has then the option of playing the hand again or not.

I think I am right in saying that this is an answer to an inquiry respecting écarté. I know of no other game to which the answer can apply, and I venture to say that there is no such penalty in the club code. The conclusion I arrive at is that Cavendish, the editor of the code, and the card editor of the *Field*, has thus thrown the code overboard. A CLUB PLAYER.

[The case referred to is probably this. Dealer has given himself six cards and played without announcing the fact. In this case, according to Bohn's laws, the dealer loses two points. The same rule holds good if elder hand proposes, and cards are given, and the dealer takes a card too many, but we do not think that any rule gives him a right to have a fresh deal, nor can we at the moment see any reason for his desire for a new deal. The offender cannot mark the King if he has it, and if the non-offender gains two points, we fancy he should be satisfied. Moreover he might make three, with a King and three tricks certain, and the chance of the vole. But we cannot recall any authority giving more punishment than the loss of two points for it. It is clear, as our correspondent kindly points out, that no such penalty can be found in the Club code, and if Cavendish means by this decision to aver that the code is unworkable, we are bound to say that the opinion of all the Ecarté players whom we have consulted is unanimous on the point. We solicited the opinions of players in England, Ireland Paris, Vienna, and Nice, and there is a painful unanimity on the subject that this is a signally bad code, and once more we have to complain that under the most auspicious circumstances a committee appears incompetent to settle a code. We have a Whist code, a Piquet code, and an Ecarté code, and it would be difficult to say which is the worst. The Whist code is bad from confusion and omissions. The Piquet code is bad because it bristles with penalties, and also because, like the Ecarté code, the authors took upon themselves powers to which they were not entitled. It was their duty to settle the laws as they found them, but they cannot make laws according to their fancy. If committees think they possess such power as this, it is useless ever to expect success, and we shall never get a workable or satisfactory code. Committees must learn that they have power to codify the law as it stands, and to decide officially any point that is in doubt or dispute, and clear up that doubt to the best of their ability. Then, as we have so often asked before, if they desire to succeed, they must publish the draft and let the public point out the defects in the draft. The committee can then consider any objection that may be raised and decide accordingly. Having sent their code to the world, it is not likely that they will now attempt to revise it, and we are again left in the disagreeable position of being obliged to ignore the result of so much energy and good will in a cause which we have at heart equally with the committee. We think blame is due to Cavendish for his too great readiness to rush into print, and we are sure that the press in general do great harm by the reviews that appear of books like this. If a review of any book—no matter how good or how insignificant—is written by an incompetent hand, the paper in which that review is published will assuredly lose reputation. We do not believe that a single review of this code has appeared in the daily or weekly papers written by one who knows Ecarté, except such as have been written by the gentleman responsible for its production.—ED. W. P.]

LOO.

THE principal difficulty that this game causes is late hours. A time should be fixed for finishing, and should, under no circumstances, be varied. To give a loser a chance is seldom any benefit. He is just as likely to lose more as to win back the money he has lost, and any way he can do that at the next sitting. It is preposterous and absurd to expect men to sit up all night if they have work to do, and it is nearly as stupid when they have nothing to do; but in club play there can be no excuse for breaking such a sensible plan as fixing a time and sticking to it. Each player can say at starting what time he intends to go, or for how long he intends to play. He can make his own conditions as to time, and no one can stop him, and it therefore follows that on playing round games at a club, each player is entitled to retire as and when he pleases, and no one has any right to make

any remark at one going at a time that is inconvenient to any of the other players. In a private party this is somewhat different, and there is no other course open but to fix a time for stopping and sticking to it, and remember the difficulty about being off occurs only late in the evening. If at starting you propose to leave off in three hours, or four, the bulk of the party will be inclined to say two-and-a-half or three-and-a-half. It is, therefore, easy, by taking time by the forelock to arrange that the party should be broken up at a reasonable time.

Those players who indulged in the old-fashioned Loo, two trumps lead the highest, at first sight see nothing but an advantage to the leader, but in this world of ours it is difficult to allow an advantage without somebody else incurring some disadvantage, and so it is in Loo. The hand that is safe in two trumps lead one, is unsafe two trumps lead the highest, but if we are second or third player, or in any position in which we are not last player we have to play a more cautious game than we could play on the old system. As Loo appears from some cause to be revived, and as it is possible that some modern system will be adopted in country circles, we remind the old players of the effect that the change in one card brings about.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The present Easter may be regarded as an illustration of the rapid changes in public taste, for whereas a few years ago this season would have been signalised by the production of light pieces, principally of the opera-bouffe class, we are in 1878 treated to four new dramas, two from the French, one from the German, but still more French in style than the other two, and one of native origin. We should perhaps rather say that this change is an illustration of the ideas of managers as to public taste, for they are apt, like Lord Derby, to charge as fickleness in the public what is weakness in themselves, and presuming that the public give a preference to a foreign policy that is well-conceived and firmly executed, so do they support a theatre where the plays, of whatever kind, are moderately good, where they know the sort of play they are likely to see, and where, above all, the acting is characterised by general merit. Judging from a numerical point of view of the audiences at the Olympic, the Queen's, and the St. James', where three out of the four new dramas are to be seen, the public are of opinion that the conditions just mentioned have not been fulfilled. It is probable that at these three theatres, all of which have suffered from bad luck or bad management, the pieces just brought out have been produced rather as a desperate experiment than from any well-considered determination founded on views as to the public taste; but the experiment must be desperate indeed which is made by means of such plays as *Madelaine Morel* at the Queen's, *Jealousy* at the Olympic, and in a less degree, by *Such is the Law* at the St. James's. The plot of *Madelaine Morel* is as stale as it is unpleasant, and the play is weakly acted. *Jealousy* is novel in treatment if not in story, but is quite unsuited to an Olympic audience, and *Such is the Law*, though fairly well acted, is equally unsuited to the St. James's and carries its condemnation in its avowed purpose to call in question the law against marriage with a deceased wife's sister. On the other hand *Proof*, the fourth of the new dramas produced this Easter, is a bold and apparently successful attempt to resuscitate the reputation of the Adelphi for strong and well-acted melodrama. It is an adaptation from, or rather a translation of *Une Cause Celebre*, boasts an ingenious and complicated plot, and has at least four strong female characters, which the Adelphi management has wisely entrusted to as many capable actresses. Each lady has an opportunity for a strong situation at the close of an act, and Miss Moodie, Miss Pateman, Mrs. Bandmann, and Mrs. Arthur Stirling, make the most of the chances thus afforded them. The play, however, is terribly long, and the tedious scene at the end of the fourth act might, with advantage, be shortened, as it is over-subtle in treatment for an Adelphi melo-drama, and is acted in the most lugubrious fashion by Mrs. Bandmann and Mr. Stirling. The lady has lost the fresh and free style which characterised her as Miss Milly Palmer, and Mr. Stirling's gloom is proverbial. The elocution of Mrs. Stirling is, on the contrary, at once polished and forcible, and Mr. Bandmann, whose manner we do not as a rule admire, deserves some praise for his rendering of the ill-used hero.

We are not prepared to agree completely with the dictum that the stage should avoid dealing with social difficulties; but when social difficulties have become political questions, it is perhaps as well for playwrights to let them alone, more especially when they are questions affecting, not the welfare of the community, but the comfort of a few. It is pretty generally known that the deceased wife's sister agitation is kept alive by the efforts of a small band anxious to whitewash their own sins against the present law, and it is clear that the question can never be a burning one, for it involves two necessary conditions, that a man must be a widower, and that his late wife must have had a sister. But be the question great or small, it is hardly fitted for the stage, for the very reason perhaps that managers would like to entertain it, that is, that it treats of delicate relations between the sexes. Once open the theatrical door to these matters, and there would be no limit to the unpleasant discussions introduced; as, for instance, a well-known act in connection with garrison towns, upon which its opponents might found an effective melo-drama. But supposing for a moment that the deceased wife's sister has a right to a place in the drama, the authors of *Such is the Law* do not help to a solution of the question, by causing their heroine to

be merely the sister of a supposed deceased wife, the wife turning out to have been not a wife. If they had been consistent they would first have depicted the grief and horror of the hero and heroine at finding that they had unwittingly broken the law; then their angry protests against the law which made the heroine a mistress instead of a wife, and deprived their innocent son of his succession to an entailed estate; and lastly, the authors should have made the unhappy victims abandon unjust England and entailed estates, and seek a new home on the sunny shores of New South Wales, where their union would be legitimate and their son would succeed to whatever estate his parent might die possessed of. This, we repeat, would be a consistent treatment of a remote contingency, but Messrs. Tom Taylor and Paul Merritt complicate matters considerably, and ultimately destroy the *raison d'être* of their title, *Such is the Law*. Mr. Bellfoy, before marrying the present Mrs. Bellfoy, had previously been married to a woman he had met on the Continent, who behaved badly to him, abandoned him, and subsequently died abroad. He and his present wife do not know, but his cousin the villainous Captain Saxby does know, that the first wife was that sister of the second, whom he himself had years ago lured from her home. Now Mr. and Mrs. Bellfoy do not behave nicely, in that he conceals from her that he had been married before, and she from him that she had a bad sister, and in addition they break the law without knowing it, which is not the case with those who in real life are trying to alter the law. In the second act, Mr. Bellfoy is so far believed to be drowned that a "body" is buried under the supposition that it is his, and Saxby comes out in his true colours, reveals the first marriage to Mrs. Bellfoy, declares that by the law she was no wife, but a mistress, and bids her and her "bastard" depart from Bellfoy manor, to which he is the heir in tail. Having thus demonstrated the woes that may happen when such is the law, the authors proceed to demolish the edifice they have nearly completed by showing that Bellfoy, who has not been drowned, was not really the husband of the first Mrs. Bellfoy, as she was already married, and to Saxby himself. So that the second Mrs. Bellfoy is not the mistress but the wife of Mr. Bellfoy, because the first Mrs. Bellfoy was not his wife but his mistress, and also a bigamist in marrying Bellfoy whilst Saxby was alive. To descend for a moment to slang, it may be said that this is a considerably "mixed" state of affairs, and the moral is that whilst the authors have completely missed the law at which they aimed their shafts, they have succeeded in establishing very complicated and unpleasant relations between the leading characters and the deceased person who supplys the motive of the plot. This, however, is no excuse for the strong adjurations in connection with the name of the Deity which abound in the play, and we are glad to see that the *Times* critic is of opinion that these "not only sound distastefully but are bad in effect: they lose their weight when they become common." We are always pleased when our humble opinions find an echo in higher quarters, for two months ago, in referring to Mr. Gilbert's *Ne'er-do-Weel*, we wrote that a certain adjuration, when uttered once in a play, at the right moment, might succeed in bringing down the house, but that when used twice or thrice within half an hour, it became not only offensive, but an obvious endeavour to make up for the weakness of the context.

If the Birmingham clergyman who is at present attacking Mr. Irving's late address and denouncing the stage, would make an inspection of our London Easter novelties, he might find materials for his philippics. We have shown what an unpleasant flavour attaches to *Such is the law*, and the managers of the Queen's and Olympic are, in *Madelaine Morel* and *Jealousy*, showing up their own profession in its worst aspects. If we were to take literally the inferences in both plays, we must assume that respectability and the stage are irreconcilable, and the theatres would be better advised in leaving the washing of their dirty linen to Bow Street, and not in doing it indirectly in plays. *Madelaine Morel*, which is stated to be adapted from the German of Mosenthal, but appears more like a new version of *La Traviata* is the story of a young woman who is living in Paris, surrounded with every luxury, in the capacity of what the French call a *cocotte*, her friends and intimates being described as actresses. We learn that her father had long ago, when she was a child, been unjustly dismissed from the service of some noble family, and the present head of the family arrives in Paris to search her out and make tardy reparation. He finds her, resolves to reclaim her and to marry her, and meanwhile takes her home to his mother and sister, who also support the marriage. Goaded however by the taunts of a reformed *roué*, who is about to marry the hero's sister, she flies back to Paris, and dies of the inevitable fever to slow music and the weeping of the rest of the characters. This play which is full of cant, rant, and vicious sentiment, is produced at the Queen's by Mrs. Rousby, who acts the part of the heroine. In *Jealousy*, at the Olympic, adapted from Sardou's *Andrea*, by Mr. Charles Reade, we are treated to the story of a wife who finds that her apparently devoted husband is paying great attention to a *danseuse* of the Opera at Vienna. The jealous woman penetrates in disguise into the dressing-room of the dancer, and overhears the arrangements made by her husband for accompanying her rival to Bucharest "for a fortnight." In her despair, the wife, as the fatal hour approaches, seeks to keep her husband at home by the most undisguised exhibition of conjugal blandishments, an exhibition stopping just short of the method attributed to Mrs. Aphra Behn. This plan failing, she puts him for an hour or so into a private madhouse, where his cure is as complete as it is sudden. All this would be unpleasant enough if treated after the farcical manner of such plays as *The Pink Dominos*, but when the audience is asked to regard *Jealousy* seriously, the play must be regarded as vicious as well as unpleasant. Farce of the grosser French kind has already been promoted to what is called in London farcical comedy, and there it might be left

without being further developed into farcical drama, which is the title most appropriate to *Jealousy*, Farcically considered, and regarded from a Criterion theatre point of view, the play is in parts funny, and now that the conversation of smoking-rooms is imported into certain weekly journals, such scenes as those we have mentioned as occurring in *Jealousy*, may not be thought out of place on the Stage. But we venture to think that Mr. Neville has sadly mistaken the tastes of his public, and now that Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Reade are both found unsuited to the Olympic, a revival of the *Ticket of Leave Man* might mend its fortunes.

Two plays, founded on *The Vicar of Wakefield*, have lately been produced; the one at the Aquarium being the general adaptation of the story, written some five and twenty years ago by Mr. Tom Taylor; the other, at the Court, being founded by Mr. Wills on a leading incident in the story. Goldsmith's immortal work is and is not suitable for stage purposes. The incidents are comprised within a moderate space of time, and they are easily embodied on the stage. The cottage home life, the fair, and the selling of the horses, the elopement and restoration of Olivia, the arrest for debt, and the final happiness, can one and all be transferred to the stage without difficulty, and involve no frequent change of scene such as is required for the works, for instance, of Mr. Dickens. And Sir William Thornhill, not only in the disguise of Burchell, but afterwards, when, in his own person, he makes everything right, defeating vice, and causing virtue to be triumphant, belongs to the most effective type of character that the stage possesses, and, to our mind, should be the principal character in any dramatised version of *The Vicar of Wakefield*. But the drawback, and, to many people, a fatal drawback, to any such version, is that the Vicar himself must necessarily be, if not effaced, at least completely shorn of his best attractions. On the stage he must simply take his own share in the proceedings, whilst in the book he is the narrator of the whole story, reflecting and commenting after his own fashion on the adventures and experiences of each personage. The version now being played at the Aquarium faithfully reproduces the incidents we have mentioned, perhaps too faithfully, for the links which should connect them are sometimes wanting. The Vicar, for the reasons just stated, fails to move us deeply; nor is Mr. Farren, a most excellent, but withal a most artificial actor, able to bring out the latent pathos of the character. On the other hand, Mrs. Stirling is seen at her best as Mrs. Primrose, and, in any case, the Vicar and his wife, as seen at the Aquarium, are far superior to the nonentities of Mr. Wills' *Olivia*. Those who are familiar with the way in which Mr. Wills has turned history upside down in his delineations of Charles I. and II., Cromwell, and Buckingham, with his whitewashing of Jane Shore, and with his alteration of the death of Eugene Aram bycausing that person to expire peacefully on a tombstone instead of being, as he was, hanged on the gallows, can easily understand that he has treated Goldsmith with no greater respect than the history of England. He states that *Olivia* is founded on an incident in the *Vicar of Wakefield*, and there is unquestionably no wrong doing in taking an incident from any book and founding a play on it. But if the surroundings of the incident are also taken from the book, they should in all honesty be taken from that part of the book in which the incident occurs, and not from an entirely different and unconnected part. The reader of the story will remember that it is when the vicar and his family are reduced to poverty, when they live in a cottage where one room serves them for parlour and kitchen, that farmer Flamborough associates with them, and Squire Thornhill carrys out his wicked scheme. It is in the highest degree improbable that, had the vicar continued in his previous prosperity, the farmer would have visited him, or the Squire seduced his daughter. And yet Mr. Wills, to serve his own purposes, or those of a fashionable manager, anxious to exhibit æsthetic properties, does not hesitate to show us the vicar in splendour with Flamborough and Thornhill as guests of the house. By this course the very basis of the incident Mr. Wills has founded his play on is surely destroyed. However beautiful may be the sentiments and language which Mr. Wills engrafts on the incident, we cannot think he is justified in turning and twisting history and fiction as he is so constantly doing. It is only a few months ago that Mr. Wills brought out *England* at Drury Lane, the plot of which he acknowledged to be founded on *Peveril of the Peak* at the same time claiming the composition to be, in the main, original. But in this case, as in *Olivia*, the names of the characters were the same as in the book, and are those critics, who have bestowed so much praise on *Olivia*, prepared, without a protest, to see Mr. Wills take in hand the works of novelists who are not alive to protect themselves, and whilst carefully retaining the names of the personages, alter, suppress and transfer the incidents at his own sweet will? As to the new setting given to *Olivia*, it is obvious that both Mr. Wills the adapter and Mr. Hare the manager thought that the episode of the heroine would be better set forth with luxurious surroundings than after Goldsmith's own fashion.. Accordingly in the first and second acts, we have the exterior and interior of a magnificent vicarage Numberless are the "properties" in each act, and artfully is the dialogue arranged to draw the attention of the audience to them. A silver wedding is introduced into the first act, and children sing a hymn of congratulation. In the second act, there is a spinet of the period, and more singing; and there is also a cuckoo clock, to which the vicar frequently draws attention, forgetting, that when he was Goldsmith and not Wills, he reckoned time by the sun and the cock in his little farmyard. The third act is the interior of an inn, but very different from that road-side public-house drawn by Goldsmith, and the fourth, in which Olivia returns home, is made to fall on Christmas day, thus affording an opportunity for a little more sentiment, whilst the orchestera softly plays "Home, Sweet Home." All this is very pretty and very æsthetic, but utterly unlike Goldsmith, and about as true to nature as a Watteau Shepherdess. The delicate humour in the character of Dr. Primrose, the broad humour in that of his wife, alike disappear, for humour has no place in such a work as

Olivia. Burchell, Moses, Sophia, are pale shadows of themselves, and Thornhill and Olivia alone stand out with any clearness. Luckily for Mr. Wills these two characters are represented by Mr. Terriss and Miss Ellen Terry. Mr. Terriss, perhaps the best *jeune premier* on the stage, has benefited by his recent training at Drury Lane and the Adelphi, for these establishments, if good for nothing else, require distinctness of articulation in an actor; and Miss Ellen Terry, as an actress of what are called emotional parts, has no superior on the stage.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.

IGNORAMUS.—Solutions correct. The conditions of problem No. 1013 are, White to play and mate in four moves.

T. TARRANT.—In your problem (69) the B K escapes at B 4. If you will correct it we shall be glad to give it insertion in our next number.

J. C. (Hull).—Many thanks for your letter and the problem. We should have published the latter his month, but we believe it cannot be solved in the way proposed if Black plays 2 B to K B 2nd (ch). We shall be glad to exchange with the *Hull Miscellany*.

J. P. (Paris).—The extra number has been forwarded, and we note your desire to receive three numbers for the future.

WHIST.

N. P. R.—A leads Ace of Hearts. It is Z's deal. He leads a 13th card, and calls the Heart Ace. Is not this sharp practice?—*Ans.* Certainly not, you play a game which is governed by certain recognised laws, and one of these is that an exposed card can be called out anytime. Play strictly or not at all, and if you incur a penalty pay it with a good grace and never dream of hinting that any player keeping strictly within the law is a sharp practitioner.

P. R. B.—The reasoning is simple. Your partner knows he can force you in Clubs, and he does not do so. The Adversaries draw the conclusion that he is weak in trumps and properly finesse against him.

H. D.—If the dealer commences to deal without having the cards cut, he loses the deal. The deal, if completed, stands, if either of the adversaries before objecting looks at his hand.

REVOKE.—A and B *v.* C and D. First hand, no previous score. A and B make two tricks during the game, and hold two by honours in their hands. C and D make eleven tricks, but C makes a revoke, A and B claim the game (a single) on the ground that, as penalty for the revoke—they are entitled to add three points to their score, and hold two by honours. Can they claim the game?—*Ans.* Certainly. They have two by honours, and they add three to their score. It is only a single because tricks count before honours. Revoking players cannot go out that hand, and therefore they have only got to four. There are three ways of taking the penalty for a revoke. You may add three to your score, take three from your adversaries score, or take three of their tricks, and add them to your own.

M. B. P. (Charleston S. C.)—You will oblige by letting me have your views on the following case: A and B are partners at Whist. There are three trumps in, the 4 and 5 in A's hand,—the 8 in B's, six or seven cards remaining in each hand. A, having to lead, plays a 13th heart, and, not dreaming that his partner would trump it, does not wait on him, but throws on the table three winning cards; viz., the two trumps and the Ace of Clubs, altogether. The question is, what penalty can the adversaries exact; has A led out of turn three times, and can they, (as to his three cards), elect whether they shall call a lead or call the cards? If they decide to call a lead from B and treat A's cards as exposed, have they a right to select which of the three shall be taken up, and which left, when his partner (B) leads? and if a lead is called from B, can A be made to play one of the three cards upon the card led, if he cannot follow suit? or, must the calling of his cards be deferred until the next trick or tricks? It may be premised that the play of the 3 cards as above shown, would have won the odd trick, even if B had been compelled to take one of his partner's tricks.—*Ans.* The facts are slightly incomplete. We assume that B had not trumped the thirteenth card when A threw down his cards. In this position B can be called on to win the card led, and the 3 cards left on the table by A are all callable. If they leave B to play as he likes and he takes the trick, the exposed cards are callable. If he does not take the trick the adversaries may lead the exposed cards one after the other, and require B to win any one of them.

NOTICE TO CHESS EDITORS.

Will these gentlemen be so good as to note the address beneath. We constantly receive papers directed Westminster Papers, "London," and "England." This gives the Post Office authorities unnecessary trouble. All communications should be addressed "Editor, Westminster Papers, Civil Service Printing and Publishing Company, 8 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C."

The Westminster Papers.

1st JUNE, 1878.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

THE arrival in London of Mr. James Mason, the distinguished American Chess player, is the most interesting event of the past month. America does not often send us representative Chess players, more is the pity, but we hope the reception given to Mr. Mason by English amateurs may lead to more frequent intercourse between the players of the two nations. On the 27th ultimo Mr. Mason was invited to a banquet at the City of London Club, where he was heartily received by an assemblage that included most of the leading Chess players of the Metropolis. Our visitor, who is about to take part in the Paris tourney, will make some stay in London, and we hope next month to be able to record the result of his play against the London practitioners.

On the evening of the 17th ult. the Divan and City Club were companions in misfortune. They were deserted by even their most faithful votaries. Everyone had made his way to the College Chess Club, in order to witness what was felt to be an interesting and unique spectacle, namely, Mr. Blackburne playing blindfold against six lady opponents. The College Club, as our readers know, is an association lately formed with the express object of enabling ladies having a taste for Chess to practise and enjoy it. Any reason why they should not thus recreate themselves does not, at the present moment, occur to us, and we do not propose to look about for one. Could we believe that women would drink much whisky over their Chess, or take to colouring clay pipes, or swear when they lost, or offer to back themselves to any extent to give a rook to successful rivals, or glorify themselves in print, then, indeed, we should doubt the expediency of their being allowed to enter "our petty burgh," but we by no means expect these or any other evil consequences to follow from their learning how to checkmate. Men may, and often do, in defeat, forget that they are gentlemen, but, from the ladies, we should look for nothing worse than a graceful sweep of the hand across the board by way of resignation. Returning, however, to the immediate business on hand we have to mention that Mr. Blackburne's six adversaries were Mrs. Down, Miss Florence Down, Mrs. Shedlock, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Nellie Down, and Miss Wallington. The very spacious room in which the members of the club meet was none too large for the numerous spectators, among whom might be observed the lions and tigers of the metropolitan Chess world. The company took exceeding interest in the games, and displayed much sympathy with the players in their struggles against the crafty devices of their enemy. This sympathy was far too zealous to be repressed by any feeling of impartiality, in other words, there was much giving of advice. It was very excusable, and certainly Mr. Blackburne, the only person concerned, did not mind it, but the ladies state that on future occasions they will not allow anything of the kind. They want to play their own games and not to be assisted by anyone. We think they are right, there is a pleasure even in being beaten if the struggle has been all one's own. There is delight in having made the best, or at any rate a good fight, in having by unaided skill foiled this or that stratagem. We advise the ladies to adhere to their resolution. Play commenced at 7 p.m., and continued until a little after 10 o'clock, by which time Mr. Blackburne had defeated five of his opponents, but he had to resign to the strongest of them all, viz: Mrs. Down. That lady stood her ground well, but in the end she owed her victory to a slip made by her blindfold opponent, after he had obtained a great, if not decisive advantage over her. It should be mentioned that Mr. Webber, the Honorary Chess Instructor of the Birkbeck Institute, performed the arduous duties of Teller. At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Burden, the president, made a speech expressive of the gratification he felt, and thanking Mr. Blackburne very much for having shown so much kindness to their young Club. There the business of the evening terminated, but some of the visitors, in accordance with invitations received, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Down, which is near the College, and were there entertained at supper. Amongst them were Messrs. Blackburne, Bird, MacDonnell, Potter, F. W. Lord, Manning, Webber, and Riley. After supper were heard the strains of music, both vocal and instrumental, and thereat the ladies of the family, notwithstanding that they are all Chess players, showed themselves equally accomplished as obliging. We may mention that the Hon. Secretary of the College Chess Club is Mr. F. T. Richardson, and that the members meet at the Ladies' College, Little Queen Street, Holborn.

A match has been lately played for the championship of the Railway Clearing House Chess Club. Mr. W. J. J. Knight has for years been the acknowledged leader of that association, but its Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Tarrant, has for some time past been improving to such a degree, that it became a question which of these two gentlemen

was the stronger. A contest was accordingly arranged to decide this matter, and Mr. Tarrant, whom we assume to have been the challenger, justified his *défi* by winning seven games to four with one draw. He therefore becomes the captain of the Club which owes so much to his energy and business-like talent. We do not know whether Mr. Knight accepts the result as decisive. If the last game in the match, which we publish in this number, be a fair specimen of his play throughout, he must be very much out of form, for it is very far from exhibiting that amount of skill which might be expected of him. We may here mention that the Railway Clearing House Club, during the past season have played fifteen matches with other metropolitan associations, of which number they have won nine, lost three, and drawn three.

Pedigerous Chess is the rule at the City Club during the summer months, and the first performance of the present season took place on the 15th ultimo. Mr. Potter was the pedestrian, and he had twenty-two opponents. The circumambulation commenced about a quarter past 7 p.m., and lasted a little over four hours, by which time the performer had defeated seventeen of his antagonists, lost to one of them, viz., Mr. Staniforth, and drawn with the others, who were Messrs. Bussy, Stevens, F. W. Lord, and Israel.

We learn through the *Holloway Press* of the establishment of two new Metropolitan Chess societies. One, which is in connection with the Working Men's Reading Room, George Road, Holloway, owes it formation to Mr. C. Fish, and it has secured the services of Mr. C. Wedd, a metropolitan amateur of fair strength. By the kindness of Mr. Rans, Manager of the reading room, an apartment has been set apart for the use of the Chess-players, and arrangements had been made for a meeting to take place on Monday the 20th ult. The other organization is in the shape of a class to be formed among the members of the Working Men's Progressive Club, Hornsey Road, of which there are upwards of three hundred, several of whom are Chess-players. Mr. S. Parsons is the Hon. Secretary, and he expresses his hope of their being able, when the season comes round again, to compete in friendly rivalry with neighbouring Clubs. We wish both these new societies much success; and if supplied by their officials with particulars of their transactions from time to time shall be happy in accordance with our invariable custom to afford them such assistance as may be derived from publicity. We are in fact always willing and pleased to support all manner of Chess associations, whether new or old, and whether in the metropolis or the provinces. This being so, we can only attribute the apparent apathy of secretaries to the fact that they are unwilling to increase the burden which their ordinary duties involve, a very natural reluctance on their part, seeing that they are all honorary officers; but why does not each club appoint a special reporter whose duty it will be to transmit all interesting and important intelligence to such Chess journals as may shew a willingness to publish the same? We feel sure that volunteers for such a useful office would not be wanting in any association. There are here and there found members of Chess bodies who send intelligence upon their own account, but we presume they would be better pleased if formally invested with authority so to act, and besides there would then be the sense of duty to urge them on. As to the profit derived by clubs from their proceedings appearing in the Chess press, we suppose no one in these days can have any doubt upon that head. Not only is a beneficial stimulus applied, but the club becomes known, is advertised in fact, and thereby must be constantly gaining new recruits.

The *Holloway Press* takes exception to some remarks of ours last month concerning the Metropolitan Chess Association. In a very friendly spirit we offered our advice to the new society, and warned it against falling into an obvious snare. Wishing it well, as is shewn by the whole tone of our observations, we asked it not to act in any narrow spirit, in other words, not to be too local, and we expressed our opinion that "a Chess vestry would be a very poor institution." In so writing we, according to the *Holloway Press*, "decried" the Association. Our contemporary labours under a delusion in this respect. We by no means accused its *protégé* of being what we advised it not to be. We could not do so, for, as was the case with Sam Weller, our vision is limited, and the taciturn future has not thought fit to extend to us its confidence. While upon the subject, we feel inclined to ask whether the Association has been seen anywhere lately by anyone. Of course it cannot very well go out of doors if the suit of clothes ordered on the 1st of April has not yet been made, but two months seem a long time to take for that purpose. Perhaps our contemporary will see how matters stand in that respect. It is of course satisfactory to know that "the members have a distinct object in view," but we should like to see some signs of the "great life and activity" alluded to by the *Press*.

A match between Messrs. Potter and Heywood at the alternate odds of Knight and Pawn and two moves has been going on during the past month. Seven games have been played, and the score at present stands Potter 4, Heywood 1, drawn 2. Curiously enough, the odds receiver has not done anything like so well with the greater, as with the lesser odds. Three games have been played at Pawn and two moves with a score of one to each party and a draw, whereas, of four Knight games, Mr. Heywood lost all but one, which was drawn. Whoever scores first five will be the victor.

Mr. Blackburne, on the 27th ulto., played simultaneously against all comers at the Leigh Chess Club. He began with twenty opponents, but as soon as one was disposed of another was found willing to man the deadly breach, so that in this way about thirty games were got through. The performer managed to draw two, and as to the others, it is understood that, somehow or other, things did not go very well with Leigh. On the 28th Mr. Blackburne played at the same club blindfold. He had eight opponents, and at the conclusion seven of them looked

jealously at the eighth, who it may be mentioned succeeded in effecting a draw. The Leigh Chess Club is in connection with the Leigh Liberal Club. There are Conservatives in those parts, and there are also milestones on the Dover Road. Lord Beaconsfield is not, we believe, a Chess-player, but if he were, we assume he would go where he could get a game. That was at any rate the view taken by the Conservative Chess-players of Leigh, and they accordingly came boldly into the enemy's camp. The President of the Liberal Club, though not himself a Chess-player, seemed to think the phenomenon worth noticing, as a good point in Chess, and to that effect expressed himself in a speech upon the occasion. We quite agree with him.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association was held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on the 11th ultimo; the Mayor, Mr. E. H. Carbutt, presiding at the opening ceremony. Six tourneys were arranged, and the following is a report of the result of each, with the names of the competitors:—

No. 1 Tournament.—(For the Mayor's Prize)—First Round: Mr. Gregson beat Mr. Barbier. Mr. Holliday beat Mr. Bilborough.—Second Round: Mr. Gregson (£1 15s.) beat Mr. Holliday (17s. 6d.)

No. 2 Tournament.—(For the Mayor's Prize)—First Round: Mr. Bennett beat Mr. Rossell. Mr. Dyson beat Mr. Millard. Mr. Stokoe beat Mr. Shaw. Mr. A. Finlinson beat Mr. Bracken.—Second Round: Mr. Stokoe beat Mr. Bennett.—Mr. Stokoe received £2 2s., and Messrs. Finlinson and Dyson divided £2 2s.

No. 3 Tournament.—(For J. Barran, Esq., M.P.'s Prize)—First Round: Mr. Macmaster beat Mr. Wainhouse. Mr. Brown beat Mr. Onions. Mr. Hussey beat Mr. Knapton. Mr. Taylor beat Mr. Whitley.—Second Round: Mr. Macmaster beat Mr. R. Taylor. Mr. Brown beat Mr. Hussey.—Third Round: Mr. Brown (£2 15s.) beat Mr. Macmaster (£1 8s.)

No. 4 Tournament.—(For Sir Andrew Fairbairn's Prize.)—First Round: Mr. R. A. Wright beat Mr. Craven. Master Jackson beat Mr. Hagen-Torn. Mr. Cooking beat Mr. Wright. Mr. Woodhead beat Mr. Hudson.—Second Round: Mr. Cocking beat Mr. R. A. Wright, and there not being time to conclude this tourney, Mr. Cocking, having won two games, received £2 2s., and Mr. Woodhead £1 1s., and Master Jackson £1 1s.

No. 5 Tournament.—First Round: Mr. Bisby beat Mr. Dobson. Mr. Sadd beat Mr. Smith.—Second Round: Mr. Bisby (£1 1s.) beat Mr. Sadd (10s.)

No. 6 Tournament.—First Round: Mr. Craven beat Mr. Hagen-Torn. Mr. Gaunt beat Mr. Tetley. Mr. Hunter beat Mr. Bracken. Mr. Wright beat Mr. Parry.—Second Round: Mr. Craven beat Mr. Wright. Mr. Gaunt against Mr. Hunter (retired). Mr. Gaunt and Mr. Craven divided £4 3s.

At six o'clock the company adjourned to the tea-table, where the various dishes which had been bountifully provided by the host of the Queen's received ample justice from the players and their friends. The meeting was a very successful one, and before separating it was resolved to meet again at Wakefield in April 1879.

La Stratégie for May gives the exact amount of the prizes to be offered for competition at the forthcoming congress in Paris. They are as follows:—

First Prize.—An object of art provided by the State of the value of 5,000 francs with 1,000 francs in cash.

Second Prize.—An object of art, also provided by the State, of the value of 1,800 francs, with 500 francs in cash.

Third Prize.—Fifteen hundred francs; and Fourth Prize: One thousand francs in money.

The prizes in the Problem Tourney will be four in number, value respectively 400, 300, 200, and 100 francs, and for the End Game competition two prizes are offered, value 250 francs and 150 francs.

In the Game Tourney England will be represented by Mr. Blackburne, America by Mr. Mason, Germany by Anderssen and Paulsen. If the latter-named player shows in this contest the form he displayed at the Leipsic Tourney, the event will probably name him the winner, a reflection that, very possibly, has occurred to some of our readers as well as ourselves. In any case the success of the Congress is assured. Europe and America will be represented by their finest players, and the subscriptions, a very important element of success, have already attained a total of 3,760 francs.

In referring to the contents of *La Stratégie* last month, we omitted to mention an article by M. A. Delannoy on the subject of Mr. Gumpel's mechanical Chess player "Mephisto." It is written in M. Delannoy's peculiarly graceful and fanciful style, and has already had the honours of translation accorded to it by the *Glasgow Herald* and the *Argus*, of Ayr.

We have received this month the first number of a new French Chess periodical, *L'Echiquier D'Aix*, published by the members of a Chess club in connection with the Academy of Aix. The contents are varied and interesting, comprising a lesson on the openings, model games, end games, and problems. Our other French exchanges, *L'Exposition*, edited by M. Rosenthal, and *La France Illustrée*, edited by M. Pradignot, contain games and problems of the highest standard in each of the branches of the games.

The *Nuova Rivista* of Leghorn, contains, as usual, the best specimens of modern Italian Chess, and an autobiographical sketch of the career of the famous problem master, Herr J. Berger, of Gratz, translated from the *Schachzeitung*.

The meeting of the West German Chess Association, at Frankfort, next month, promises to be one of the largest gatherings of the kind in recent times. The following is the programme issued by the Committee, who

have, we are informed, issued invitations to all the leading players of the world to take part in the competition for the prizes provided for the occasion.

Saturday 27th July, 6 p.m.—Reception of the Union Members, etc., in the room of the Chess Club, No 8 "Brömerstrasse," next to the "Zeil." Lots drawn for the Tournaments.

Sunday 28th July, 9 o'clock a.m. Commencement of the Tournament in the Club House at the Zoological Gardens. Playtime 9 to 1, and 2 to 6 o'clock. Evening at 7. General Meeting under the following orders of the day. Rendering of Accounts for 1877-8. Arrangements for 1878-79. Deliberation on the Statutory drafts of the West German Chess Union (See appendix). New choice of President. Evening 8.30, Festival.

Monday 29th July, commence at 9 o'clock a.m.—Continuation of the Tournament in the Zoological Gardens. Playtime 9 to 1 and from 2 to 6 o'clock. Consultation parties: evening 6.30, (if good weather), Social Union in the Forester's House in Frankfort City Forest. .

Tuesday, 30th July, 9 o'clock a.m.—Continuation of the Tournaments in the Palmen Gardens. Playtime from 9 to 12 o'clock a.m. About 1 o'clock dinner on joint account. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, large blindfold productions. At 5 o'clock, Prize distribution and presenting Diplomas of Honour to the victors in the hitherto played tournaments.

Wednesday, 31st July, 9 o'clock a.m.—Completion of the remaining games in the local Club. If weather is fine an excursion to the Taunus mountains.

Announcements of play in the Master Tournaments, or West German Tournament, as well as for the side Tournaments to be addressed to Mr. Emil Rosenthal in Frankfort à Maine, and Mr. Edward Haumacher in Köln, Quirinstrasse 7, till the 25th of July.

A.—Master Tournament.—Under the direction of Mr. Edward Haumacher, of Cologne, lots drawn Saturday evening at half-past 6 commence Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, play one with another, or in turns, or in groups. Deposit, 5 marks. Two prizes of a minimum value of 400 and 150 marks, of which the winners will have free choice to receive the value in money if they think fit.

B.—West German Principal Tournament.—Under the direction of Messrs. Julius Asbeck, jnr., in Barmen, and Emil Rosenthal, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Only for Chess friends in west Germany. Lots drawn on Saturday evening at half-past 6 commence Sunday morning at 9. Play in turns or groups. Deposit, 3 marks. Four valuable prizes.

C.—First Side Tournament.—Under the direction of M. Riefenstahe in Elberfeld. Begins Sunday morning at nine; 16-32 partners. Play in turns. Deposit 1½ marks. Four prizes, consisting of valuable Chess works.

D.—Second Side Tournament.—Under the direction of Mayor Stosberg from Dorp. Begins Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The remaining conditions same as in the First (C) Side Tournament.

E.—"Tombola" Tournament.—Under the direction of Mr. W. Wiesen in Frankfort. No deposit. Number of participators unlimited. No one is permitted to tell more than once in this game. The victors in Tournaments A, B, C, and D will receive, besides the prizes, artistically executed honourable diplomas.

Chess in America seems to have fallen on summer days, for although our exchanges from the States are as brilliant as usual, there is no record of matches or tourneys save that by correspondence between England and America. The handicap tourney at the New York Chess Club is drawing to a close, the leading scores standing to the credit of Messrs. Limbeck and Burke.

REVIEW.

THE LEIPSIC CHESS CONGRESS.*

This book treats of the Chess Congress held at Leipsic in July, 1877, in honour of Adolf Anderssen. The occasion may be looked upon as the jubilee of the respected veteran, or as the celebration of his golden wedding with Caissa, for just fifty years had passed away since his first game at Chess. The book has for its frontispiece a capitally engraved portrait of Anderssen, with his bold autograph subjoined, and after a brief preface by the able editor, Herr Schallopp, we are, as might be naturally expected, furnished with a biography of the hero of the festival. We published last year a memoir containing the principal facts connected with the Chess career of Anderssen (see Westminster Papers for July 1877) but Herr Schallopp's painstaking and interesting account gives some further details, and these we will touch upon for the benefit of our readers. We find then that Anderssen learned Chess at the age of nine years. He was taught by, and, for a long time, played exclusively with, his father, who, it would seem, was not exactly a master of the game. The fast improving boy soon ceased to find satisfaction in these battles, which, we apprehend, is an euphemistic mode of stating that he speedily got the better of his teacher. He desired to enter more deeply into the secrets of the game, and being then a second class scholar of the Elizabeth College in his native town of Breslau, he

* "Der Schachkongress zu Leipzig," von E. Schallopp. Leipzig: Veit & Comp., 1878.

began to play with those of his schoolfellows who, like himself, understood the rudiments. It would appear that his love of Chess led him at times into ways that were not approved of by his masters. He was not satisfied with playing out of school, but invented an ingenious method of carrying on a correspondence game during the hours of study with a youth of similar tendencies occupying a distant seat, viz., by making use of the kindness of the schoolfellows occupying the intermediate benches to pass the moves. Worse conduct than this he was even at times guilty of, for he would act the truant to play at Chess with boys belonging to other schools, truants we presume like himself. At home his industry was divided between the school exercises and works upon Chess, but whether or not it was an equal division we are not told, and cannot but feel some doubts upon the subject. Among the books thus studied by him may be singled out the writings of Hirschel (translation of Greco's works), Allgaier and Philidor. As first class scholar, he found opportunities of playing with older practitioners of the game in Breslau, and succeeded in promoting himself over their shoulders, until he met with a private tutor named Liebricht, an amateur of much skill and inventiveness, who was for a long time too much for his youthful opponent. Notwithstanding what Herr Schallopp calls all these drawbacks, young Anderssen made praiseworthy progress in his scholastic pursuits, and gave evidence "that the mind which can master the game of Chess with all its depths and *finesse* has still sufficient room left for all other sciences," by which we suppose the enthusiastic editor means that Chess is a science—a proposition which we by no means admit. Like Draughts, it is one of the scientific games, and among them is no doubt entitled to the highest place, honour quite sufficient, and if loftier pretensions are advanced men of common sense can but smile at claims so absurd. We stay to make this comment, for some confusion seems to prevail upon the subject, and there would appear to be an idea afloat that Chess is on a par with astronomy, geology, and the other sciences. Returning to Anderssen we find that he was very far from being so enslaved by the game he loved as to allow it to do him any real injury. Approached the time of the University examinations, and he put his Chessmen on one side in order to apply himself more assiduously to the necessary studies. After having honourably passed his examination, Anderssen, who was then eighteen years of age, devoted himself to philosophy and mathematics, and reasonably enough resumed his Chess-play. He was accustomed for this purpose to go to a coffee-house called the "Nova," and there he managed to get together a number of amateurs young and old. It was in this "Nova" Club that Anderssen played five games with Bledow, and that expert gave him an awful thrashing—winning, in fact, all the games except one, which was drawn. He also tried his skill once against Lowenthal, and repeatedly against Von der Lasa, with less unsatisfactory results, but nevertheless these contests—as he himself states—showed him how much he had still to learn to become a master of Chess. To attain this object he now applied himself to the study of the works of Walker, Lewis, and Labourdonnais, more especially the fifty games between Labourdonnais and MacDonnell, annotated by Lewis and translated into German by Bledow, but he attributes his improvement chiefly to a match he commenced with the strongest members of the "Nova" Club, on condition that he was neither to lose nor draw a single game. We can easily understand that such a contest would tend to form habits of accuracy, foresight, concentration, and endurance. In short, Anderssen owed his success in Chess neither to luck nor untaught genius, nor to any other of the easy methods for which the slothful pine. Natural aptitude is, of course, to be assumed in his case, and hard work did the rest. Whether the game was worth the candle is a question we should not think of raising with respect to Anderssen, for he, at any rate, did not allow himself to sink into a mere Chess player; most useless of human beings, to our minds, are all such, and the easiest to be dispensed with. This brings us to another instance of that highly praiseworthy self-control which Anderssen knew how to exercise whenever he deemed it necessary, namely, a second break in his Chess play, which took place anent the Government examination of 1847, he being then 29 years of age. After having passed this he commenced his probationary year at the Friedrich College, and thereupon obtained salaried employment, but afterwards was induced by the bad prospects of advancement to accept a lucrative situation as private teacher, in Gross-Machim, near Stolf. This change also enabled him to make several visits to Berlin, for the purpose of trying his strength against the Chess players there. His success in these encounters led to the editorship of the *Chess Journal* being confided to him, and to his being selected by the Berlin Club to represent them in response to Staunton's invitation to all Chess celebrities to take part in the tourney intended to be held in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1851. In consequence of this, Anderssen gave up in the Easter of that year his post of private teacher, which had necessitated his living on the Pomeranian coast, and went to Berlin, where he had two or three months' time to practice up. The occasion was very favourable, for not only was there Dufresne, then at the height of his strength, but Falkbeer had arrived in Berlin to try his prowess against the Chess players of that metropolis. We should have seen cause for grave censure in Anderssen had he given up at this time a valuable and important engagement in order to take part in a Chess tourney, but a situation as private teacher he might fairly hope to procure again when requisite, and indeed might reasonably expect that his Chess friends would be able to assist him to that extent; nevertheless, we cannot but feel that this was a critical period in the life of Anderssen, and that he was in danger of taking to Chess as a profession, in which case the halo of respect and honour that surrounds him in his declining years would, to say the least of it, be somewhat dimmed. However, in June, 1851, Anderssen came to London. and what he did there every one knows. He returned to his native town of Breslau in 1852, and there obtained a permanent sphere

of usefulness as teacher of German and mathematics at the Friedrich College (which same appointment we believe he has ever since held), and in 1856 he received the title of Professor in acknowledgment of his practical thoroughness in those branches of education. We have given these details *in extenso* because we think they will be as interesting to our readers as they redound to the credit of Anderssen. His later Chess career is, of course, dealt with in the biography, but we do not consider it necessary to recapitulate the well-known facts thereof. Herr Schallopp seems to think that Anderssen's residence at Breslau, and consequent want of good practice, had much to do with his defeat by Morphy. The idea is excusable enough in a compatriot, and, moreover, is not destitute of a certain amount of plausibility. It may be conceded that, had Anderssen had the fine practice which preceded his 1851 triumphs, he would have made a better fight. The biographical sketch closes with the hope, which the Editor is convinced "will find a hearty response from all German Chess players, that Anderssen may be spared many a long year to witness the spread of Chess in Germany which originated in his victories." We can assure Herr Schallopp that no monopoly in making such response will be permitted to the players of Germany. That Anderssen's lease of life may be extended for a long time yet in prosperity and mellowness, is the united wish of Chessdom.

We have left ourselves with altogether insufficient space for properly noticing the remaining contents of this extremely well edited volume. There are detailed accounts of the various Provincial Chess Congresses of Germany. There is also a full report of the Anderssen festival and its tourneys, together with the various speeches, not unaccompanied by poetry, which formed part of the business of presenting to Anderssen a token of esteem; this consisting of a column of black marble surrounded with leaves of oak in gold and silver, the column being surmounted by the Genius of Chess—a female figure in silver, holding a Chessboard in one hand, and a gold wreath of laurel in the other hand. The pedestal was of polished variegated marble ornamented with appropriate inscriptions. There were hosts of congr ulatory addresses accompanied by presents, and altogether Anderssen must have felt that it was quite a day of days for him. The transactions likewise supply us with a treatise in the shape of a letter, written by Von der Lasa, for the occasion, shewing the influence of Anderssen upon Chess, and going exhaustively into the rise and fall of the various openings and modes of play in modern times.

We need not reproduce that part of the volume which deals with the Chess fights at the Leipsic Congress, because the details thereof were published in this and other journals at the time. The chief features of interest were the Master Tourney and the Match between Anderssen and L. Paulsen. The first prize in the former contest, it will be remembered, was won by L. Paulsen with a score of nine games, Anderssen and Zukertort tying for second honours with eight and a half games each. The two latter played to decide the question of precedence and Anderssen won the game, he thus gaining the second prize and Zukertort taking the third. Sixty-seven games were fought in this tournament. We have examined a number of them and find ourselves admiring the play of L. Paulsen more that that of any other competitor. His style has depth, strength, and bottom, and is characterised by much patience. Occasionally he seems to be what may be called dodgy, and there is also something of a monotony observable. Anderssen plays in that brisk, varied, and ingenious manner that one would expect from him. He flies readily from manœuvre to manœuvre, and is ready with all kinds of surprises in the shape of unlooked for attacks. For all that, the impression left on our minds after going through his games, and we examined them all, is not one of complete satisfaction. We seemed to notice a looseness of style, and even in some instances, a want of power, this contrasting strangely with the vigorous impetuosity displayed by him at other times, and notably in the deciding game with Zukertort. However, our necessarily hasty survey is by no means to be relied upon, and with time for a careful analysis, it is possible that we should form a different opinion. A game we very much admired of his was with Dr. Göring. He showed some fine play therein, and just as he had arrived within apparent reach of fruition his victory was snatched away from him. He lost the game partly through a singular fluke of the position and partly through a hasty move, brought about by being taken unawares. Had he won this game he would have taken first prize, for his score would have been 9½, a fact which certainly tends to cast some doubt upon the correctness of our judgment as above expressed. As to Zukertort, such of his games as we went through, did not please us very much, but we had only time to examine a few of them. Those we missed may, and in fact must, have been much better, having regard to the score he made. We approached the games in the Anderssen and Paulsen match with a large amount of expectant respect, but after going through them we can only consider the time spent in their examination as entirely wasted. These games, could they be considered as serious contests, would necessarily have a lowering effect upon the reputations of the players, but we imagine they must be looked upon as belonging to the genus "Larky." We must confess to having but little sympathy with that kind of ponderous humour. However, out of the hotch-potch of eccentricity and blundering we would extract Game 5 as one well played by Paulsen and noticeable also for a novelty which he introduces in the Scotch Gambit, *i.e.*—1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3; 3 P to Q 4, P takes P; 4 Kt takes P, B to B 4; 5 B to K 3, Q to B 3; 6 P to Q B 3, K Kt to K 2. Here it has been usual for White to play 7 B to K 2, a move introduced by Paulsen himself, but the weakness of that continuation was shown when it was adopted by Mr. Potter in his match with Herr Zukertort. In the game above referred to, Paulsen played 7 B to Q Kt 5, a move which seems well worthy of being taken into consideration. If as good as it seems the attack in that variation of the Scotch Gambit becomes entirely rehabilitated.

As our readers may feel an interest in knowing what openings are most in fashion at present among the strong players of Germany we have taken the trouble on their behalf to make a table of same. In the Master Tourney we find that the number of games played in the Ruy Lopez opening were, 12; Four Knights, 10; French 8; Vienna, 5; Scotch Gambit, 4: Two Knights' attack, 4; Bishops' Gambit, 4; Evans' Gambit, 3; Queen's Gambit Declined, 3; Sicilian, 3; Giuoco Piano, 2; English, 2; and Queen's Pawn Opening, Fianchetto di Donna, King's Gambit declined, Double Fianchetto, Philidor, and Evans declined, 1 game each; there being as will be observed, probably with surprise, not a single Allgaier. In conclusion we have only to say that Herr Schallopp deserves the highest praise for the very able manner in which he has edited this book.

OUR PROBLEMS REVIEWED.

No. 1015.—"The main pivot of action merely reproduces the hackneyed theme of Healey's Bristol three mover, and can scarcely therefore puzzle solvers of any experience. There is, however, undeniable beauty in some of the variations, but I think that the White R at Q R 4 might, by a slight modification, have been dispensed with," H. J. C. A.—"A fair problem, containing some very neat play," G. F. Onions.—"Very good," H. B.—"A well-constructed problem; of course the idea of getting the R out of the way has been worked by other composers, but if the problems are good in other respects (and I think this is) that is little against it. There are some pretty variations, for instance, the defence B to K B 7, White replying with Q takes Kt, &c., there is a dual to the defence Kt to Kt 7. White can either play R to Kt sq ch, or Kt to K 3 ch. The first move of the solution certainly wants looking for," Grandage.—"A very good problem, although the idea approaches somewhat closely to Healey's celebrated three-mover, the ultimate dual on the second move is undeserving of censure," Hanover.—"A fair problem, but easy; the construction is like that of a two-mover. If Black moves B or Kt, he is mated in three. The only difficulty is if Kt moves to B 7, he can then take R. Therefore play this R to Kt 8," R. W. Johnson.—"A very good problem indeed, pretty, difficult, and original," J. E. Vernon.—"Whatever beauty there may be in this problem it can hardly be credited to its sender, as the movements of both the R and Q are very familiar," J. Jordan.

No. 1016.—"Beyond the average of two-move Problems, and without a dual," Grandage.—"Evident that the Bishop must move to be of any service," H.B.—"A simple problem on the block system, the only pieces not blocked being Black R and P. The White B is utterly useless where it is, therefore use it to block the Fawn, and force a passage through the R," R. W. Johnson.—"All the Black men are under surveillance except the K R and R P. The latter has a very 'here stands a post' aspect, pointing suggestively to the solution," H. J. C. A.—"This is not a particularly good problem, the Black pieces are all put into such helpless positions, with the exception of the R P, that stopping its progress and forcing Black to play one or other of his other pieces is too suggestive," John Davidson.—"An easy block," G. F. Onions.—"A good problem, not very difficult," J. E. Vernon.—"A pleasing problem free from duals, but scarcely up to Tourney merit," Hanover.—"Will pass muster as a fair two-mover," J. Jordan.

No. 1017.—"A two-mover, with a forced move added," H. B.—"Very little more than an average two-er with a commonplace check added. The weakest of the set," H. J. C. A.—"Too patent, on account of the check threatened by the Black Queen," G. F. Onions.—"This problem appears to be really a two-mover, with a check added, after which it has all the appearance of a two-mover. It is evident that White has no time to spare in preparatory moves, as Black threatens a continuous check by moving his P.," R. W. Johnson.—"This is a fairly good problem, but considerably easier to solve than the other three-mover in the same set. And the White having to give check first move, also detracts from its merits," John Davidson.—"This problem is not easy of solution, decidedly the best of the three, and one that does credit to the composer," G. H. Mainwaring.—"This problem calls for no special mention, the solution commencing with a check, and the mate being easily found," Grandage.—"A clever problem, but not very difficult nor pretty," J. E. Vernon.—"Various duals in the third move in this variation. This is a very poor problem; a three-mover commencing with a check should be entirely free of dual mates," Hanover.—"In a problem competing for a prize I should look for Black's threatened check to be frustrated in a more ingenious manner than White here adopts. To begin with a check must be detrimental to a three-move problem," J. Jordan.

"No. 1018.—"Two movers on this semi-block plan seldom come up to tourney form. This, though pretty, is no exception to the rule," H. J. C. A.—"A problem in which the first move plays itself, so to speak, otherwise the variations are neat and well put together." Grandage.—"A very good problem; first move by no means obvious," J. E. Vernon.—"Is evidently a two-mover on the usual block system. The only pieces without a purpose being the two Rooks, which manage the business. This is about the easiest two-mover I have seen," R. W. Johnson.—"This problem is either mispriated or is radically incorrect, there being at least three initial moves for mate in three moves. I therefore expect it is intended as a two-mover, and solve it by R to Q Kt 7. As a two-mover this is a meritorious composition, free from duals," Hanover.—"Very good," J. Jordan.

No. 1019.—"Fair problem as regards construction, but easy," R. W. Johnson.—"Very pretty indeed, but too obvious," H. J. C. A.—"The solution very easy. The sacrifices of the R and Kt are perhaps as good as such sacrifices usually are, but that is saying little," Grandage.—"This is an extremely good problem; and though the white P at Q B 4, is somewhat suggestive, I found it a very difficult one to solve," John Davidson.—"A good problem though awkwardly constructed, there are no duals,"

Hanover.—"An excellent problem and one that took me a long time to solve, the composition reflects great credit on the author," G. H. Mainwaring.—"Very good and pretty," J. Vernon.—"Very good," H. B.—"Very good. The Q is paraded up and down considerably, and it is then discovered that she really does not begin at all," J. Jordan.

No. 1020.—"The block after White's 2nd move is beautiful, but it is a pity the first move is so readily guessed. The problem should either have been more subtly opened or else left as a two-mover," H. J. C. A.—"It is an excellent quality in a problem for the Black King to have liberty of action, but when that liberty at once suggests the way to the solution, it should certainly be avoided. In this position the B K can move to his Q 5th, and this fact at once causes White to play R to Q 5, threatening mate on the move; this, on examination, turns out to be the right move, and as such is a decided weakness, and mars what otherwise might have made a good problem," Grandage.—"Good, but surely there are more pieces on the board than necessary?" J. E. Vernon.—"I feel assured the composer has done himself an injustice in not searching deeper into this position to either find or manufacture a less arbitrary first move than the one he employs. He has, in my opinion, spoiled a most beautiful two-mover," J. Jordan.

No. 1021.—"Exceedingly good," H. B.—"Another block. The only Black piece that can move without allowing mate is the B. Therefore provide a mate if B moves," R. W. Johnson.—"A very good problem indeed," J. E. Vernon.—"Another semi-block, but preferable to its predecessors on account of the freedom enjoyed by the Black King," H. J. C. A.—"Very good! an exception to the general run of problems, where the King moves first," G. F. Onions.—"This problem is commonplace, very," Grandage.—"This is a thoroughly good little two-mover, neatly constructed, and without a needless piece on the board," John Davidson.—"A very good problem, far better than the other two in this number. No duals," Hanover.—"Only weak," J. Jordan.

No. 1022.—"The first move in the Problem is very pretty, but how about its originality? There is one by Mr. Pierce, another by Mr. Ormond, in which the B from corner to corner makes a similar beautiful flight, then the after moves in this Problem are very feeble, and who can say anything favourable of its construction?" Grandage.—"A fair Problem of the puzzle kind," R. W. Johnson.—"The main idea is very stale, and there is nothing in the problem to compensate for this drawback," H. J. C. A.—"A good idea. If this had been as difficult to solve as it is good in conception, it would be bad to beat."—G. F. Onions. "An admirable problem, the only drawback being the almost (?) impossibility of Black's Pawns being so placed."—J. E. Vernon. "A masterly problem this, and very difficult of solution; it took me more time to solve than I like to say. The author is evidently a master hand at composition."—G. H. Mainwaring. "Very neat."—H. B.—"Our mutual friend does not improve in his old age. In point of fact he degenerates lamentably," J. Jordan.

No. 1023.—"Although consisting principally of checks, the solution is very pleasing, and the problem, I think, much the best of the set," H. J. C. A.—"I do not like the construction of this problem, and its solution is simple; it is, however, thoroughly sound in every direction," Hanover.—"This is an extremely difficult and well-constructed problem, and though the solution begins with a check, and is (in what I take to be the principal variation) continued by the sacrifice of the R ch, yet the way to mate is so well hidden, that, in many instances the first move will be tried and given up, not only once, but twice, before the pleasure of discovery is realised, and then the student will express no surprise at not finding the solution before. The minor variations are also good—there is also an equality of force, which is a thing to be marked," Grandage.—"A very good and difficult problem," J. E. Vernon.—"A poor four-mover, entirely wanting in point," Hanover.—"Like the last—good, but not difficult," G. F. Onions.—"Too easy for a tourney problem. White must begin to check at once, as there is no possibility of attacking Black's Q B 5 if the R moves," R. W. Johnson. —"I consider this problem the most difficult one I ever attempted to solve. From the equality of forces engaged it alone is remarkable, and the variations are really so beautiful that I very much doubt if this problem can be approached in construction, although we cannot say what others will follow. I think these compositions will gain the prize," G. H. Mainwaring.—"A problem that contains some really good Chess play, and is entirely out of place with its two companions," J. Jordan.

REMARKS ON THE SETS.

"'*Femme Suis rien ne puis.*'—This is the best set of the three, containing the best three-mover, viz., 1015, but I do not think it will earn tourney honours."—Hanover. "Hardly up to tourney standard," G. F. Onions.—"Only mediocre upon the whole, No. 1015, in spite of serious drawbacks, being much above its companions. Sparkles alluringly, but lacks depth," H. J. C. A.—"Of the three sets in the May number of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS I consider No. 1015 the best three-mover, 1016 the best two-mover," Grandage. —"Under ordinary circumstances any of these compositions would claim the merit of being classed as tolerably good problems, but in the present case their author will scarcely expect any substantial reward from such praise," J. Jordan.

Nec Male notus Eques.—This is an unfortunate set, and No. 1018 being a fair two-mover, although published as a three-mover, and No. 1020 being impossible either in two or three moves." Hanover. "A very good set, especially so in construction," G. J. Onions.—"Though not remarkable for either depth of design or difficulty of solution, this set ranks high above the average," J. Jordan.

Les Morts Vont Vite.—This set contains but one meritorious problem, viz., No. 1021, and although all three problems are correct, I do not expect a prize will be awarded to the set, for if so, the others must be poor indeed," Hanover. "Pretty enough, but neither new nor abstruse," H. J. C. A.—"I should consider any set ruined that 1022 formed part of," J. Jordan.

No. 1023.—"The best problem of all," Grandage.

[We regret that a mistake occurred in stating the conditions of problem No. 1018 and of No. 1020. The conditions of these problems were, in fact, transposed, No. 1018 being a two-move, and No. 1020 a three-move problem. The majority of our reviewers saw through the error, and have sent correct solutions, but we shall receive solutions and reviews of these two problems up to the 25th instant for publication in our next number.—EDITOR WESTMINSTER PAPERS].

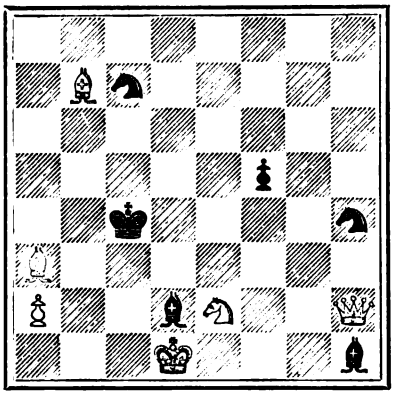
THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Artis est Celare Artem.

1032.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1033.
BLACK.



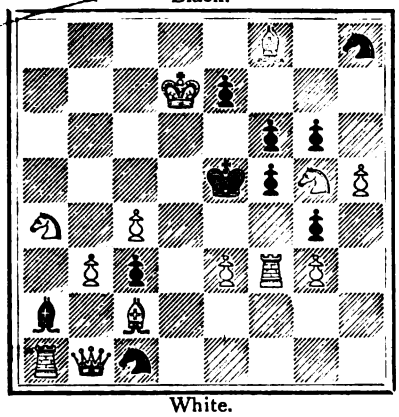
WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1034.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

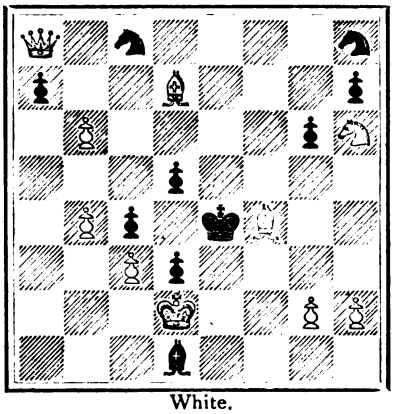
VICTORIA.

1035
Black.



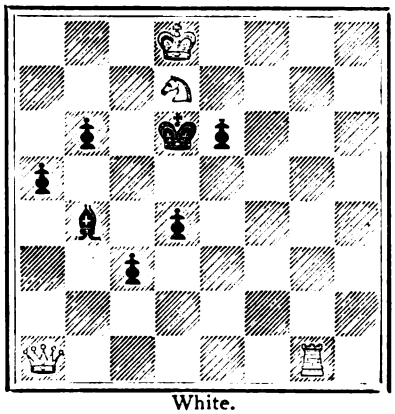
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1036
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

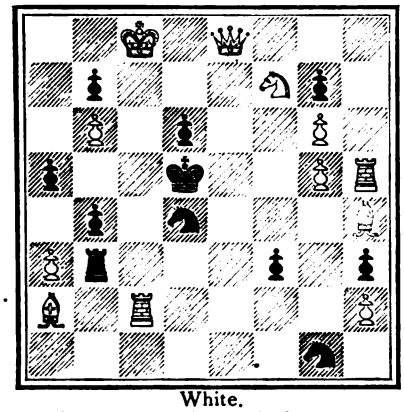
1037
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in four moves.

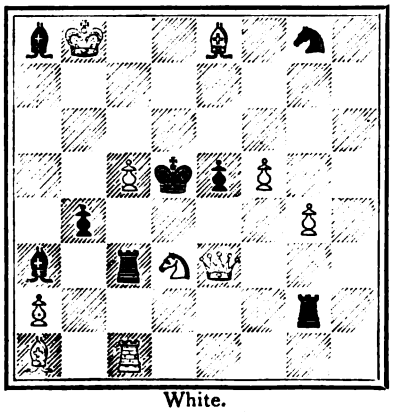
My lords, the judges laugh, and you are dismissed.

1038
Black.



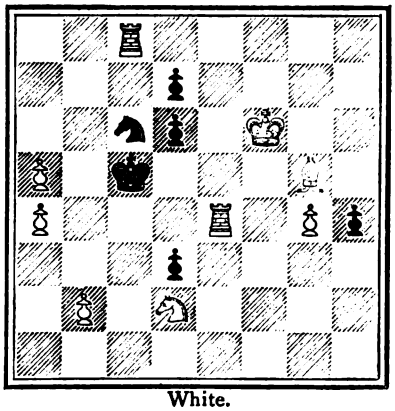
White.
White to play and mate in four moves.

1039
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1040
Black.

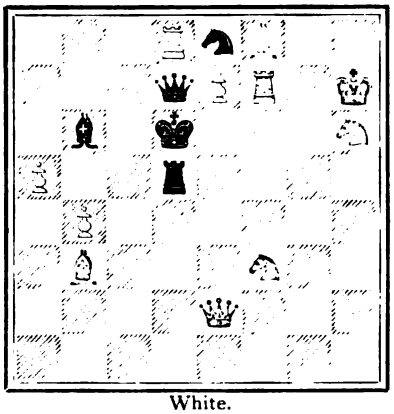


White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

THE BRITISH PROBLEM ASSOCIATION TOURNEY

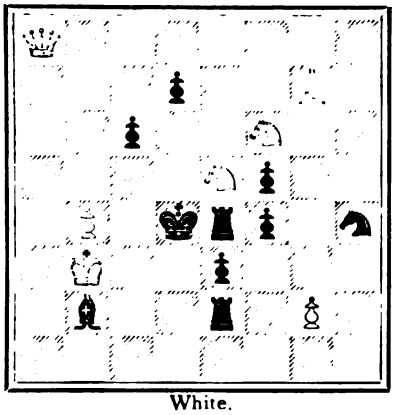
Ex sudore voluptas.

No. 1041
Black.



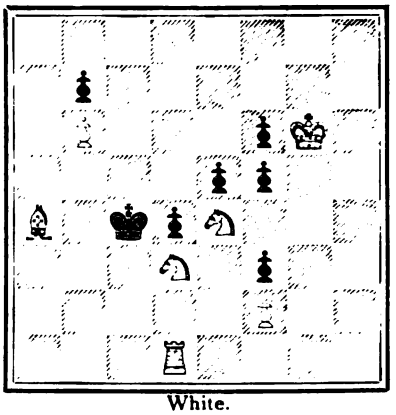
White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1042
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

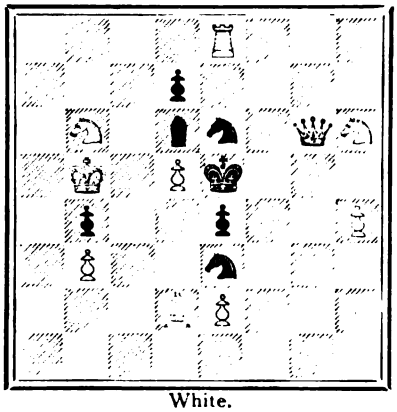
No. 1043
Black.



White.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

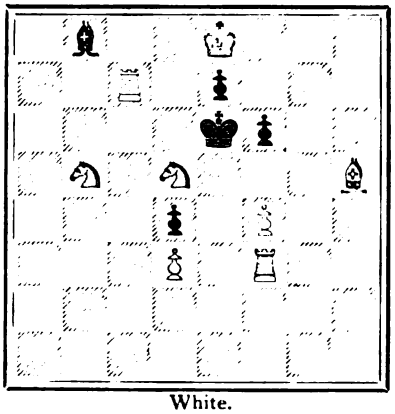
Home, Sweet Home.

No. 1044
Black.



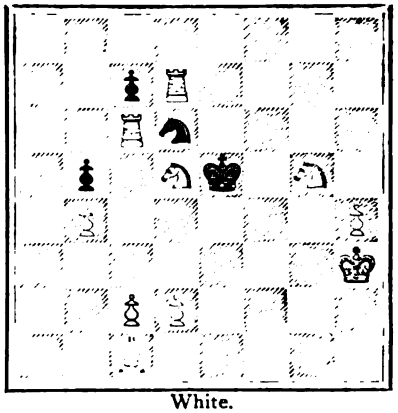
White.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 1045
Black.



White.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

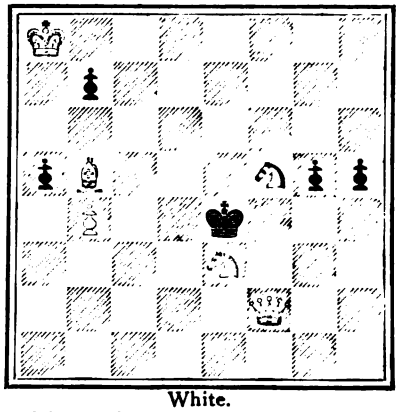
No. 1046
Black.



White.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

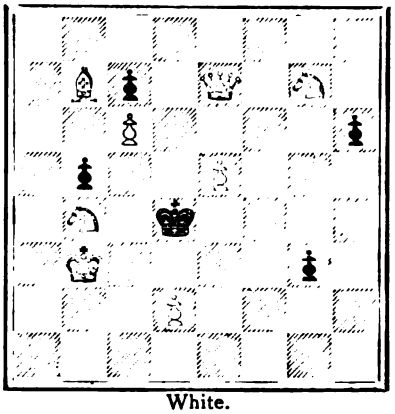
"Anything."

No. 1047
Black.



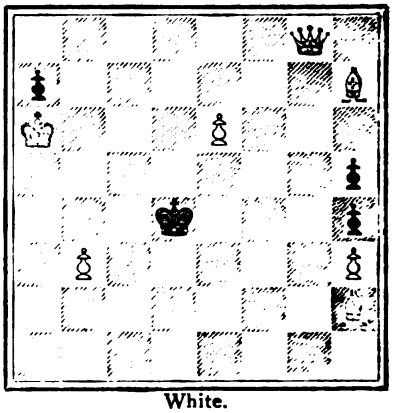
White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1048
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1049
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. Potter.

GAME 68.

Played in a match between Mr. Gunzberg and Mr. S. Israel, the former giving the latter P and 2 moves.

(Remove Black's K B P.)

White. Mr. S. Israel.	Black. Mr. Gunzberg.
1 P to K 4	1
2 P to Q 4	2 P to K 3
3 P to K 5 (a)	3 P to K Kt 3 (b)
4 P to K R 4 (c)	4 Kt to K 2
5 P to K R 5	5 R to Kt sq
6 P takes P	6 P takes P
7 B to K Kt 5 (d)	7 P to B 4
8 P to Q B 3	8 P takes P
9 P takes P	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 Kt to K B 3	10 Q to R 4 ch
11 Kt to B 3	11 Kt to Q 4
12 Q to Q 2	12 B to Kt 5
13 B to Q 3 (e)	13 Kt take Kt (f)
14 B takes P ch	14 R takes B
15 R to R 8 ch	15 R to Kt sq
16 R takes R ch	16 K to B 2
17 R to B 8 ch (g)	17 K takes R (h)
18 Q to B 4 ch	18 K to K sq
19 P takes Kt	19 B to K 2
20 K to Q 2	20 Q to R 6
21 R to R sq	21 K to Q sq
22 Q to B 8 ch	22 K to B 2
23 B takes B	23 Kt takes B (i)
24 R to R 7 (j)	24 Q takes R P ch
25 K to K 3	25 Kt to B 4 ch
26 K to B 4	26 P to Kt 3
27 P to Kt 4	27 Q takes P (k)
28 P takes Kt	28 Q takes Kt ch
29 K takes Q	29 B to Kt 2 ch
30 K to K 3	30 R takes Q
31 P takes P	31 R to Q sq
32 R takes P ch (l)	32 R takes R
33 P takes R	33 K takes P
34 P to B 4	34 K to K 3
35 K to Q 3	35 K to B 4 and

after a few more moves White resigned.

(a) Mr. Eschwege played this move against me in two games of the final round of the late City of London Handicap. I did not think it could be good, but found reason to come to the conclusion that it was a pretty fair continuation.

(b) Better undoubtedly than 3 P to B 4, as adopted by me against Mr. Eschwege in the two games in question. I won the first pretty easily, but ought to have lost the second. I give the opening moves of the latter game, and they will show what are the points.

	3 P to B 4
4 P to Q 5	4 P takes P
5 Q takes P	5 Kt to Q B 3

6 Kt to K B 3, and Black has an uncomfortable position, for if 6 Q to K 2, (threatening Kt to B 3), 7 B to K 3 is a most effective answer.

(c) Here also, I do not disapprove of White's play, for this variation is by no means identical with the old compromised attack.

(d) I prefer Kt to K B 3.

(e) In itself a very fine and apparently perfectly sound idea, nor can it be said to have been forced upon him, for he could have played R to Q B sq, nevertheless the subsequent play raises doubts as to how much was seen of the after position.

(f) Which concedes to White the attack he has speculated upon. It may be thought that taking with the Bishop, besides frustrating the adversary's main notion, which of course it does, would in addition give Black the better game. This, however, appears not to be the case, *e.g.*

	13 B takes Kt
14 P takes B	14 Q takes B P
	(Kt takes B P is useless.)
15 Q takes Q	15 Kt takes Q
16 R to R 6	16 Kt to Kt 5

(If 16 K to B 2, then 17 B to Q 2, threatening Kt to Kt 5 ch,)

17 B takes P ch	17 R takes B
18 R takes R	18 Kt to B 7 ch
19 K to Q 2	19 Kt takes R

20 K takes Kt, and the other Knight cannot escape. Of course, Black need not play so as to lose a piece, but I give the variation because it seemed a way out of what is otherwise a bad position.

(g) Missing the right way and in fact obviously playing only to draw away the Bishop so as then to take the Kt with safety. R to Kt 7 ch is tempting and indeed has its points, but I do not find any probable win for White in that case. His play should have been to have checked with the Queen at once, and the following variation will show the strength of that move, viz:—

17 Q to B 4 ch	17 K takes R
18 P takes Kt	

(Better than Q to Kt 4).

	18 B takes P ch
19 K to B sq	19 B takes R

20 Q to K 4 and wins.

If Black play 18 B to K 2, White could reply with R to B sq, being then only a piece behind, and having a splendid attack. Black after 18 B takes P ch, 19 K to B sq, may continue with Q to Kt 4 ch, 20 K to Kt sq, Q to Q 6, 21 B to B 6, Q to R 2, (if Q to Kt 3, then Q to R 4, or Kt to R 4), 22 Q to Kt 3 ch, K to B sq, 23 Kt to Kt 5, followed by the capture of the Bishop. There are many other variations, but these the student may examine for himself if he is not a Chess Sybarite. White, as I consider, should win in all of them.

(h) Taking with Bishop seems better.

(i) Not liking that passed Pawn if Queens be exchanged, but for all that I think the Queen should capture.

(j) White's best chance, and not such a bad one, is 24 Kt to K sq.

(k) This very fine move puts an end to the long continued embarrassment.

(l) P to B 4 gives some and the only chance of drawing, one feature being that the adverse Bishop is of the wrong colour for the Queening of Q R P.

GAME 69.

Played in the late match between Messrs. Tarrant and Knight, for the Championship of the Railway Clearing House Chess Club.

Queen's Fianchetto.

White. Mr. Tarrant.	Black. Mr. Knight.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q Kt 3
2 P to Q 4	2 B to Kt 2
3 B to Q 3	3 P to K 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 P to Q B 4
5 Q to K 2 (a)	5 P takes P
6 Kt takes P	6 B to B 4 (b)
7 B to K 3	7 B takes Kt (c)
8 B takes B	8 P to K B 3
9 P to K B 4	9 Kt to B 3
10 B to B 3	10 Q to K 2
11 Kt to R 3	11 P to Q R 3
12 Kt to B 4	12 P to Q Kt 4
13 Kt to R 5	13 Kt takes Kt
14 B takes Kt	14 R to B sq
15 Castles, Q R	15 Kt to R 3
16 P to Q R 3 (d)	16 Castles (e)
17 B to Kt 4	17 P to Q 3
18 P to K 5	18 B P takes P
19 B takes Q P	19 Q to K B 2
20 B takes K P (f)	20 B to Q 4
21 K R to Kt sq	21 Q to Kt 2
22 Q R to B sq	22 R to Q B 3
23 P to K Kt 4	23 K R to B sq
24 P to B 5	24 P to Kt 5
25 P takes Kt P	25 Q takes P
26 R to B 4	26 Q to R 4
27 K R to B sq	27 Kt to B 2 (g)
28 P takes P	28 Kt takes B
29 Q takes Kt	29 R takes K P
30 R to R 4 (h)	30 Q to Q sq (i)
31 Q to B 5	31 P to Kt 3
32 Q to B 7 ch	32 K to R sq
33 Q to R 7	33 B to Kt 6
34 R from R 4 to K B 4 (j)	34 R to K 8 ch
35 R takes R	35 Q takes B
36 R to K 8 ch	36 Resigns

(a) P to B 3 is the natural, and usual, and probably the best continuation, as

being most in accordance with the spirit of the opening, but the text move has a very fair aspect, notwithstanding.

(b) Being rather bigoted in respect of the principles, I start with a prejudice against a move of this kind. However, making all allowances for such a frame of mind, I must look upon this sally of the K B as most decidedly condemnable. Kt to Q B 3 seems best.

(c) It is inconceivable to me how a player of Mr. Knight's strength and long experience should exhibit such exceeding bad judgment. How he expects to defend himself against those two Bishops, especially the one thus brought into such a dominating position, I cannot understand.

(d) Strongly played.

(e) Too accommodating really. He has, however, such a compromised game, that I cannot find anything like a respectable move for him. I suppose Kt to B 2 is no worse than others.

(f) What is called, in the jargon of Purssell's, "the higher style thrown in." Mr. Tarrant undoubtedly gains more by the course adopted than by taking the Rook.

(g) Well conceived, but Mr. Knight brings his skill into the field too late.

(h) More throwing in of the higher style, but not sound this time. The correct reply is Q to B 3.

(i) If 30 Q takes R, 31 Q takes B, Q to B 3, 32 B to K 4, Q to Q 3, and I do not see how White is to win back the exchange. Both parties, therefore, seem to be astray here.

(j) Which is decisive of the game.

GAME 70.

Played between three members of the Hull Chess Club, and the same number of the Mechanics' Chess Club at Nottingham.

Allgaier Gambit. Thorold's attack.

White.	Black.
HULL.	NOTTINGHAM.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3
6 Kt takes P	6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 P to B 6 (a)
8 B to K B 4 (b)	8 P to Q 4
9 Kt to B 3	9 P to B 3
10 Q to Q 2	10 B to K 3 (c)
11 P takes B P	11 Kt to K B 3
12 B to Q 3	12 P takes B P
13 Castles Q R	13 B to Q Kt 5 (d)
14 P to K 5	14 Kt to K 5
15 Q to K 3	15 B takes Kt
16 P takes B	16 Q to K B sq (e)
17 K to Kt 2	17 B to K B 4
18 Q R to K B sq	18 Kt to Q 2
19 R takes P	19 K to K 3
20 K R to K B sq	20 Q to Kt 2 (f)
21 B to K Kt 5	21 P takes B (g)
22 R takes B	22 R takes P
23 B takes Kt	23 R takes B
24 R takes P (h)	24 R takes Q
25 R takes Q	25 Kt takes P
26 P takes Kt	26 P to Q Kt 3
27 K R to B 7	27 K takes P
28 R to K 7 (ch)	28 K to B 3

29 Q R to B 7 ch and drawn by perpetual check (i)

(a) A continuation that undoubtedly diverts the attack from its ordinary channels.

(b) Mr. Freeborough claims for this move, that it is "original, if not good." I should be inclined to consider it good, but not original. The move must have been made before, though I am not aware of any published games containing same. Its points are on the surface, viz., to be ready if Black play B to K 2, and to advance a stage towards Castling on the Queen's side if the opportunity occur, besides having the Bishop where he can be in play the same as in the normal variation.

(c) The right Bishop on the right square.

(d) I agree with Mr. Freeborough that this move is rarely good in the present opening. He implies that neither is it approvable here, but of that I am not so sure.

(e) Kt takes P, 17 B to Kt 6 ch, K takes B, 18 Q R to Kt sq ch, K to B 2, 19 Q takes P, K to K sq, 20 Q to R 5 ch K to Q 2, 21 R to Kt 7 ch, K to B sq, and White have no position to compensate for the two pieces minus. It would be necessary, therefore, for them to take the Kt, and that gives the other side time. If Black had cared to adopt this line of play, perhaps their best course would have been 15 Kt takes Kt, because then their Bishop would be at B 6, and be rather threatening as so placed, if not captured.

(f) Black were evidently afraid to play B to Kt 5. I rather fancy they could have made that move. White's reply would have been R to Kt 3, giving them a teasing kind of attack, but one which I think could be parried by correct play.

(g) If now B to Kt 5, Mr. Freeborough draws my attention to the following very fine variation, viz.:—

	21 B to Kt 5
22 Q takes Kt	22 Q takes B

23 R to B 7, which wins, for if 23 Q to R 4 or Q to Kt sq, then 24 Q to B 4 threatening Q to B 6 ch, and if 23 P to Kt 4, then Q to K sq threatening Q to B 2.

(h) All this extremely well played for the draw by Hull.

(i) I am informed that the Nottingham players on and after their 25th move were under the impression that their Rook stood at K 5 instead of K 6. I am of opinion that a draw was the natural result of the position, and therefore the misapprehension had no other effect than to give an appearance of oddity to the moves thereabouts. I may here mention that Mr. Freeborough played on the side of Hull and Mr. Marriott for Nottingham. The names of the other representatives I do not know, or should have been glad to publish.

GAME 71.

Played between Messrs. E. Freeborough and J. Walker.

Allgaier Gambit. Thorold's Attack.

White.	Black.
Mr. E. FREEBOROUGH.	Mr. J. WALKER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3
6 Kt takes P	6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 4
8 B takes P	8 Kt to K B 3
9 B to K 2	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 Kt to Q B 3	10 B to Kt 5 (a)
11 Castles	11 B takes Kt
12 P takes B	12 K to Kt 2
13 P takes P	13 Q takes P
14 B to Q 3	14 R to K sq
15 Q to Q 2 (b)	15 Kt to K Kt sq
16 B takes B P	16 B to Q 2
17 Q R to Kt sq (c)	17 P to Q Kt 3
18 R to Kt 5	18 Q takes R P
19 R to K Kt 5 ch	19 K to R sq
20 R takes Kt ch	20 K takes R
21 Q takes P	21 R to K 2
22 B to Q 6 (d)	22 R to Kt 2 (e)
23 B to R 7 ch	23 K to R sq
24 B to B 5 dis ch	24 K to Kt sq
25 B takes B	25 R takes B
26 R to B 8 ch	26 R takes R
27 Q takes R ch	27 K to R 2
28 Q to B 5 ch	28 K to R sq
29 Q takes R	29 Q to R 8 ch
30 K to R 2	30 Q takes P
31 Q to B 8 ch	31 K to R 2
32 B to K 5	32 Q to K 8

White mates in 3 moves.

(a) Rarely good in the Allgaier-Thorold and certainly it ought to turn out ill in this instance.

(b) By applying the Chessephone, I find that this move in the present opening is often accompanied by a strange ominous sound as of distant thunder.

(c) That a storm is approaching is now obvious to the unassisted perception.

(d) Skilfully played.

(e) If 22 Q to K 3, 23 B to R 7 ch, K to R sq, 24 B to Kt 6 dis ch, K to Kt sq, 25 B takes R, Q takes B, 26 B to B 7 ch, Q takes B, 27 R takes Q, K takes R, 28 Q to R 7 ch, winning Rook or minor piece.

THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

The lists for composers residing on the Continent of Europe and in the United States of America were closed on the 20th ultimo, at which date the following sets of problems had been received, in addition to those acknowledged in our last number:—

No. 14. "And have they fixed the where and when?"
„ 15. "Ut nunc est."
„ 16. "Il meglio e il inimico del cene."
No. 17. "I do not believe."
„ 18. "Pygmäln."
„ 19. No motto.

THE BRITISH PROBLEM ASSOCIATION TOURNEY.

Contributions to the above tourney have been received from composers resident in Great Britain under the following mottoes:—

No. 1. "Ex sudore voluptas."
„ 2. "Anything."
„ 3. "Spero."
„ 4. "Hermione."
„ 5. "Home, sweet Home."
„ 6. "Utrum horum mavis accipe."
No. 7. "Qui se ressemble s'assemble."
„ 8. "Blair Athol."
„ 9. "Union Jack."
„ 10. "Es giebt nichts neues unter der Sonne."
„ 11. "A poor thing sir, but mine own."

In accordance with an arrangement made between the Committee of the Association and ourselves, all of these problems that stand the test of a preliminary examination will be published in this Journal. Three sets appear this month, and will be found upon another page.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

951.
By an inadvertence the solution of this problem was omitted in its proper order.
1 Q to K B sq — 1 B takes B
2 Q to Q 3 — 2 B takes R
3 Kt to K 2 — 3 Aught
4 Q to K B 8 ch — 4 Aught
5 Mates

978.
1 Kt to K 6 — 1 Anything
2 Mates accordingly

979.
1 B to Kt 5 — 1 R takes B
2 B to B 6 — 2 Aught
3 Mates

980.
1 Kt to Kt 3 — 1 K moves
2 Q to R 7 — 2 Aught
3 Q Mates accordingly

981.
1 B to K 2 — 1 Aught
2 Kt to B 3 ch — 2 Aught
3 Mates accordingly

982.
1 P to R 5 — 1 P takes R
2 Kt to Kt 2 ch — 2 K to B 6
3 Kt to R 4 mate
1 P to Kt 7
2 Kt tks. Q P ch — 2 K moves
3 R to B 3 mate

983.
1 Q to Q 7 — 1 K to B 5
2 Kt to Kt 3 — 2 Aught
3 Mates
1 K to K 3
2 Kt to B 3 — 2 Aught
3 Q mates

984.
1 R takes P — 1 Q to Q B 6
2 Q takes B — 2 Aught
3 Q or R mates

985.
1 K to Q Kt 4 — 1 K moves
2 R to Q B 7 — 2 K moves
3 P to K B 3 — 3 K moves
4 R mates

986.
1 R to B 8 — 1 Aught
2 Mates

987.
1 R to Q 3 — 1 Kt to K 5
2 B to Q 6 — 2 Aught
3 Q R or Kt mates

988.
1 P to Q 6 — 1 K takes R
2 K to B 2 — 2 P takes P
3 R takes P mate

989.
1 Kt to K 4 — 1 P to 6 (best)
2 B to R 3 — 2 Aught
3 B to K B 8 — 3 Aught
4 B to R 6 — 4 Aught
5 Kt mates

990.
1 Q to Kt 7 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

991.
1 R to B 8 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

992.
1 B to Kt sq — 1 Aught
2 Mate

993.
1 B to Q 3 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

994.
1 B to Kt 5 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

995.
1 Kt to Kt 7 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

996.
1 Kt to Q 4 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

997.
1 K to B 4 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

998.
1 Q to Kt 5 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

999.
1 Q to K Kt 2 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

1,000
1 R to B 4 — 1 Aught
2 Mate

1001.
1 Kt tks K Kt P — 1 B to Q 3
2 Q to K 5 ch — 2 Aught
3 Kt or B mates
1 P takes Kt
2 Q to R sq ch — 2 K moves
3 Q to K 4 mate
Black has other defences.

1002.
1 Q to R 7 — 1 P to B 3
2 R takes P ch — 2 K moves
3 Q to R 7 mate
1 K takes Kt
2 Q takes P ch — 2 K moves
3 Q mates

1003.
1 B to B 4 — 1 P to Q 3
2 R to Q R 3 — 2 Aught
3 B or Kt mates

1004.
1 Kt to Kt 8 — 1 K to Kt 5
2 Kt to K 7 — 2 Aught
3 Kt mates

1005.
1 B to B 6 — 1 B takes B
2 Kt to Q 7 — 2 P to Q 7
3 R to Q 5 — 3 Aught
4 Mates accordingly

1006.
1 Kt to B 7 — 1 K to B 3
2 R to K 6 ch — 2 K to B 4
3 K takes P — 3 P to B 6
4 P to K 4 ch — 4 K to B 5
5 Kt mates

1007.
1 Q to Q Kt 5 — 1 R to R 8
2 Q tks Kt P ch — 2 B tks Q, mate
1 B to Q 7 dis ch
2 Q to K B sq ch — 2 R tks Q, mate

1008.
1 Kt to Q 6 — 1 Aught
2 Mates accordingly

1009.
1 Kt to B 2 — 1 Aught
2 Mates accordingly

1010.
1 Q to K B 2 — 1 K takes R
2 Kt to Kt 5 — 2 B to B 6
3 Q to Q 4 mate

1011.
1 Kt to K 3 — 1 K to K 4
2 B to K B 5 — 2 Aught
3 B mates
1 K to B 3
2 B to Q 6 — 2 Aught
3 R mates

1012.
1 Q to K 2 — 1 P takes Kt
2 Q to Q 3 — 2 Aught
3 Mates accordingly
Black has other defences.

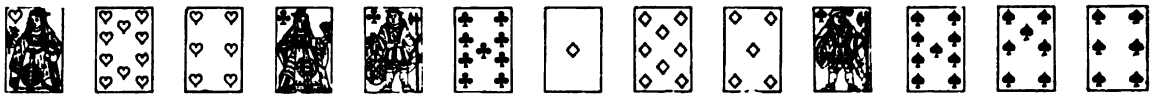
1013.
1 Kt takes P — 1 K to B 3
2 Kt to Q 3 — 2 P to K 4
3 B to K 7 ch — 3 K to B 3
4 Kt to B 5 mate
1 P to R 5
2 Kt to K sq — 2 P takes P
3 Kt to Q 3 ch — 3 K to B 3
4 B to K 7 mate

1014.
1 R to R 4 — 1 B to Kt sq
2 B to Q Kt 4 — 2 B to R 2
3 B to K 3 — 3 B to Kt sq
4 B to R 8 — 4 B to R 2
5 R to K 8 — 5 B to Kt sq
6 Kt tks P ch — 6 B takes Kt
7 R to K 5 ch — 7 B takes R
8 Q to K B 3 ch — 8 K takes Kt
9 Q to Q 3 ch — 9 K tks Q mate

DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 141.

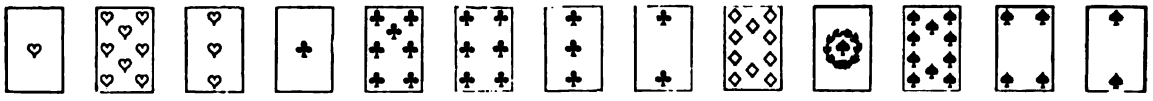
By Mr. F. H. LEWIS.

A's Hand.



X's Hand.

B's Hand.



Z's Hand.

Diamonds trumps. A to lead. Which side makes the odd trick?

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 140.

By J. D. Melrose.

1. A leads Clubs 9; won by B.
2. B leads Diamond Ace; won by B.
3. B leads Hearts King; won by B.
4. B leads Clubs 2; won by A.
5. A leads Hearts; B plays Diamond; won by A.
6. A leads Hearts; B plays Diamond; won by A.
7. A leads Hearts; X plays Spade; B plays Diamond; won by X.
8. X leads Knave Spades; won by A with King.
9. A leads Diamond; won by B with Spade.
10. B leads Clubs; won by Z with Queen Spades.
11. Z leads Spades Ace; won by Z.
12. Z leads Diamond; won by A with Spade.
13. A leads Heart; won by Z with Spade.

Correct Solutions received from J. D. Melrose, R. F. L., M. C. Lex, Brighton Club, Thatcher House, and Old Man. Additional correct solutions of Problem 139.—C. L. C. and Old Man.

WHIST SNOBS.

To the Editor of The Westminster Papers.

Sir,—Thackeray, Albert Smith, and Leech have described in their most telling manner snobs of many kinds. You, sir, have often depicted the Whist Snob in savage terms. Many such have I seen at home and abroad, but I met the worst specimen I have ever seen during a recent visit on the Continent. Hair well cut and oiled, dress a trifle too loud perhaps, and with a ring too many for my taste. His father was a man of wealth. My snob has always had wealth at his command. He spoke the language of the country like a native, and yet, in less than one hour he exhibited as much bad taste as could be shown in the time. He was a Hebrew. No one doubts that a good Hebrew is a good man. No class possess more brains or use them to better effect, but success in life depends on push and energy, and this quality, so necessary in business, is exceedingly disagreeable in private life. I have no doubt but that the better class of Jews receive a more useful education than the better class of Englishmen, but unfortunately they are confined to the same school and the same class, and, I think, with fatal effect as regards their manners and customs. It is the mixture with gentlemen that is the best education at Oxford and Cam-

bridge. The cultivation of right feeling towards our neighbour brought out without books makes the man the gentleman and rubs off the angles and rough edges of the uncultivated. Now, our Whist snob doubtless thinks himself a great man. Many there are that have wealth in their favour, who think that the mere possession of wealth entitles them to command. They get their own way because no one will oppose them until a rebellion takes place which overthrows their power and which causes punishment to be inflicted on the good and bad alike. It is this which prevents many good Jews from entering a good club. It is this which prevents them entering the best circles. However, our Whist snob enters a club by invitation for the first time. Present, the President, a gentleman in every sense of the term. Present also, snob's introducer, a gentleman well grown in years. Present also three other members of the club and myself as looker on. They draw cards, and the custom of the club is that if six cut in, the two highest and two lowest play together, and the middle two sit out. The two highest and two lowest play together. My hero was one of the middle men, and I need scarcely say, after my prelude, "he would not stand that. He knew the laws of Whist, and he was not to be cut out in that way." He thus assumed that a party of gentlemen, met to play Whist, had combined to defraud him of his rights. I know nothing more offensive than that a player, no matter how vaguely, should give vent to an expression that implies that any one else differing from the player should be a rogue, or that all the others voluntarily entered into a conspiracy to defraud him. As a rule if six persons are present and five agree as to what is right, the sixth is wrong. Of course on an abstruse point of law, the sixth may be a better lawyer than the other five put together, but even so, the sixth would generally accept his fate and not make a row about it. I could not imagine that a man on his first appearance in any Club would object to any club law, and if he found a law differing from ordinary laws, I should have thought that he might have inquired how it was that he was out. The President could have explained, his friend could have explained, I, the outsider, could have explained; but the worm turned, he had been trodden upon too often, and he could stand it no longer, and he therefore made an ass of himself. To my mind there is hardly anything more painful to an Englishman than to see one of his countrymen exhibiting his bad manners in the eyes of foreigners. It is bad enough at home, but abroad one is hurt in a more tender part. If my theory is right, if this man had been to a public school, he would have learnt to hold his tongue; learnt to suffer rather than complain; learnt to believe that it was impossible for five or six gentlemen in a Club room to join together to deprive a stranger of his rights; learnt to know that any one of the five would have gladly given up his seat to the stranger if it had been possible to do so according to their law. These things are not learnt in books, nor at the school to which my hero went; or if so, he is of too pachydermatous a nature to have profited by his experience. Unhappily the table was not broken up. Our hero grumbled and sat out, and a point of law having arisen, he volunteered to decide, and commenced talking in a loud tone of voice at the side he thought in fault. He told them they were bound by his decision. An outsider's opinion is always binding amongst gentlemen. A savage expression appeared on the face of one player, but the President intervened. He said "We usually refer our disputes to an outsider if we cannot settle them ourselves, but if we are to appoint you judge you should hardly express your views before we ask you." "Oh, I always say what I think on these matters, and as I am a member of the —— Club I suspect I know something of the laws of Whist." I was requested to decide the point at issue, but I declined on the ground that I did not venture to differ from such an eminent authority, and the point was decided at the table as it would have been five minutes before, but for this officious interference.

The great man sat down. "What do we play?" Being told, "What! no more than that?" "No; but you can bet what you like." "Then I will bet any one £5." Taken. He shuffles the cards. "What poor cards you have here." At last the display begins. Our hero trumped his partner's best card with the 13th trump, and lost three by cards, sat back on his chair, and said, "Ah, well, it was very lucky we did not do worse." The next hand his adversary led a Spade, 2nd player followed suit; 3rd hand, our hero, a Club; and 4th hand wins, and leads Diamond Ace. Our hero, "Excuse me; leave that down. I trumped the Spade." Answer, "Hearts are trumps." "Oh dear no, (looking at his hand), I turned up Club King," and appeals to his partner, who simply said—"Hearts are trumps." On which our hero puts his elbows on the table, and his head upon his hands, and stops to reflect. "No; that was last hand." No notice was taken of the information given as to the Club King. I turn to another hand. Hearts led; trumped by our hero; trick gathered by partner. "Stop, partner; I think I'm right. Don't turn over. Yes, quite right." His partner got in, and did not force him. He then drew his card in such a manner as to show distinctly that was not the card he wanted led. The rubber was over, some of the players had retired, and another member or two had entered the room. Our hero immediately asked them if they would cut in?—a very polite observation. But in his politeness our hero is offensive. What had he to do with the members entering or not? Why should a perfect stranger take upon himself the ordering of the table? Why imply that he alone knew his position as a gentleman, and that the other players of the table were snobs for not asking the fresh members to come in; and why should he ask a member to come in who knew perfectly well that he could come in if he liked? Even in his polite moods he did that which no man who had been to a public school would have dreamed of doing. If there were any forgetfulness on the part of a member of the table, he could have asked the President *sotto voce* if those gentlemen desired to enter. Soon after at the end of a hand, two trumps in different opponents' hands, my hero led a 13th card. Second hand discarded

—last hand trumped. (To his partner)—"That was a capital 13th card I led you—I think it saved the game." He is fond of 13th cards, for the next hand he led another. At the end of the hand, "I wanted your best trump." "But what was the good of that? My best trump must make." "Yes, but my trump was the next best, and we separated them." He appealed to me, and I replied, "If your trump had been the second best, of course you were right, but it was not." On which he contradicted me flatly, and then looked at the cards and said, "Oh, yes, you are right."

I cannot recall all the phrases used, but I remember "you ought to have led your King first from Ace King." Reply, "I had not Ace King." "I made the trick entirely by doing that." "Excuse me, it was not the game." You spoilt the game by leading the Knave when you knew I had Ace King." Answer: "But I did not know you had Ace King, and if I had, I do not see the point of not leading the Knave. You had no right to put your cards down." We must stop. Each of these remarks was calculated to produce a row and a wrangle, and it says something for the temper of the players that they did not exhibit any signs of impatience. I had heard more than enough, and I left the room. I noticed that the table was shortly broken up, and I was not surprised. Behaviour such as I have described would be unbearable anywhere; but to see an Englishman abroad say and do such things is sufficient to make one ashamed of one's race.

I give you my word that I have not invented a particle of this. I have set down naught in malice. I describe exactly what was said and done. I made notes of the facts at the time, and I determined, if I could not get some one else to do it, to write to you myself, in order that one man may show to the rest of the world nearly every offence that can be committed at the Whist table. That the man is an Englishman I regret. That he is a Jew I regret, for some of my best friends are of the race; but, at the risk of giving offence, I must ask you to insert this, as a check against similar conduct in the future. M.

ON WHIST SIGNALS.

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—I think some few observations ought to be made on the many inaccuracies and erroneous statements contained in the letter under the above heading signed "E. J.," that appeared in your May Number. The writer seems to me to be in a complete muddle. In the first place, I deny that the term signal is properly applicable to any of the cases mentioned by "E. J.," except the ask for trumps, and leading the lowest but one from a five suit. What "E. J." says would lead any one to suppose that Whist players had determined to lead the Ace from Ace five in order to signal to their partners that they had five at least of the suit instead of the fact being that the lead is so arranged lest having so many of the suit the Ace should be trumped later on. So "E. J.'s" argument would assert that the ten is led from king, knave, ten, in order to signal to your partner, that you have king, knave, ten. It is nothing of the sort. Mr. Clay gives the reason when he says the ten is led, because with that strength, you cannot afford to let the trick be made by any card less than the Queen or Ace. "It is true," he adds, "the ten is chosen to distinguish the lead from a knave, ten lead;" but that does not affect the point. Similar observations apply to all the other leads and the play of the other hands. The trick-making is the first consideration in arranging the leads and the play. The inferences to be drawn follow, and do not precede as a consideration in the matter of the arrangement. But "E. J.," nearly all through his letter, puts first what ought to be second. I thought that, if there was one principle of Whist as clear as any other, it was the principle that the primary use of trumps was to draw those of the adversaries, and the secondary use to ruff. Cavendish, I think, lays this down clearly. "E. J." says precisely the reverse. "E. J." however appears to misunderstand all he reads. He talks about the rule respecting asking for trumps laid down in Baldwin's Treatise. Baldwin edited the laws, but Mr. Clay wrote the treatise. He mentions in connection with the rule, that the highest should be led of a suit, containing three low cards, that Mr. Clay went so far as to state that he refused to consider any one a player who neglected this rule. Mr. Clay may certainly have made the observation in conversation; but it is not to be found in this connection in his book. There the observation is applied to the player who with King, Queen, Knave, and less than five cards in the suit leads the Knave. Again, "E. J." refers to Mr. Clay's bitter regret at the introduction of the practice of asking for trumps, and goes on to state that an objection to the practice is that it complicates the game. So far as Mr. Clay's objection and other objections I have heard go, they are just the reverse. The objection is that it simplifies the game too much. That whereas before the signal was general, when to lead trumps was a point requiring the greatest judgment; now by means of the signal, the tyro knows when his partner wants trumps led. As to Mr. Clay's bitter regret, I do not remember that he puts the matter so strongly as regards his own feeling. What he

states is that the inventor of the signal for trumps bitterly regretted his ingenuity as it deprived him of half the advantage he derived from his skill.

One word more and I have done. Possibly I may be wrong, but up to the present time, I have not found myself so; but whenever any one who plays at Whist speaks of looking out for the signal for trumps as a separate thing, I always put him down as a bad player. If he is observant of the cards I do not see how he can miss the signal. There can never be the slightest necessity to look out for it as something special. Now in answer to his partner's complaint that after having asked for trumps he did not get them led again, "E. J." says, "I never looked for and therefore missed the signal." Such a statement together with the other matters I have pointed out, will I trust, effectually prevent any one from taking "E. J." as an authority or a guide in Whist; most especially as regards the question of asking for trumps.

Yours, &c., H. M. P.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Of the four new dramas which we noticed in our last issue, one only, *Proof*, at the Adelphi, outlives the month. The remaining three have been quickly, but not too quickly, consigned to that theatrical bourne from which no plays return, and none of them are ever likely to figure as revivals, popular though revivals may be. The St. James' and Queen's theatres, which would serve admirably for temples of Janus, are again closed, and symptoms of decay are with the advancing summer beginning to be apparent at other establishments. *The Little Duke*, opera-bouffe or comique, though produced with much pomp and parade, and adapted by those eminent translators, the brothers Rowe, has not prospered in Islington, thus again showing that the taste for French opera-bouffe is, if not dead, yet dormant. The critics who described Mr. Irving's *Louis XI.* as not only the finest thing he has done, but also the finest piece of acting of the generation, have not converted the public to their views, as it is about to give way to an adaptation of the *Flying Dutchman*, without having run the accustomed hundred nights. The last nights are also announced of *Jane Shore*, *Family Honour*, *A Fool and his Money*, and other "great successes." Meanwhile at the Olympic the dusty corridors of which are more often trod by the critics than those of any other theatre, Mr. Neville, undeterred by failure after failure, produces plays of every type, from adaptations of Miss Braddon to Mr. Gilbert, from Mr. Gilbert to French comedy of intrigue, from that to *Belphegor*, and his next step is to a dramatised version of a poetical tale from Crabbe. Surely such a heterogeneous mass of theatrical materials was never produced at one theatre in so short a time, and this uncertain and shifting policy might alone account for the scanty public favour accorded to the Olympic. Mr. Neville is himself a favourite, is usually surrounded by an adequate staff, and the position of his theatre is not unfavourable. Experience would seem to point to strong drama after *The Ticket of Leave Man* or *Two Orphans* type as being most suitable to the Olympic, and we doubt beforehand whether a play from Crabbe or the re-appearance of Mrs. Boucicault, a lady neither of great power nor popularity, are likely in midsummer to restore its fortunes.

Mr. Will's reconstruction of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, without any reference to the intentions of the author, having proved a great success at the Court Theatre, Miss Fowler, at present the manageress of the Royalty, has been emboldened to produce there the same author's *Nell Gwynne*, a play which has been long promised, and to which we have frequently made prospective reference. The production of *Nell Gwynne* at this time is not inappropriate, for *Jane Shore*, having run its course at the Princesses, Mr. Wills is thus enabled to continue his edifying history of kings' mistresses to a later date. There is plenty of fresh material from the same source for Mr. Wills to develope, though he will find it difficult to cast a romantic halo over the German ladies attached to the courts of the earlier Georges. It is needless to say that we have never admired the moral beauties of Mr. Wills's heroines, nor the unjustifiable way in which he cuts up history, and if we are met with a reference to the undoubted success of *Jane Shore*, we can only repeat that in our opinion that success was owing, not to any historical interest displayed by the public in *Jane Shore* herself, but to the domestic and intensely dramatic incidents of the scenes where she is driven through the streets, incidents that touched the sympathies of playgoers, not because the leading personage was *Jane Shore*, but because she was the heroine of strong melodramatic situations. Whatever success may attend *Nell Gwynne* is not likely to be a success of this kind, for there is no popular treatment of the heroine, and Mr. Wills has not even invented a situation where Nell Gwynne might be seen scattering smiles and coins amongst a crowd of wooden-legged Chelsea pensioners, and receiving in advance the blessings of posterity. At the Royalty there are no street scenes, no generous populace and brutal soldiery, but boudoirs and palace chambers, with the rustling of silks and the odour of perfumes. The play, too, can hardly be called even historical romance, but is chiefly occupied with what is known in Eastern politics as an intrigue of the harem. The acts are a series of wordy fights between Nell Gwynne and the French Duchess of Portsmouth, in which the former has always the

best of it, as she has also in the matter of dresses, facts which must be rather galling to some of our dramatic critics, whose sympathies on the stage are usually philo-French and anti-English. There is a sort of story in which Nell Gwynne, with the aid of a former lover, defeats a plot against the King, in which Buckingham and the Duchess of Portsmouth are engaged, and the moral appears to be that whilst it is a bad thing for an English king to have a French mistress, it is patriotic in him to have an English one. This is the moral historical, and there is a subsidiary moral that it is better for a woman to be a rich man's mistress than a poor man's wife. Nell Gwynne has half-promised to abandon the Court and become the wife of her old lover, George Selwyn, and in a scene intended to be serious, she contrasts the two lives it is in her power to lead, that of Selwyn's wife and that of Charles' mistress, and after much deliberation, decides that it would be better for herself and for England to continue in her present position. We repeat that this is intended seriously, and the fact that Mr. Wills can, by the mouth of his heroine, argue in such fashion, shows the bias of his mind. In this play all the characters are ignoble. Selwyn, who would marry Nell Gwynne, is in the same position as the lover in *La Traviata* or in *Madelaine Morel*, the play we noticed last month. The king is represented as a maudlin idiot, now laughing hysterically over Nell's hits at her rival, now whining like a cur when she talks of leaving him. Both Charles II. and Buckingham, here represented as a mean plotter against his king, are sadly deteriorated from the noble personages delineated by Mr. Wills in his play of *Buckingham*, produced a year or two ago at the Olympic. In that play they abounded in generous sentiments and in rectitude of conduct, and were contrasted favourably with the objectionable Cromwell. If they can have so fallen off in a few years, as we see them in *Nell Gwynne*, what, reasoning *a fortiori*, would have been the terrible condition of Cromwell had he lived a little longer!

Mr. Sothern, who has returned to us from America, has probably already found out that playgoers are not so easily pleased as they were when he first appeared in this country. His Lord Dundreary was a marvellous creation, and was, until elaborated and exaggerated over-much, worthy of all the praise ever bestowed upon it; but it is an open question whether, if *Our American Cousin* had been first produced at the present time the excellence of Dundreary would have been allowed to atone for the general feebleness of the play. If under such circumstances there would have been some doubt over Dundreary, there can be none over Mr. Sothern's Fitzaltamont in the *Crushed Tragedian*, or rather, the *Prompter's Box*, which is as inartistic as it is imbecile. Mr. Sothern has not only ruined the play by giving undue prominence to a subordinate character, and so marring the interest felt in the leading personages of the story, but has totally misconceived the character itself. Mr. Byron, who was the original Fitzaltamont, and who, as the author of the play, ought to know how the part should be acted, made of the unsuccessful tragedian a blighted being, who moved sadly, silently, and unobtrusively amongst the *dramatis personæ* quietly uttering his unintentionally funny sayings. Mr. Sothern, on the other hand, makes the tragedian carry the stage into private life, and gasp, scowl, shout, and attitudinise, as actors, successful or the reverse, are not accustomed to do. Nor is the conception original, for the burlesquing of the villain of melodrama has been the stock-in-trade of every low-comedian for many years. The mischief of Mr. Sothern's erroneous conception is not confined to the character he represents, but extends also to the whole motive of the play, for Fitzaltamont though a subordinate character, is in some degree, instrumental in promoting the development of the story, and in burlesquing him, Mr. Sothern turns the story into ridicule. In the third act, this character is supposed to jump from the window of a room, in order to support the heroine at her *début*, the actor who should support her having been drugged by a jealous rival of the young lady. Mr. Sothern shows us a man falling backwards out of the window, which is declared to be eighteen feet from the ground, amidst thunder and lightning. Other instances could be named, and more especially the finish, or what is known as the "tag," which in folly without humour could hardly be excelled. Altogether, Mr. Sothern cannot be congratulated on his latest effort, nor our American Cousins, who are said to have received it with much applause, on their dramatic taste. If we may judge by Mr. Sothern himself, by the music imported to enliven the play, and by the lady, also imported, who takes the part of Miss Mountcashel, the United States are not keeping pace with the Old World in theatrical improvements.

Revivalism in plays is apparently on the wane, and the majority of recent productions have been, if not original at least new, such as adaptations from novels and French plays. *Our Club* at the Strand and *Family Honour* at the Aquarium claim to be original as well as new. We have no reason to doubt the originality of *Our Club*, but Mr. Burnand its author, is a practised translator from the French, and has evidently sought inspiration from the inexhaustible sources of French farce. The play is hardly short enough for the Strand, but is still too short for a proper development of the numerous incidents, mistakes and difficulties introduced by the author. It is, however, not unamusing, but hardly meets with the usual applause and laughter at the Strand, perhaps because the management have raised the price of the gallery, and so eliminated a very appreciative element of the Strand audience. *Family Honour* is a play of a more ambitious order belonging rather to what is vaguely called drama than to comedy, and is the work of Mr. Marshall, a gentleman who after the manner of "single speech" Hamilton has subsisted as a dramatist for a long time on the approval conferred upon *False Shame*, a play produced some years ago by Mr. Montague at the Globe. We must confess that our strongest recollections, in connection with *False Shame*, are of Mr. Montague's series of elaborate toilettes, but it was much praised at the time as an effort to combine a

serious interest with modern comedy manners. We have now got far in advance of finikin comedy which indeed has almost disappeared from the stage, and *Family Honour* is nearly all seriousness and gloom. Playgoers are always prepared to laugh or to cry if adequate reason is given them so to do, but they do not care to weep over the sorrows of a gentleman who parts from his wife on the merest suspicion of her misconduct, or of a wife who, having it in her power to dispel her husband's suspicions in the easiest manner, fails to do so. Inadequacy of motive in a serious play, and this is the fatal drawback to *Family Honour*, acts like a blight on the sympathies of an audience which passes rapidly from a state of irritation to one of indifference. There are many points of Mr. Marshall's play difficult to understand. We fail to see why the hero should be elderly, or at least middle-aged, unless the necessary presence of Mr. Farren in the cast supplies the motive. We fail to see why the heroine's half-brother, who appears only once, should enter in a truculent fashion, railing against the world, intent on blackmail, and depart in five minutes, subdued to a lamb-like state by a few words of kindness from his sister; and we fail to see why the hero should at once mistake the departing half-brother for a lover and separate from his wife without further enquiry. It is true that after much preparation in bringing them together, the husband and wife are reconciled in a moment, but this does not reconcile us to such diffuseness in working up to such very brief situations. The play, however, is well written, and well acted by the Aquarium company, and much credit is due to the management for its attempt to establish a daily afternoon theatre, where playgoers who object to late hours can witness good plays and good acting. The permanent success of the experiment is, however doubtful, at least so far as the summer months are concerned.

We have mentioned that the *Little Duke*, though produced in a very complete manner, failed to succeed at the Philharmonic, and it is rumoured that it is to be transferred to the Globe as being nearer to club-land. The probable truth of the matter is that opera bouffe has depended on the support of fashion, and now droops because that support is, for the present, transferred to the productions of Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Sullivan at the Opera Comique, which may be briefly described as opera bouffe grown intelligent and put into long clothes. It is, indeed, satisfactory that good music and genuine humour should be made the leading elements of comic opera, instead of being, as they have hitherto been, subordinate to indecency of costume and vulgarity of demeanour, and we can only hope, though with no great confidence, that fashion will continue to patronise the Opera Comique. *The Sorcerer* has, after a long run at that theatre, given way to a similar production by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, called *H.M.S. Pinafore*, though what reference the title has to the story it is impossible to discover. To this, as to the previous work, the composer has supplied pretty music, the author humourous dialogue, and the management good singers, and an excellent orchestra; and as the entertainment barely lasts a couple of hours, it is one of the most enjoyable in London. But it is only when the composer is lively in his passages that his union with the humourist is genuine. For even in comic opera the tenor must have his *scena*, and the soprano her opportunity for displaying her musical powers, and when these occur it matters little what the words of the libretto are. The finest *morceaux* of opera or oratorio would be equally effective were they sung in Italian or Chinese to serious or comic words, or even to the alphabet, for the intelligence or mind of the listener has nothing to do with the operation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.

R. W. Pope.—June No. 77 sent—money received.

J. M. B. P.—Two 25 dollars received. Number sent. Have attended to the other matter, cost 3s. and the postage.

J. C. R.—To end of Volume XI.

F. G. Lamb and Secretary, Dublin Club.—Letters misdirected. See notice at end of every Number.

J. E. Colburn and C. Becker.—Neither name in our list. To whom did you send the P.O.O.? We have posted the numbers as requested.

L. Nedemann.—Numbers sent.

Books Received.—Ph. Ketts "Schachprobleme." Veit and Co., Leipsic. "Der Schachkongress." July, 1877, Veit and Co. The "Leipsic Chess Congress," by E. Schallopp. Veit and Co.

T. W. (Huddersfield).—Please accept our best thanks for the translation. The solutions of "Nec male," etc., have been sent to you as desired.

Old Philidorian (1).—It is not our practice to publish the solutions of problems extracted from contemporary journals. The extracts are made with the view of directing attention to the merits of the journal referred to in each case, and that our readers may support them by subscriptions. The solutions of the problems referred to will be found in the *American Chess Monthly*, published by C. C. Moore, Cortlandt Street, New York, price twenty-five cents. (2) The hours of play at the meetings of the Counties Chess Association are, of course, inconvenient to the working men, but, after all, so far as the Chess World is concerned, the conventional "working man" is in a minority.

T. T. (Edinburgh).—Thanks for the problem. It shall appear in due time if found correct.

Miron (Campton Vill).—Your letters received, and but for the writer's absence from town you should have heard from

him ere now. Be assured of his heartiest congratulations. More by private letter.

T. H. (Manchester).—We are much obliged for your attention in sending an account of the match.

L. (Truro).—Not worth notice. The proceeding was asinine of course, but that goes with saying having regard to its source.

E. O. (Leghorn).—The exchange is very welcome. We should be glad to complete our set of your extremely clever journal by the numbers for 1877. Our first volume will be sent to you, as requested, but as we began life in 1868 you will find our record has an "ancient" flavour.

E. H. (Shepherds Bush).—Too late for the present number. We have addressed a letter to you on the subject of the article.

EGUS (Capel Court).—The correction was necessary. You might also have corrected the word "Chambers" in the title of these PAPERS.

R. W. (Leipsic).—We are greatly obliged for the Book of the Congress. The error you point out is corrected elsewhere.

K. K. (Prague).—The problems are very acceptable, and the gentlemen concerned express their thanks for the high compliment you pay them in the dedication.

WHIST.

F. D. A.—There is no law to prevent a player taking up his cards during the deal. The law puts the offender under certain disabilities and that is all. We have expressed our opinion on the subject more than once. We pointed out once that a player dealing out of turn has an advantage, but that if in addition to dealing out of turn he has a partner who looks at his cards, and finding them bad calls attention to the fact that the player is dealing out of turn, then he obtained a great additional advantage according to law, but contrary to all right and propriety. We think this point alone should be sufficient to prevent players taking up their cards.

H. C.—A clear revoke, because the revoking player's partner has led again.

C. X.—A plays a Club. X, second player, trumps it, and without waiting for the completion of the trick, leads the Ace of Clubs. Is the revoke complete?—*Ans.* A revoke is complete if the trick is turned and quitted, or the player or his partner, whether in his right turn or not, leads again. X has revoked.

X.—Any player can call for new cards. His partner cannot prevent his doing so.

C. J.—A leads Club; B follows suit, C puts Heart, D plays Club Ace; B has a Club, and takes back his heart. Can D take back his Ace?—*Ans.* Yes.

27.—Cutting.—A cuts the cards. B, on taking them up, drops some of the cards. C claims misdeal.—*Ans.* The claim is void. There is nothing in the laws or the custom of the table to make this a misdeal. The play comes under the term "confusion of the cards," and there must be a fresh cut.

T. T. H.—You cannot ignore anything you see at the Whist table. Because we do not like the signal for trumps, we cannot help seeing it and acting on it, and because we do not like the lowest but one card any more than you do, and never lead it ourselves, it would be madness not to notice it in other players.

WASHINGTON CLUB (Paris).—If H deals with the wrong pack, or out of turn, he keeps the same cards to the end of the rubber, unless new cards are called for.

W. C. C. (Cardiff).—The hands shall appear in the next number.

SINGLE DUMMY.

W. W. B. (Clifton).—Towards the end of a hand it is found that Dummy has one card more than the other players, owing to A having omitted to play from Dummy to one of his previous tricks. X Y claim a fresh deal, and reply upon Law 69. A objects, upon the ground that he is not liable for any errors he may make whence he can gain no advantage. X Y rejoin, Supposing Dummy does not play to a lead of trumps, would the extra trump be no advantage? Kindly give your opinion in your next issue.—*Ans.* The laws of Whist and the laws of Single Dummy are the same, with certain exceptions. This is not one of the exceptions. Law 69 prevails, and the adversaries may claim a fresh deal.

ECARTÉ.

N. W.—Do not two games at Ecarté exist, at one of which the maximum score in one hand is four, and the other the maximum score is three (inclusive of the one for the King in both instances)? Or if two different modes of scoring are not in vogue now, have they not been recently?—*Ans.* We know of no Ecarté Laws whereby a player could ever obtain more than three in one hand.

PIQUET.

29.—A player can call for new cards at any period of the game on paying for them; but the new cards cannot be used this deal if the pack is already cut.

NOTICE TO CHESS EDITORS.

Will these gentlemen be so good as to note the address beneath. We constantly receive papers directed Westminster Papers, "London," and "England." This gives the Post Office authorities unnecessary trouble. All communications should be addressed "Editor, Westminster Papers, Civil Service Printing and Publishing Company, 8 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C."

will avail no
world of to-
Besides
Bird, Clerc,
wide repute,
the time.
As our
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The Westminste

1st JULY, 1878.

E

THE CHESS W

"The whisperings of our pe

6	Anderssen	
5	Bird ...	
3	Blackburne	
	Clerc ...	n
	Englisch	r.
	Gifford ...	½
4	Mackenzie	½
	Mason ...	½
	Pitschel...	½
	Rosenthal	½
2	Winawer	½
1	Zukertort	n

AT the present moment there are few, if any, public topics that h
tournament now in progress at the Palais d'Industrie in Paris,
important affair of the kind the world has yet witnessed. Never,
Chess masters drawn together, each presenting in his public perfo
pionship, and never have individual claims to supremacy been t
likely to prove. Among the combatants there are to be found pla
of Europe, and, for the first time, America is represented in the li
be in the Chess warrior any feeling of stern joy upon meeting foe
poor indeed who, preferring any claim to public repute for skill in
the lists appear Anderssen, hero of a hundred such fights and co
Vienna, losing the championship by a "tie game," lost the world f
to lose it; Rosenthal, to whose skill and pluck in a losing batt
hence which crowned him; Winawer, who, in the last "clustering

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English players.

only one of the boards was there any consultation, and this was brought about by the interference of a non-
mber. We advise the governing bodies of all Chess clubs to frame severe regulations for the extinction

man to parade the triumphs of the past in view of the engrossing interest of the present. The lay wisely cares not what he was and asks only what he is.

the gentlemen, whose names have been already mentioned, there have appeared in the lists Messrs. Englisch, Gifford, Pitschel, and Zukertort, the first and last named of this contingent being players of and the others, although less generally known to the world, are reckoned among the strong players of

·eaders have already been informed, this meeting of Chess masters has been arranged under the most patronage. Social and Official France are represented in the Committee of Management; the State prizes in the form of Works of Art, of considerable value, and the general community have liberally ı fund for additional prizes in money. The regulations of the tourney provide that the competitors ɔ games each with all the others, drawn games to count half a point to each side, the time limit is one y fifteen moves, and the days of play are the Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday in each week test is brought to a conclusion.

y commenced on the 18th ultimo, and the following is the result of it down to the 29th June, when tor had played eight games:—

SCORE OF THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY TO 28TH JUNE, 1878.

ıch Competitor having played eight games. (Drawn games count half a point to each side.)

	Anderssen	Bird	Blackburne	Clerc	Englisch	Gifford	Mackenzie	Mason	Pitschel	Rosenthal	Winawer	Zukertort	Score	
... ...	...	0—0	1 1	1 1	1—0	1 0	2	1 0	2	0 ½	0 ½	0 ½	5	12½
... ...	2	...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	0 1	1 1	0 1	1—0	0—0	0—0	3	13
... ...	0 0	0 1	...	1 0	1—½	2	0 0	1—½	2	½ 1	1 ½	0 1	7	14½
... ...	0 0	0 1	0 0	[illegible]	1—0	1—0	1—0	0 1	2	0 1	0 ½	0 0	5	9½
... ...	1—0	0 1	0—½	1—0	1 1	...	0 1	½ ½	0 1	½ ½	0 1	½—½	3½	11
... ...	0 1	0 0	0—0	1—0	1 1	...	0 0	0 0	1 ½	0—0	0 0	0 0	1	3½
... ...	0—0	1 0	0 1	0—1	1 0	1 1	...	1 1	1 0 ½	0—½	½ 1	1—½	3	[illegible]
... ...	0 1	0 0	0—½	1 0	½ ½	1 1	0 0	...	1 ½	1—0	0—0	0—½	2	8½
... ...	0—0	0 0	0—0	0—0	1 0	0 ½	0 ½	0 ½	...	0 0	0—0	0 0	0	2½
... ...	1 ½	1—0	½ 0	1 0	½ ½	2	1—½	1—0	2	...	0 0	0 0	5½	11½
... ...	1 ½	2	[illegible]	1 ½	1 0	2	½ 0	2	2	1 1	[illegible]	1 0	8	16½
... ...	1 ½	2	1 0	1 1	½—½	2	0—½	1—½	2	1 1	0 1	...	5	16½

e seen from the foregoing, that the highest scores so far have been made by Winawer, Blackburne, ıl, whilst on an equality come Anderssen, Zukertort, and Clerc; M. Clerc is probably indebted for the accident of being drawn against Herr Pitschel so early ... the fray. The last-named gentleman y to repeat his Vienna performance, but we shall hope that, should he by any chance victory prospects of a superior player by winning or drawing a game, he will not withdraw from the tourney ffort to do equal justice to all the others.

tists in London Chess circles a wide-spread feeling of satisfaction in respect of the position one of the

London, E.C."

Secretary of the Congress, to M. Rosenthal, and several other correspondents in Paris, for the games and information respecting the proceedings which have been furnished to us.

The following is the pairing for the remainder of the Tourney :—

		FIFTH ROUND. 1st and 2nd July.			
Anderssen	v.	Mason.	Englisch	v.	Winawer.
Blackburne	v.	Mackenzie.	Pitschell	v.	Rosenthal.
Bird	v.	Clerc.	Zukertort	v.	Gifford.
		SIXTH. 4th and 5th July.			
Anderssen	v.	Gifford	Englisch	v.	Rosenthal
Bird	v.	Blackburne	Mackenzie	v.	Winawer
Clerc	v.	Mason	Pitschell	v.	Zukertort
		SEVENTH. 8th and 9th July.			
Anderssen	v.	Winawer	Mackenzie	v.	Gifford
Bird	v.	Pitschell	Mason	v.	Englisch
Blackburne	v.	Zukertort	Rosenthal	v.	Clerc
		EIGHTH. 11th and 12th July.			
Anderssen	v.	Blackburne	Mason	v.	Pitschell
Bird	v.	Gifford	Mackenzie	v.	Englisch
Clerc	v.	Winawer	Rosenthal	v.	Zukertort
		NINTH. 15th and 16th July.			
Anderssen	v.	Clerc	Mackenzie	v.	Mason
Bird	v.	Englisch	Pitschell	v.	Gifford
Blackburne	v.	Rosenthal	Zukertort	v.	Winawer
		TENTH. 18th and 19th July.			
Anderssen	v.	Zukertort	Gifford	v.	Mason
Bird	v.	Mackenzie	Pitschell	v.	Englisch
Blackburne	v.	Clerc	Rosenthal	v.	Winawer
		ELEVENTH AND LAST. 22nd and 23rd July.			
Anderssen	v.	Rosenthal	Englisch	v.	Gifford
Bird	v.	Mason	Mackenzie	v.	Pitschell
Blackburne	v.	Winawer	Zukertort	v.	Clerc

The return match between the above Clubs was played at Stourbridge, on Monday the 24th of June, again resulting in a victory for the Allies, drawn games counting half to each player. The following is the score :—

THE ALLIES.	WON.	BIRMINGHAM.	WON.
Mr. J. T. Pitchfork,	1½	Mr. John Halford,	0½
Mr. T. Doughty,	0	Rev. T. C. Yarranton,	3
Mr. T. Brown,	0½	Mr. W. Bridgwater,	2½
Mr. T. Young,	1½	Mr. J. F. Ryder,	0½
Mr. G. H. Mainwaring,	1½	Mr. A. Michael,	0½
Mr. MacCarthy,	3	Rev. A. D. Nicholson,	0
Mr. T. Hill,	1½	Mr. A. H. Griffiths,	0½
Mr. F. Brown,	2½	Mr. E. P. Warren,	0½
Mr. S. White,	0½	Mr. E. Shorthouse,	1½
Total,	12½	Total,	9½

The long pending match, at the odds of the Knight, between Miss Rudge and Mr. Thorold, has been abandoned as drawn by mutual consent, the score giving ten games to each side, with no draws. We hear that the lady player, who has won two shorter matches of a similar kind, being dissatisfied with the result, intends to issue a friendly challenge for another contest to be played shortly on the same conditions.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Potter played sixteen games simultaneously at the College Chess Club, Little Queen Street, Holborn, giving a Knight to each of his opponents. He won thirteen games, lost two, viz., to Messrs. Henty and Sharpe, and drew the remaining *partie*, which was with Miss Florence Down. Mr. Thomas Burdon, the president, was magnanimous enough to overlook the fact that he was one of the losers, and at the conclusion of the walking tour made a speech expressing the thanks of the members for the entertainment afforded to them by the visitor. A noticeable feature of the affair was the remarkable fairness with which the sitters conducted their games. At only one of the boards was there any consultation, and this was brought about by the interference of a non-member. We advise the governing bodies of all Chess clubs to frame severe regulations for the extinction

of a practice which quite as often annoys as assists the players, and in any case deprives them of the pleasure of fighting their own battles. In the present instance Messrs. Henty and Sharpe had the satisfaction of winning their games, and Miss Down of drawing hers, by their own unaided exertions, and that is how it ought always to be.

The Ludgate Circus Chess Club and the City of London College Chess Club played a match at the rooms of the former, the People's Café, Ludgate Circus, on Monday evening, the 17th June, which resulted in a victory for the Ludgate Circus Chess Club, who won 9½ games against 5½ by the City of London College Chess Club.

In the match between Messrs. Potter and Heywood, at the alternate odds of Knight and Pawn and two moves, nine games have been played, four having been scored by Mr. Potter, against two won by Mr. Heywood, with three draws. Both the games won by the latter were at the odds of Pawn and two moves, and two of the draws were at the Knight. In the Lower Class Handicap at the City of London Club the surviving competitors are Messrs. Lord, Heywood, Pizzi, Tinsley, Hunnex, and Botterill.

The seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Chess Association will be held in Montreal on the 20th August next. Game and problem tourneys have been arranged, open, however, only to residents of the Dominion of Canada. Three prizes will be given in the playing tourney, value 40, 20, and 10 dollars respectively, and in the problem tourney the prizes are for the best in two, three, and four moves, ten dollars respectively. We shall be glad to receive some specimens of the skill of our Canadian brethren in the two branches of the game about to be displayed in this tourney.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the last volume of the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*. The contents include, among other good things, the problems contributed to the tourney organized by the Editor some time ago, and from these we extract the following pair to which was awarded the first and second prize respectively.

1ST PRIZE. Scaccomania.

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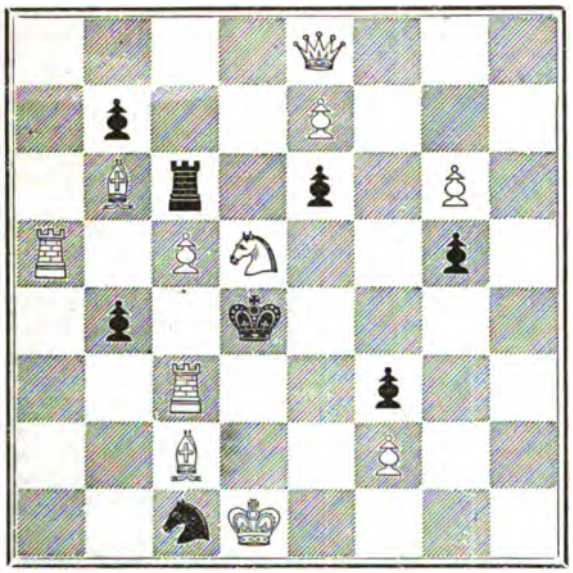

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

2ND PRIZE. A Study.

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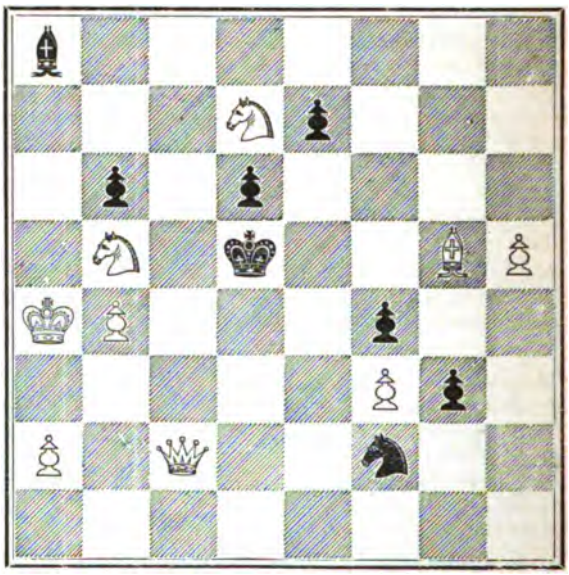


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

One of those agreeable garden parties, with which the name of Mr. H. F. Gastineau has for so many years past been associated, was given by that gentleman on the 29th ultimo, and was largely attended by metropolitan Chess-players. The guests of the occasion included Messrs. Boden, Ballard, Chappell, Delannoy, Down, Duffy, Gumpel, Hirschfeldt, Macdonnell, Murton, Potter, Schnitzler, and many others. The change from the stones and broiling atmosphere of town to the pleasant turf and bright flowers of Mr. Gastineau's suburban residence had a most enlivening effect upon the guests, and their cheerfulness was not lessened, to say the least of it, by the excellent dinner provided by their host and the hospitable ministrations of Charlie. After the repast, two toasts were given, the first, proposed by Mr. Gastineau—" Prosperity to the City Club," and the second, " The Health of the Host," proposed by Mr. Macdonnell, in his usual effective vein of prandial oratory. Both toasts, it is needless to say, were enthusiastically received, and the company then adjourned to the garden, most of them engaging in Chess, and the rest in the conversation that the miscalled silent game never fails to suggest to its votaries. The guests did not separate until a late hour, and each congratulated himself and his host upon having passed a very pleasant day and evening.

OUR PROBLEMS REVIEWED.

No. 1032.—Appears to me impossible. I have written twice to inquire if the position is correct, but have received no answer.

No. 1033.—A *very* easy problem.

No. 1035.—An extravagantly improbable position. Solution easy enough. Nothing to recommend it, save a certain ingenuity in arranging so many moves for Black, all fatal.

No. 1036.—The first move is by no means obvious, Q to Q B 6 looks so much as if it ought to win, being only, I think, frustrated by Kt Q 3, that it is misleading. It must be pronounced a very good problem.

No. 1037.—A very easy problem, it being easily seen that the R must be moved to block the K and let the Q into play.

No. 1038.—An easy problem, leaving no room for hesitation as to the line to be adopted by white. The judges will not laugh, it would be unkind, but with a good-natured smile pronounce this problem not up to tourney form.

No. 1039.—Rather a neat problem, but not above the average of excellence, it also may be dismissed with a smile.

No. 1040.—A very good problem, the second move in reply to P to Q 4 is not easy to see, and the subsequent mate is very pretty. J. E. VERNON.

"ARTIS EST CELARE ARTEM."

No. 1032.—Impossible as it stands, either in two, three, or four moves.

No. 1033.—Commences with the most obvious move on the board, and, although a fair problem in other respects, is too shallow to command respect.

"VICTORIA."

No. 1035.—Very ugly and lifeless. The nine variations contained in this two mover are of little value, as they are achieved at the expense of beauty, difficulty, and economy of force.

No. 1036.—Mate, as per proposed mainplay, and also by 2 B to K Kt 3, &c., is directly threatened by White's first move. It follows, therefore, that Black's strongest defences lead only to minor variations. He has, however, three indifferent moves subversive of 2 B to K Kt 3, and not less than eleven replies that admit of both solutions. A problem so inelegantly plugged or stuffed with Pawns is seldom good for much in other respects. Certainly 1036 is no exception to this rule.

No. 1037.—Another mild parody on the Bristol theme! Here, again, White's intentions are unpleasantly obtrusive. Perhaps the only reply worthy to be called (by courtesy) defensive is 1 P to K 4, and even this leads to a double continuation by 2 R takes P, or 2 Q to K R sq. As for Black's B and his other Pawns, they certainly stop a "cook" or two, but are otherwise quite helpless and useless.

REMARKS ON THIS SET.

The weakest yet published.

"MY LORDS, &C."

No. 1038.—So far as the mainplay is concerned this problem is a real gem, both of beauty and construction. Unfortunately the only two variations in four are afflicted with duals, but no doubt these or similar defects cannot well be eliminated without injury to the leading theme.

No. 1039.—A pleasing and accurately constructed problem, containing more than one narrow escape from 2nd solutions.

No. 1040 has a more difficult first move than 1039, and is very neat and compact, though perhaps somewhat on a small scale for tourney work.

REMARKS ON THIS SET.

If the duals in the four-mover be condoned, this set is the best I have yet seen. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

"ARTIS EST CELARE ARTEM."

No. 1032.—Something wrong.

No. 1033.—Very easy. Black K has two open squares, but White playing Q to K 5, stops one, and if he goes on the other he is mated at once. I suppose the best variation is that in which the Q is sacrificed—but bad is the best.

"VICTORIA."

No. 1035.—A problem in which the solution does not want seeking; in glancing over the position the eye becomes fixed on the Q's R's corner, seeing *one* vacant sq, into which the the Kt can spring, he springs accordingly and the mystery is solved.

No. 1036.—Kt to K Kt 8. Another problem in which the sacrifice of the Q is introduced—the first move only is good, that found, the rest easily follows.

No. 1037.—R to K Kt 5. This problem has an attractive look, but examination shows all the moves to be of the most commonplace character.

"MY LORDS THE JUDGES," &C.

No. 1038.—B to K B 2. This is a fairly difficult problem, though the first move will, I think, be the first made. To Black's defence of P to Q R 5, White, in following up the attack, has to sacrifice a Rook, and it is here the chief difficulty occurs, as mate may reasonably be looked for, in many ways, as well as the right way.

No. 1039.—Kt takes K P. This is a good problem, the variation in which the Kt does all the work is very pleasing.

No. 1040.—B takes P. This is a charming little problem, with only two variations, the one R to Q 4, when Black plays P one, is excellent—then the construction is all that can be wished. To move the R, the Kt, the Kt's P, so fruitless yet so temptingly presented, add greatly to its beauty, and make it a most meritorious production.

GRANDAGE.

No. 1032.—Evidently a misprint as it can't possibly be solved in two moves.

No. 1033.—A real good problem, the sacrifice of which Q the second move being a particularly fine stroke.

No. 1035.—This is the patent "block" system again, and a very poor specimen.

No. 1036.—This is not a bad little problem, scarcely up to Tourney form, but a decided improvement upon the two mover.

No. 1037.—For a four-move problem, this is certainly as innocent a specimen as there is any need for; there is not, in my opinion, a single good point in it.

THE SET.

Very poor, the three-move being the only problem worthy of the name, and it is only mediocre.

No. 1038.—In construction and arrangement this is an uncommonly good problem, and the final mate is extremely neat. The early moves, however, are more apparent, and for a four-mover it is, perhaps, altogether too simple.

No. 1039.—This is another very good problem, beautifully arranged, difficult to solve, and some of the seeming solutions extremely pleasing.

No. 1040.—This problem, like the other two in the set, is well constructed, and very difficult to solve, B taking P first move, being the only weak part of it. The problem is not solved with this move, however, and the next two will certainly not be found, by many solvers, without searching for.

THE SET.

This is an extremely good set, the construction of all three problems being particularly good, and there is not a dual in the lot. It is impossible to say whether they may win tourney honours or not, but so far, as a set, they are decidedly the most deserving. J. DAVIDSON.

1015.—Trés joli, quoiqu'on ait peutêtre pu avoir une meilleure construction. Le Roi blanc est, il est vrai, adroitement placé, mais la variante résultant de la réponse des noirs F 7 F R aurait produit plus d'effet si cette case n'était pas déjà interdite aux noirs dans la position par le Cavalier blanc.

1016.—Tous les seconds coups sont jolis, mais le Fou d'attaque n'est pas heureusement placé. L'auteur nous semble avoir tout sacrifié à la variante résultant de la réponse des noirs F 4 C R masquant sa tour, et à la fausse attaque T 4 R.

1017.—Joli problème bien conçu, et surtout parfaitement exécuté. La seule critique qu'on puisse lui adresser, c'est d'être peutêtre un peu facile.

1018.—Mais ce problème a une solution en deux coups, que nous croyons tous être celle de l'auteur. Elle commence par T 7 C D. Nous lui préférons le 1016.

1019.—Ce problème est bien fait, mais il n'a rien de bien saillant, et, comme difficulté, il est élémentaire.

1020.—Plus difficile que le 1019, il est bien loin de valoir le 1015. Aucun de nous n'a trouvé de solution en deux coups.

No. 1021.—Solution et construction très élégantes. Le Roi noir peut se mouvoir, ce qui est assez rare dans les problèmes de ce genre. Le jeu des Cavaliers est interessant et tout est à louer dans cette gracieuse composition mais nous ne croyons cependant pas qu'elle puisse être mise sur la meme ligne que les 1022 et 1023 qui sont de purs chefs d'œuvre.

No. 1022.—Délicieux! Sur les 8 coups des blancs, 6 sont ravissants. Nous le préférons au 1015 parce qu'il nous semble encore plus difficile à faire et qu'il est mieux executé. L'auteur est assurément bien fort! Il a su cacher sous une extrême simplicité apparente une très grande profondeur.

Ne. 1023.—Composition d'un très grand style contenant deux bons problèmes réunis en un seul. Le premier coup est difficile bien qu'il soit un échec, car il crée deux cases nouvelles au Roi noir. Quelques-uns de nous le regardent comme le meilleur, d'autres préfèrent. le 1022 qui était plus difficile à faire, mais tous nous le trouvons tres beau et en admirons la profondeur.

No. 1032.—La copie qu'on nous a communiquée contient sans doute une erreur, car nous ne voyons de solution ni en deux coups ni en trois.

No. 1033.—La variante résultant de la réponse des noirs C 6 F R est jolie, mais c'est à peu près tout ce que nous voyons d'intéressant dans ce problème gracieux et facile.

No. 1035.—Nous ne savons trop qu'en dire, ni voyant rien à blâmer ni lieu à louer.

No. 1040.—Joli problème. Nous ne croyons point qu'il puisse prétendre au prix, mais il fait honneur à son auteur.

No. 1037.—Même appréciation que pour le 1036.

No. 1038.—Peu difficile comme tous les problèmes de ce genre, mais très élégant. L'auteur, a su vaincre une grande difficulté d'exécution.

No. 1039.—C'est un petit probléme sans prètention qui n'a pas su donner grand mal á l'auteur.

No. 1040.—Si :—1. P 3R ech. 1. R 4 D.
2. Coup d'attente. 2. P 6 T.

Les noirs né vitent le mat que parce qu'il peusent jouer le pion. Aussi nous n'aimons guère le premier coup. Cependantnous préférons problème a u 1039.

Voici notre appréciation sur des problèmes de cette série; meilleur deux coups, 1021; meilleur trois coups, 1022 et 1015; meilleur quatre coups, 1023.

LES MEMBRES DU CERCLE ST. CLACIDE.

"ARTIS, EST."

No. 1032.—There is really nothing creditable in White's performance. He has merely to overcome a ch; a check that it would be madness in Black to give, seeing that it would cost him his Q. (See note at foot of next page.)

No. 1033.—Here, again, White's path is very plainly marked out. True, his Q falls, but as she hardly ever appears in the field without showing the same heroism, *that* is very little impediment.

VICTORIA.

No. 1035.—No worse nor any better than the two-movers that have preceded it.

No. 1036.—The immolation of the Q to draw the K into a mating position is so common and so frequently resorted to, that problems like this are almost soluble at a glance. White has but to look up something with which to ch, and as he has a spare Kt it is immediately ordered forward.

No. 1037.—There are many grave blemishes in this problem which I cannot but think the composer has overlooked. The only defence Black has to prevent White from proceeding in a variety of ways is to play P R 5, and then B R 4, after White has played Q to K R sq, If, instead of moving B he plays 2 P to Kt 4, either R on Q may check. If for first move he play K to B 3, Q check at R sq, and may then proceed to either Q 5 or Q Kt 7, or remain where she is, and play Kt takes Kt P.

"MY LORDS," &c.

No. 1038.—I fail to see anything more interesting in

this problem than what would occur in an ordinary game. To threaten mate if Black Kt take R is a very simple opening, and what could then be more obvious play than to bring the other R into the field also threatening mate?

No. 1039.—The Q being in such close quarters and remaining stationary, may be said to constitute some merit in this problem, but as Black has little alternative but to take it, and allow a very simple mate in two, that questionable merit redeems it but little.

No. 1040.—A waiting move problem of the simplest type. After Black moves his Pawn White's play is pretty enough, but the problem is, nevertheless, only a weak one.

THE SETS.

"ARTIS EST," &c.

I suppose its chance is gone through the inaccuracy of the four-mover.

"VICTORIA."

Not as good, I think, as either the first or second set published last month.

"MY LORDS, &c."

I cannot find a good word for this set either. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise to me, not unmingled with disappointment, to notice the extreme poverty of the nine sets so far submitted. It is hardly fair to grumble, perhaps, especially so soon, but one cannot help thinking that if these sets are to be taken as specimens of our English productions they are calculated to inspire anything but envy or alarm in the breasts of foreign competitors. I hope the remaining English sets will contain something more agreeable, or else I hope it is my judgment that is at fault. JAS. JORDAN.

No. 1018.—Easy and commonplace.

No. 1019.—Pretty, and free from duals.

No. 1020.—It is a pity, this was not left as a two-mover.

No. 1033.—Very obvious, and little to recommend it.

No. 1035.—Plenty of variety as to mates, but I should like it better if the Black King had more liberty.

No. 1036.—Not particularly striking or new.

No. 1037.—This problem solves itself, and the first move shuts in the King.

THE SET.

These problems get worse with the increase in the number of moves. A fair two-mover, a moderate three, and a very bad four.

No. 1038.—Exhibits neither difficulty, brilliancy, nor variety.

No. 1039.—The best problem on a very bad page.

No. 1047.—Businesslike, and interesting.

THE SET.—Much better than its two companions, but to say that is only to "damn with faint praise."

G. F. ONIONS.

No. 1032.—Incorrect.

No. 1033.—If the first move had not been so obvious this would have been a good problem, as the variations are good.

No. 1034.—In this problem the first move is again obvious, and the only difficulty is how to prolong the Black's suffering to the stipulated time.

No. 1035.—Very easy. It is evident the Knight must move if the White R is to be of use.

No. 1036.—A fair problem, with some pretty variations

No. 1037.—Very tame and straightforward, and no variations.

No. 1038.—Good and well worked out.

No. 1039.—Another good problem, but not very difficult.

No. 1040.—Rather poor and wanting in variation.

R. W. JOHNSON.

No. 1018.—Very neat.

No. 1032.—Radically wrong.

No. 1033.—Not difficult, nor highly interesting.

No. 1034. Good; exhibits the great power of the Queen.

No. 1035.—Not much ingenuity here.

No. 1036.—Poor.

No. 1037.—Very commonplace. The worst set on the page.

No. 1038.—Very fair. White has plenty of power.

No. 1039.—Very good indeed.

No. 1040.—Ingenious; skilfully constructed. A very good set. HENRY BLANCHARD.

No. 1032.—Some mistake in this problem.

No. 1033.—There are various duals in the second move; if Black B moves 1 B 8, B 5, Kt 4, or R 3, or if 1 Kt to Kt 7, or Kt to Q 4, nevertheless, this is a very good problem, though easy of solution.

No. 1034.—A pleasing, but simple, problem, as it is obvious that the B King must be hindered from going to B. 3.

No 1035.—A good block problem, but of clumsy construction.

No 1036.—This is a splendid problem, well constructed, ingenious in idea, and thoroughly sound.

No. 1037.—This is not an original problem, the exact idea having been previously published in a composition by Healey.

No. 1038.—One of the very poorest problems I ever saw.

No. 1039.—A good problem spoiled by the first move.

No. 1040.—The idea is good, but is carried out in a most inexperienced manner.

I have also solved the problems of the B. P. A. Tourney, but as you have not requested solutions and reviews, I do not send such in.

I may, however, mention that I consider problem No. 1042 one of the most beautiful and difficult compositions that I have ever seen. I begin with 1 Q to Q 8, 1 R takes Kt, 2 Kt takes P, &c.; and No. 1043 can be solved by 1 K takes P at B 5, 2 R moves, 3 R to B sq (ch), 4 B mates.

REMARKS ON THE SETS.

"ARTIS EST CELARE ARTEM."

Should 1032 prove to be a sound two-mover, I consider this the best set yet published.

"VICTORIA."

This set contains a particularly fine problem No. 1036, but 1035 is only mediocre, and No. 1037 a rechauffé of one of Healey's.

"MY LORDS, THE JUDGES LAUGH," &c.

I for one certainly do laugh most consumedly, this striver after fame has not yet mastered the alphabet of problem composition.

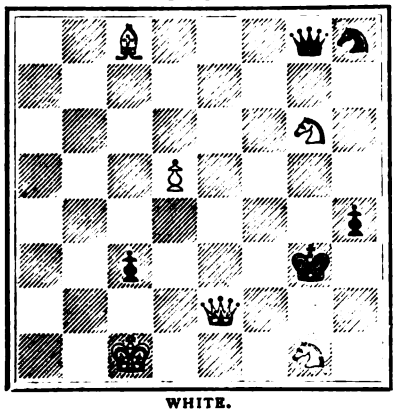
HANOVER.

NOTE:—*Problem 1032 was incorrectly printed in a part of the first edition of our last number. The Black Q on K B square should be on K R square. Problem No. 1034 has two solutions as pointed out by Mr. Andrews and Mr. Jordan.*

THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

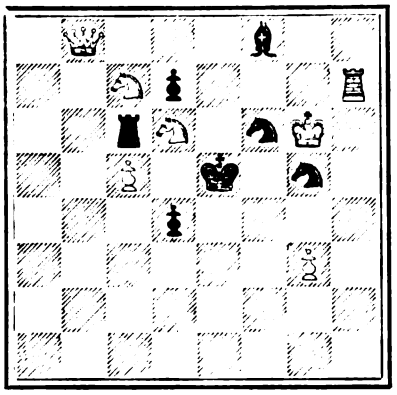
"Many things perplex,
With motions, checks, and counterchecks."

1050.
BLACK.



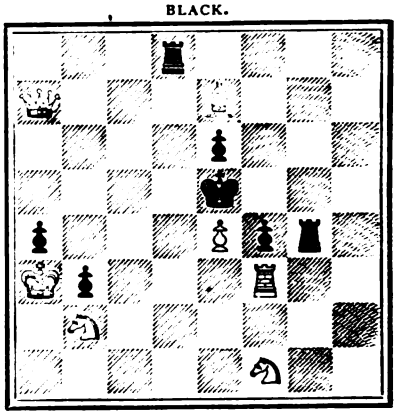
WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1051.
BLACK.



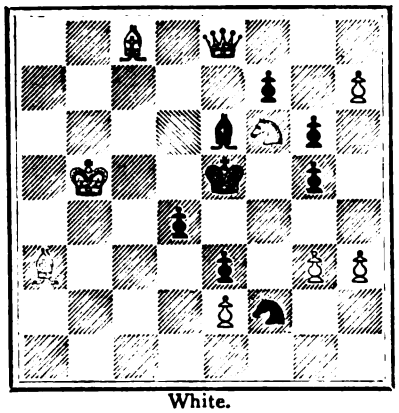
WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.
I do not believe.

1052.
BLACK.



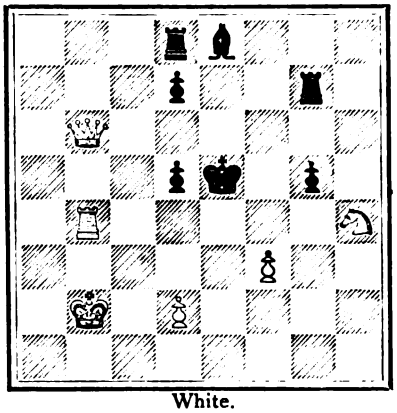
WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

1053.
Black.



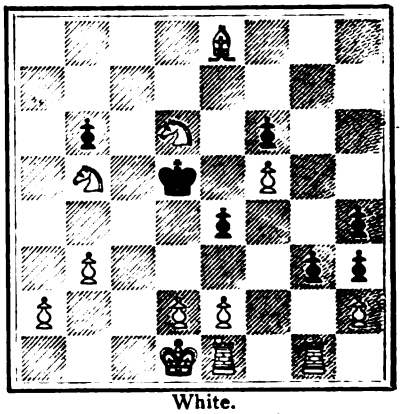
White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1054.
Black.



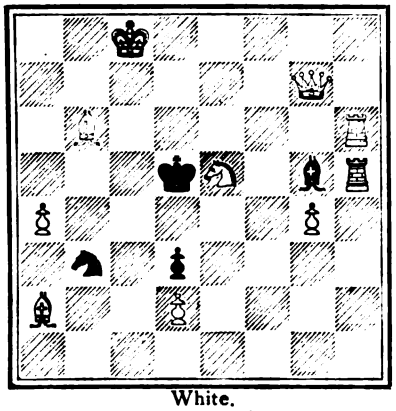
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.
When shall we three meet again?

1055.
Black.



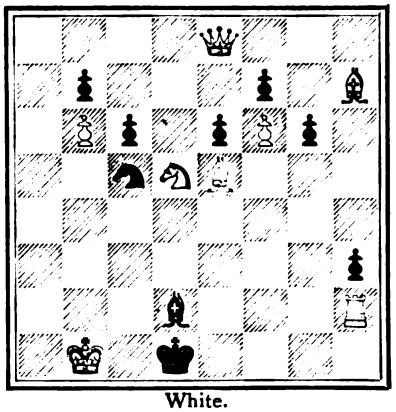
White.
White to play and mate in four moves.

1056.
Black.



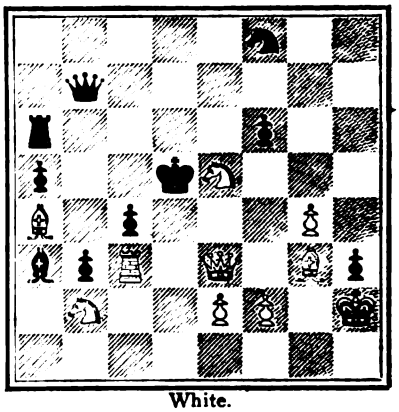
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1057.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in four moves.

1058.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in four moves.

THE BRITISH PROBLEM ASSOCIATION TOURNEY

Problem No. 1044 was, unfortunately, misprinted in our last number. The White P standing at Q 6 should have been Black.

For the information of their respective authors we append a list of unsound problems in five competing sets, pointing out at the same time the source of error in each case :—

"Hermione," No. 2 has second solution thus : 1 $\frac{\text{K to Kt 6}}{\text{Q takes Kt}}$ 2 $\frac{\text{K to R 5}}{\text{\&c.}}$

Ditto, No. 3 has no solution if Black play 1 B to B 4. The author proposes 2 $\frac{\text{Q to Q 2}}{}$ but then, 2 $\frac{}{\text{K to K 4 1}}$ and no mate !

"Union Jack," No 3 has 2nd and 3rd solutions, 1 Q to Q R sq ch, or 1 Q to Q Kt 2 ch.

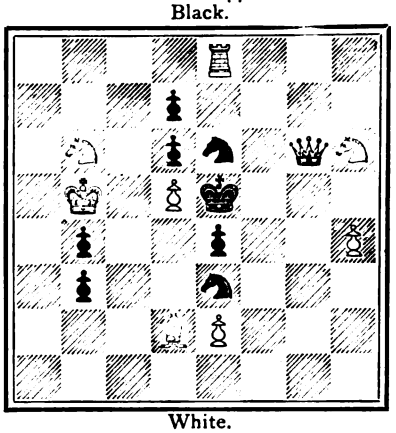
"Blair Athol," No. 2 has 2nd solution, 1 $\frac{\text{K to Kt 5}}{\text{K to K 3}}$ 2 $\frac{\text{K takes P}}{\text{K to Q 4}}$ 3 $\frac{\text{K to B 7 \&c.}}{}$

"Es giebt Nichts Neues," No. 2 has no solution if Black play 1 B to B 6, 2 P queens, &c.

"Spero," No. 2 has a second solution thus, 1 Kt at B 2nd to Q 4th, &c.

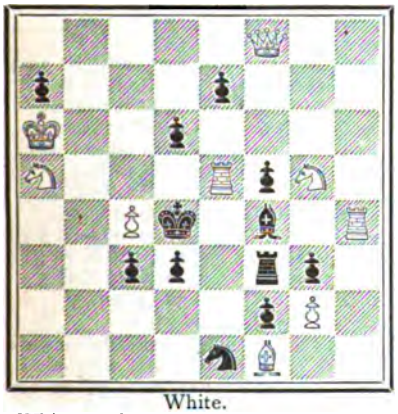
Set received from abroad, "Omne Solum forti patria est." The list is finally closed.

No. 1044
Black.



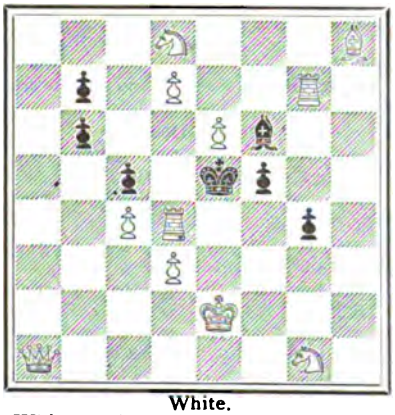
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

Union Jack.
No. 1059.
Black.



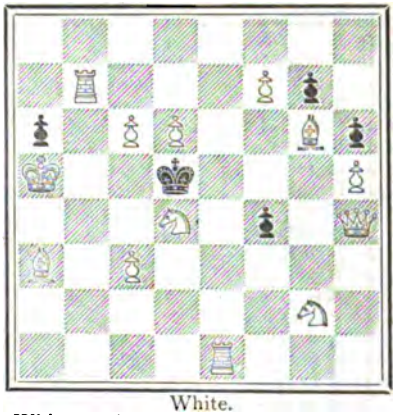
White.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

Union Jack.
No. 1060.
Black.



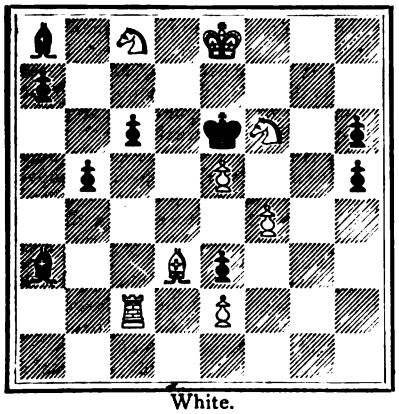
White.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

"Spero."
No. 1061.
Black.



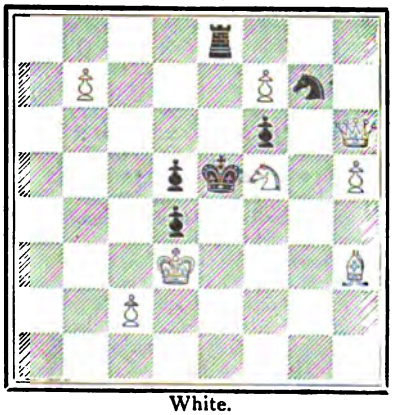
White.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

"Spero."
No. 1062.
Black.



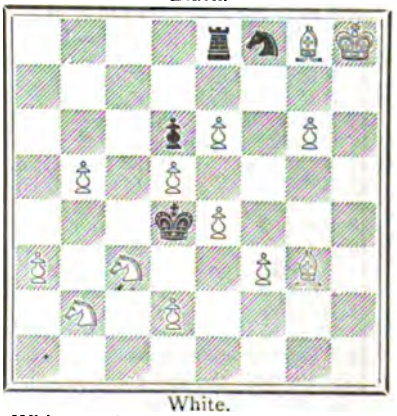
White.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

Blair Athol.
No. 1063.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

Blair Athol.
No. 1064.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in four moves.

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. Potter.

GAME 72.

The following games were played in the Paris International Tournament :—

Played in the First Round, on the 18th June 1878.

Ruy Lopez.

White. M. Winawer.	Black. Mr. Bird.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Q Kt 5	3 Kt to Q 5
4 Kt takes Kt	4 P takes Kt
5 Castles (a)	5 P to K R 4 (b)
6 P to Q 3	6 B to B 4
7 P to K R 3	7 P to Q B 3
8 B to Q B 4	8 P to Q 4
9 P takes P	9 P takes P
10 B to Q Kt 5 ch	10 K to B sq (c)
11 B to Q R 4	11 P to K Kt 4
12 R to K sq (d)	12 B to K 3
13 P to K B 4	13 P to Q Kt 4 (e)
14 B takes P	14 Q to Q R 4
15 B to Q B 6	15 R to Q B sq
16 R takes B (f)	16 P takes R
17 B to Q 7	17 R to Q sq
18 B takes P	18 R to K sq
19 P to K B 5	19 P to K Kt 5
20 Kt to Q 2	20 Q to Q B 2
21 Kt to K B sq	21 P takes P
22 P takes P	22 Q to K Kt 2 ch
23 K to B 2	23 Kt to K B 3 (g)
24 Q to K B 3	24 B to Q 3
25 B to K B 4	25 Q to Q B 2
26 B takes B ch	26 Q takes B
27 R to K sq	27 R to Q Kt sq
28 P to Q Kt 3	28 P to K R 5
29 K to Kt sq	29 R to K R 2
30 Q to K B 2	30 Q to Q Kt 5
31 R to K 2	31 R to Q Kt 3
32 Q to K B 4	32 Q R to Q Kt 2
33 Q to K 5	33 K R to Kt 2 ch
34 K to R sq	34 Q to K 2
35 P to Q R 3	35 R to K Kt 4
36 Q takes P at Q 4	36 Q to Kt 2
37 Q to K B 2	37 R to K 2
38 P to Q B 4	38 Kt to K R 4
39 P takes P	39 Q to K B 3
40 R to Q B 2	40 Q to Q R 8
41 R to Q B 8 ch	41 K to Kt 2
42 R to K Kt 8 ch	42 K to R 3
43 R takes R	43 K takes R
44 Q to K Kt sq ch	44 K to B 3
45 Kt to K 3	45 Kt to K Kt 6 ch
46 K to Kt 2	46 Q takes Q ch
47 K takes Q	47 R to Q Kt 2
48 P to Q 6	48 Kt to K 7 ch
49 K to R 2	49 Kt to Q 5
50 Kt to Kt 4 ch	50 K to Kt 4
51 P to Q 7	51 R to Kt sq
52 Kt to K 5	52 K to B 3
53 Kt to K B 7	53 R to K Kt sq (h)
54 P Queens ch and wins	

(a) Probably the best continuation.

(b) Mr. Bird's invention, and there is no doubt, that eccentric as it seems, it affords some scope for a defence if not properly met.

(c) Also an essential part of Mr. Bird's defence.

(d) This move, with its continuation, causes considerable embarrassment and leads to the inference that Black has a radically unsound game.

(e) This ingenious manœuvre would be by no means unpromising against a less skilful opponent.

(f) This very sound sacrifice leads to a position in which the chances are much in favour of White.

(g) B to K 2, is not without claims to consideration.

(h) Kt to B 3, is evidently his best, but White's ultimate victory is certain in any case. This interesting game, with its numerous points, deserves a more elaborate analysis, but it reaches me at too late a period to give the necessary time.

GAME 73.

Played in the First Round on the 19th June 1878.

French Defence.

White. Mr. Gifford.	Black. M. Clerc.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 B to Q Kt 5
4 B to Q 3 (a)	4 P to Q B 4
5 P takes B P (b)	5 P to Q 5 (c)
6 P to Q R 3	6 Q to Q R 4
7 P takes B (d)	7 Q takes R
8 Kt to Q Kt 5	8 Kt to Q R 3
9 Kt to Q 6 ch	9 K to B sq
10 B takes Kt	10 P takes B
11 Kt to K B 3	11 B to Q 2
12 Castles	12 Kt to K 2
13 Kt takes Q P	13 Q to Q R 5
14 Q to K B 3	14 B to K sq (e)
15 Kt takes P ch	15 K to Kt sq
16 Kt to Q B 7	16 Q to Q 2
17 Kt takes R	17 K to B sq
18 R to Q sq	18 Kt to Q B 3
19 Kt takes B	19 Q takes Kt
20 Kt to Q B 7	20 Q to Q B sq
21 Q to K B 4	21 P to K B 3
22 Q to Q 6 ch	22 Kt to K 2
23 Kt to Q 5	23 Q to K sq
24 Kt takes Kt	24 Q takes Kt
25 Kt to Q ch 8	and wins.

(a) This has become old fashioned. P takes P is the recognized best continuation now.

(b) P takes Q P is the correct move.

(c) He should rather play P takes K P.

(d) He gives up the exchange, but gets its full worth in position.

(e) He has a bad game, whether this way, or if moving P to B 3. The latter however, is of course preferable, for he must now lose a clear piece.

GAME 74.

Played in the Second Round on the 22nd June, 1878.

Vienna opening.

White. Herr Englisch.	Black. Prof. Anderssen.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 3 (a)
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 B to K Kt 2
6 B to K 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 B to Q B 4 (b)	7 P to Q 3
8 Castles	8 Kt to K 4
9 B to K 2 (c)	9 P to K B 4 (d)
10 B to K Kt 5	10 Kt to K B 2 (e)
11 B takes Kt	11 Q takes B
12 P takes P	12 B takes P
13 Kt to Q 5	13 Q to Q sq
14 Kt takes B	14 P takes Kt
15 B to Q 3	15 Castles
16 B takes P	16 P to Q B 3
17 Kt to K 3	17 Kt to K 4
18 Q to R 5	18 P to K R 3
19 P to K B 4	19 Q to Q Kt 3 (f)
20 Q R to K sq	20 Kt to K B 2
21 K to R sq	21 Q R to K sq
22 Q to Kt 6	22 Kt to R sq
23 B to K 6 ch	23 R takes B (g)
24 Q takes R ch	24 K to R 2
25 P to Q Kt 3	25 P to Q 4
26 Kt to K Kt 4	26 Q to Q 5
27 Q to K 3 (h)	27 Q to Q Kt 5
28 P to K R 3	28 Kt to K Kt 3
29 P to K B 5	29 Kt to K R 5
30 P to B 6	30 Q to K 5
31 Q takes Q ch and wins	

(a) I don't believe in this defence even though Mr. Cook notes it with admiration, and says it is "universally," acknowledged to be the best. I tried it myself against my friend Mr. W. Nash and came to grief.

(b) B to K 2 is usual, but the text move strikes me as very much to the purpose.

(c) K 2 now is the right square for the Bishop.

(d) If this be necessary, and apparently such is the case, I require no further proof in support of my argument that 3 P to K Kt 3, is inherently weak.

(e) He clearly cannot Castle, and in fact has no good, or even plausible move at his disposal.

(f) This attempt to effect a diversion, proves futile against the accurate play of Herr Englisch.

(g) He is obviously obliged to sacrifice the Exchange, for if the Kt cover, White replies with Kt to B 5; moreover P to B 5, would be damaging enough.

(h) Herr Englisch plays hereabouts with extreme caution. He is evidently afraid of the veteran slipping out of his hands.

GAME 75.

Played in the Third Round on the 24th June 1878.

Queen's Fianchetto.

White.	Black.
Dr. ZUKERTORT.	Mr. BIRD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q Kt 3
3 B to Q 3	3 B to Q Kt 2
4 Kt to K R 3 (a)	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to K B 3	5 P to Q B 4
6 P to Q B 3	6 Kt to Q B 3
7 B to K 3	7 P takes P (b)
8 P takes P	8 B to Kt 5 ch
9 Kt to Q B 3	9 P to Q 4 (c)
10 P to K 5	10 Kt to Q 2
11 P to K B 4	11 Kt to K 2
12 Castles	12 B takes Kt
13 P takes B	13 R to Q B sq
14 B to Q 2 (d)	14 P to K Kt 3
15 R to Q B sq	15 R to B 2
16 Q to K 2	16 Q to Q B sq
17 R to K B 2	17 Kt to Q Kt sq
18 Q to K Kt 4	18 B to R 3
19 B to B 2	19 Kt from Kt sq to Q B 3
20 Q to K Kt 5 (e)	20 Kt takes Q P (f)
21 P takes Kt	21 Castles (g)
22 B to Kt 4	22 Kt to K B 4 (h)
23 B takes R	23 Q takes B (i)
24 R to Q 2	24 P to K R 3
25 Q to B 6	25 Q to R 6
26 Q to Q 8 ch	26 K to R 2
27 Q takes R	27 Q takes R ch
28 R to Q sq (j)	28 Q to K 6 ch
29 Kt to B 2	29 Kt takes P
30 Q takes P ch and wins	

(a) The mode of developement intended by this move has its points, but I imagine that when subjected to the test of practice it will scarcely supersede Kt to K B 3, or Kt to K 2.

(b) I should prefer B to K 2.

(c) Castling must be better.

(d) Presumably, Zukertort wants his Bishop at Q 2, otherwise R to B sq at once would be more to the purpose.

(e) Laying, or rather not so much laying as completing a trap. At least that is my idea of what has been going on.

(f) Mr. Bird succumbs to the lure, and I really think he ought to have seen through it.

(g) If 21 R takes B, 22 R takes R, Q takes R, 23 Q takes Kt ch, etc. I apprehend that Mr. Bird, when he took the Pawn, examined only 23 B to Kt 4, which of course would be futile.

(h) If 22 R to K sq, 23 B to Q 6, R to Q 2 or Kt 2, 24 P to B 5 with damaging, if not fatal effects.

(i) 23 Kt takes P, would be met by 24 B to R 6.

(j) All this in Zukertort's best style.

GAME 76.

Played in the Third Round on the 24th June, 1878.

Philidor's Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Herr PITSCHELL.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K Kt 3	2 P to Q 3
3 B to B 4 (a)	3 B to K 2
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 Kt to K B 3
6 Kt to Q B 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 Kt takes P
8 Kt takes Kt	8 P to Q 4
9 B to Q 3	9 P takes Kt
10 B takes P	10 P to K B 4 (b)
11 B to B 3	11 Kt to Q R 3
12 P to B 3	12 Kt to B 4
13 R to K sq	13 B to B 3
14 Q to K 2	14 B takes Kt
15 Q to B 4 ch	15 B to K 3 (c)
16 Q takes K B	16 Q takes Q
17 P takes Q	17 Kt to K 5
18 B takes Kt	18 P takes B
19 R takes P	19 B to Q 4
20 R to K 5	20 P to Q B 3
21 P to Q Kt 3	21 P to Q R 4
22 B to Q 2	22 P to R 5
23 P to Q Kt 4	23 P to Q Kt 4
24 P to Q R 3	24 R to K B 3
25 P to K B 3	25 P to K R 3
26 Q R to K sq	26 Q R to K B sq
27 P to K B 4	27 B to B 5
28 P to K R 3	28 P to K Kt 3
29 K to R 2	29 B to Q 4
30 P to K Kt 4	30 B to B 5
31 K to Kt 3	31 B to Q 4 (d)
32 R from K sq to K 2	32 B to B 5
33 R to B 2	33 R to Q 3
34 B to K 3	34 K to B 2
35 P to R 4	35 R to K Kt sq
36 P to B 5	36 P to Kt 4
37 P takes P	37 P takes P
38 R to K R 2	38 K to B sq (e)
39 R to R 7	39 B to B 2
40 P to Q 5 (f)	40 R takes P (g)
41 B to B 5 ch	41 R takes B
42 R takes R	42 B to Q 4
43 K to B 2	43 R to Kt 2
44 R takes R	44 K takes R
45 R takes B	45 P takes R
46 K to K 3 and wins	

(a) I prefer P to Q 4 as having a more confining effect on the adversary's developement.

(b) At this point Black has as good a game as any one can hope to obtain in the Philidor but he now introduces an element of weakness. Seeing that Herr Pitschel scarcely entered the tourney to get a prize, I wonder it did not occur to him to try and scrape a draw by P to Q B 4, forcing the exchange of Queens. If that idea is to be put aside as pusillanimous, he ought apparently to have played Kt to Q 2, with the object of getting to B 3.

(c) Falling into the trap laid by his astute opponent, and losing a Pawn by force.

(d) All this is rather amusing. Either Herr Pitschel supposes that Blackburne does not know how to work three Pawns against two, or thinks it will be instructive to see how it is done. Anyway he acts the part of the mere spectator, and certainly there is not much for him to attempt.

(e) R to Kt 2 is much to be preferred.

(f) I imagine Blackburne enjoyed, making this neat *coup*.

(g) If 40 R to Kt 2, 41 B to B 5, R takes R, 42 B takes R ch, K to Kt 2, 43 P takes P, which wins easily for the Q Kt P also falls.

GAME 77.

Played in the Second Round on the 21st June, 1878.

Four Knights' Game.

White.	Black.
Dr. ZUKERTORT.	Mr. MACKENZIE.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Q Kt 5	4 B to Kt 5 (a)
5 Kt to Q 5	5 B to B 4
6 P to Q 3	6 P to K R 3
7 P to Q B 3	7 P to Q R 3
8 B to R 4	8 Castles
9 Castles	9 P to Q 3
10 B to K 3	10 B takes B
11 P takes B	11 Kt takes Kt
12 P takes Kt	12 Kt to K 2
13 B to Kt 3	13 Kt to Kt 3
14 Q to K sq	14 P to K B 4
15 R to Q sq	15 B to Q 2
16 P to K 4	16 P to B 5
17 P to K R 3	17 K to R 2
18 P to Q 4	18 Q to K 2
19 P takes P (b)	19 Kt takes P
20 P to B 4	20 Kt takes Kt ch
21 R takes Kt	21 B to K sq
22 P to Kt 4	22 B to Kt 3
23 B to B 2	23 Q R to K sq
24 Q to B 2	24 Q to K 4
25 B to Q 3	25 Q to Kt 4
26 R to K sq	26 R to K 4
27 K to R 2	27 Q to B 3
28 P K to R 4 (c)	28 Q to K 2
29 P to R 5	29 B to K sq
30 R to K B sq	30 B to Q 2 (d
31 R takes P	31 R takes R
32 Q takes R	32 Q to R 5 ch
33 K to Kt 2	33 B takes P
34 Q to Kt 3	34 Q takes P
35 R to B 4	35 B to Q 2
36 K to B 2	36 K to Kt sq
37 B to K 2	37 Q to Kt 4
38 Q to B 3	38 Q to K 2
39 B to Q 3	39 P to K Kt 4
40 Q to Kt 2	40 Q to Kt 2
41 R to B 3	41 P to Kt 5
42 R to B 4	42 P to K R 4
43 P to B 5	43 P to R 5
44 P to B 6	44 P takes P
45 P takes P	45 B to K 3
46 K to Kt sq	46 R to Q B 4
47 Q to Q 2	47 P to R 6
48 Q to Kt 4	48 R to B 8 ch
49 K to B 2	49 Q to K 2 (e)
50 P to K 5	50 P to R 7
51 Q to Kt 8 ch	51 K to Kt 2
52 R to B 6	52 B to B 2
53 R to R 6	53 P to Kt 6 ch and wins. (f)

(a) I have said somewhere that 5 B to B 4 is better, but I have lately seen reason to doubt whether that opinion was correct. At the same time I by no means admit that the text move affords a satisfactory defence, nor have I any liking for 5 P to Q 3. I have said in the present number that 3 P to K Kt 3, instead of bringing out the K Kt, does not please me in any way, and there I propose to leave the question at present.

(b) This seems to me premature. B to B 2, I should say would be a very promising move.

(c) This turns out very badly, and I think Zukertort ought to have seen that it would. He could not reasonably expect to win in the position now arrived at, and ought to have played for a draw.

(d) The well timed movements by virtue of which the Queen and Bishop stand at this juncture just where they are wanted call for much praise. It will be observed that it would never do for the Queen to be now at B 3.

(e) To give a square for the King.

(f) No victory could be better deserved considering the patient skill with which this most difficult game has been conducted by Captain Mackenzie.

GAME 78.

Played in the Third Round on the 25th June, 1878.

King's Gambit.

White. Mr. Mason.	Black. M. Rosenthal.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to Q B 3 (a)	3 Q to R 5 ch
4 K to K 2	4 P to Q 4
5 Kt takes Q P	5 B to K Kt 5 ch
6 Kt to K B 3	6 Kt to Q R 3
7 P to Q 4	7 Kt to K B 3
8 Kt takes Kt ch	8 Q takes Kt
9 P to Q B 3	9 Castles
10 K to B 2 (b)	10 Kt to Q B 4
11 Q to B 2	11 B takes Kt
12 P takes B (c)	12 Kt to K 3
13 B to R 3	13 K to Kt sq
14 B takes Kt	14 P takes B
15 P to Q Kt 4 (d)	15 P to K 4
16 P to Q 5	16 P to K R 4
17 B to Q 2	17 P to K Kt 4
18 Q R to K Kt sq	18 P to Kt 5
19 Q to Q 3	19 R to Kt sq
20 B to K sq (e)	20 P to Q B 3
21 P to B 4 (f)	21 P takes P
22 K P takes P	22 B takes P
23 B takes B	23 Q to Q Kt 3 ch
24 P to B 5 (g)	24 Q takes B
25 R to Q B sq	25 R takes Q P (h)
26 Q to B 3	26 R to Q 7 ch
27 K to K sq	27 Q takes Q
28 R takes Q	28 R takes R P and wins.

(a) This the last begotten offspring of the old Gambit displays manifest signs of that debility and sickliness which we often find in the issue of senility.

(b) This lets the adverse Kt into play, but the alternative move of Q to B 2, is not particularly satisfactory.

(c) Scarcely necessary to point out that if P takes Kt, Black does not retake but withdraws his Bishop to R 4.

(d) P to K 5 may attract, but Black in reply, first checks at R 5, and then plays P to B 4.

(e) At this point he should certainly play P to Q R 3.

(f) Whether Mr. Mason at this juncture has any idea of the subtle combination which has now been initiated would seem doubtful. He may still move P to Q R 3, but I rather imagine that P to K R 3, is now the best resource.

(g) Disaster is hydra-headed in this position and is prepared to grin triumphantly whichever way the victim turns. All that can be said is that the text move brings matters to a climax rather sooner than would K to B sq. However, the latter continuation shuts in both Rooks and therefore cannot be said to wear a wholesome aspect.

(h) This clever coup cuts the weasand of White's game and dissolution is now imminent.

GAME 79.

Played in the Third Round on the 25th June, 1878.

Giuoco Piano.

White. Mr. Bird.	Black. Dr. Zukertort.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q Kt 4 (a)	5 B to Kt 3
6 Q to Kt 3	6 Castles
7 P to Q 3	7 P to Q 3
8 B to K Kt 5 (b)	8 Kt to K 2
9 Q Kt to Q 2	9 Kt to Kt 3
10 Castles K R	10 P to K R 3
11 B to K 3	11 P to Q B 3
12 P to Q 4	12 P to Q 4 (c)
13 B to Q 3	13 P takes K P
14 B takes P	14 Kt takes B
15 Kt takes Kt	15 B to K 3
16 Q to Kt 2	16 P to K B 4
17 Kt to Q B 5	17 B takes Kt
18 Kt P takes B	18 P to B 5 (d)
19 B to B sq	19 B to Q 4
20 Q to B 2 (e)	20 B takes Kt
21 Q takes Kt	21 R to K B 3
22 Q to Q 3	22 P to K 5
23 Q to Q B 4 ch	23 K to R sq
24 R to K sq (f)	24 R to Kt 3
25 P to Kt 3	25 Q to R 5
26 B takes P	26 Q takes B
27 Q R to Kt sq	27 Q to Q B 2
28 P to Q 5	28 Q to K B 2
29 Q to Kt 4	29 Q to Q 2 & wins (g)

(a) This is one of the novelties introduced in Mr. Bird's new work, "The Chess Openings." He states therein that he frequently adopted the same in 1873 and 1874 against Messrs. Boden and MacDonnell, but he admits that those gentlemen, with other fine players, prefer the second player's position. Mr. Bird himself, however, considers that the variation affords a good game, and an enduring, though not very powerful attack. It certainly tends to make an otherwise dull opening interesting, and I should say must be at least as good for the first player as the other forms of the Giuoco.

(b) Mr. Bird diverges here from his book. He therein gives 8 P to Q R 4, a continuation which I should imagine ought to be pretty fair; and as to the end game, why that has been already compromised.

(c) No one knows better how to disintegrate an opponent's game than Zukertort. In operating against positions I doubt if he has any equal.

(d) P to K 5 seems to me safer, and I think it promises a sufficiently good attack.

(e) Mr. Bird had here really no alternative but to take the Pawn with Knight, and fight it out on that line. If he had done so I do not exactly see a foregone conclusion of defeat, though Black, of course, always has much the inferior game.

(f) I should certainly have played B takes P here, as that does supply some notion of a struggle, whereas the move made is the same as resigning.

(g) A felicitous finish; of course, if White takes the Kt P, Black leaving his Rook *en prise* will go down to R 6.

GAME 80.

Played in the Fourth Round on the 27th June, 1878.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Mr. Blackburne.	Black. Herr Englisch.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Kt to B 3 (a)	5 P to Q Kt 4 (b)
6 B to Kt 3	6 B to K 2
7 B to Q 5 (c)	7 B to Kt 2
8 B takes Kt	8 P takes B
9 P to Q 3	9 Q to Q 3
10 Q to K 2	10 P to Q B 4
11 B to Q 2	11 Kt to Q 2
12 P to Q R 4	12 P to Q B 3
13 Kt to Q sq	13 Kt to B sq (d)
14 Kt to K 3	14 P to Kt 3
15 Kt takes P	15 B to B 3
16 P to K B 4	16 Kt to K 3
17 Q Kt to Kt 4	17 B to Kt 2
18 Castles K R	18 P to K R 4
19 Kt to B 2	19 Kt takes P
20 B takes Kt	20 B takes Kt
21 B takes B	21 Q takes B
22 P to Q Kt 3	22 Castles Q R
23 Kt to R 3	23 P to K B 4
24 Kt to Kt 5	24 Q to K 2
25 P to R 4	25 K R to B sq
26 Q to K 3	26 Q R to K sq
27 Q to R 3	27 Q to Q 2
28 Q R to K sq	28 Q to Q 5 ch
29 Q to K 3	29 Q takes Q ch
30 R takes Q	30 P to Q B 5
31 Kt P takes P	31 Kt P takes B P

White.	Black.
32 Q R to B 3	32 P to Q B 4
33 R to B 4	33 P takes Q P
34 P takes Q P	34 R to K 4
35 R to Q B sq	35 K to Q 2
36 Kt to B 3	36 Q R to K sq
37 P takes P	37 K to Q 3
38 P to B 6 (e)	38 B to Q 4
39 P to Q 4	39 P takes P
40 R takes P	40 R takes P
41 R fm B sq to Q sq	41 R to B 4
42 R from Q 4 to Q 2	42 R to K 5 (f)
43 P to Q R 5	43 R to R 5
44 Kt to Q 4	44 R to B 3
45 Kt to B 2 (g)	45 R takes Q R P
46 Kt to K 3	46 K to K 3
47 Kt takes B	47 R to K B 4
48 Kt to B 7 ch	48 K to B 2
49 R to Q 7 ch	49 K to Kt sq
50 Kt to K 6	50 Resigns.

(a) This conversion of the Ruy Lopez into an advantageous variation of the Four Knights' Game is Blackburne's invention, and its merits are such that I should not be surprised if it speedily became a great favourite.

(b) This is scarcely satisfactory, but what is the best defence is a question yet remaining unsettled. It may be that we shall ultimately have to be content with 5 P to Q 3

(c) I prefer 7 P to Q 3.

(d) Not well advised. He apparently intended to get the Kt to K 3 at once, but found afterwards he could not do so. What move he ought to have selected instead is not so easy to discern. I should in his place have felt strongly tempted to Castle on the Queen's side.

(e) My space is measured out, and therefore I have not been able to make any notes upon the remarkable hand-to-hand fight out of which Mr. Blackburne now comes with some advantage.

(f) K to B 4 seems his best, continuing after Kt to Q 4, with K R to K 4.

(g) Thereby bringing the very curious and difficult struggle to an end.

GAME 81.

Played in the Fourth Round, on the 27th June, 1878.

Giuoco Piano.

White. Prof. Anderssen.	Black. Mr. Bird.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to B 3	4 Kt to B 3
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes P
6 P takes P	6 B to Kt 5 ch
7 B to Q 2	7 B takes B ch
8 Q Kt takes B	8 P to Q 4 (a)
9 P takes P	9 K Kt takes P
10 Q to Kt 3	10 Q Kt to K 2
11 Castles K R	11 Castles
12 K R to K sq	12 P to Q B 3
13 Kt to K 5	13 Q to Kt 3
14 B takes Kt	14 Kt takes B
15 Q to Q 3 (b)	15 Q takes Kt P
16 Kt to K 4	16 Kt to Q Kt 5
17 Kt to B 6 ch (c)	17 P takes Kt
18 Q to K Kt 3 ch	18 B to Kt 5
19 Q takes B ch	19 K to R sq
20 Q to K B 5 (d)	20 Kt to Q 4
21 Q R to Kt sq	21 Q to Q B 6
22 Kt to Q 7	22 K R to K sq (e)
23 K R to Q B sq	23 Q takes P
24 R takes Kt P	24 R to K 3
25 P to K R 3	25 R to K Kt sq
26 Kt to B 5	26 R to K 4
27 Q to Q 3 (f)	27 R takes P ch
Resigns.	

(a) Kt takes K P is slightly preferable.

(b) This sacrifice is unduly venturesome.

(c) This ingenious, but not sound conception was of course in view when White made his 15th move.

(d) Q R to Kt sq at once is more promising.

(e) Well played and destructive of any chance left to the opponent of saving the game.

(f) A sad blunder, but with care Black ought to have won whatever is done. 27 Q to B 3 would be replied to by the Rooks being doubled on the Kt file. White's best move is 27 Kt to Kt 3.

GAME 82.

Played in the Fourth Round, on the 27th June, 1878.

Philidor's Defence.

White. M. Winawer.	Black. Herr Pitschell.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K to Kt B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P to K B 4
4 Q P takes P	4 B P takes P
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to Q 4
6 P to K 6	6 B to B 4 (a)
7 Kt takes K P (b)	7 B to K 2
8 Q to R 5 ch	8 P to K Kt 3
9 Q to K 5	9 Kt to K B 3
10 Kt takes Kt ch	10 B takes Kt
11 Q to K Kt 3	11 Castles
12 P to K R 4	12 B takes K P
13 P to R 5	13 B to B 4
14 P takes P	14 B takes K Kt P
15 B to Q 3	15 Q to K 2 ch
16 K to B sq	16 R to K sq
17 P to K B 4	17 B to Kt 2
18 P to B 5	18 B to K 4
19 Q to K B 3	19 B to B 3
20 P to K Kt 4 (c)	20 B to B 2
21 P to Kt 5	21 Kt to Q 2 (d)
22 P takes B	22 Kt takes P
23 B to K Kt 5	23 P to Q 5
24 Kt to Q 2	24 P to Q B 4
25 Q to Kt 3	25 K to R sq
26 Q to R 4 (e)	26 Resigns

(a) An inferior continuation of an inferior defence. Kt to K R 3 should be played.

(b) The correct reply.

(c) The winning move.

(d) He appears to have no other resource, for if B to Q 5, then P to B 6, bringing the K B to bear on the K R P.

(e) The bold incisive style in which Herr Winawer has conducted this game would of itself lead one to form a most favourable estimate of his capacity apart from the remarkable success which so far has attended him in this tournament.

GAME 83.

Played in the Fourth Round, on the 27th June, 1878.

French Defence.

White. Dr. Zukertort.	Black. Mr. Mason.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 B to Q 3	5 Kt to Q B 3 (a)
6 Kt to K B 3	6 B to K Kt 5
7 B to K 3	7 B to Q 3
8 P to Q R 3	8 Castles
9 Q to Q 2	9 P to Q R 3
10 P to K R 3 (b)	10 B to K 3
11 Castles K R	11 Q to Q 2
12 B to K B 4	12 K R to K sq
13 Kt to K 5	13 Q to Q B sq
14 Kt takes Kt	14 P takes Kt
15 B takes B	15 P takes B
16 Q to B 4	16 Q to Kt sq
17 P to Q Kt 4	17 R to Q B sq
18 Q R to Kt sq	18 Q to B 2
19 Kt to K 2	19 Kt to Q 2
20 Q to R 4	20 Kt to B sq
21 P to K B 4	21 P to K B 3
22 P to B 5	22 B to B 2
23 R to B 3	23 Q to K 2
24 R to Kt 3	24 K to R sq
25 Q R to K B sq	25 P to Q B 4
26 Kt to B 4	26 P to B 5
27 B to K 2	27 Q to K 5
28 P to Q B 3	28 Q takes B P (c)
29 R takes Kt P	29 K takes R (d)
30 Kt to R 5 ch	30 B takes Kt
31 R takes Q	31 B takes B
32 Q takes B P ch	32 K to Kt sq
33 R to Kt 5 ch	33 Kt to Kt 3
34 Q to K 6 ch	34 K to Kt 2
35 Q takes B (e)	35 Resigns.

(a) The deities that preside over the French Defence are iron-willed and their immutable law is that the second player must prepare to castle as speedily as possible on the King's side, or incur the penalty of finding himself with an inferior game.

(b) White has made the most of the opportunity afforded him by Black's fifth move and has now a much superior position. He, of course, intends if the Kt be taken to Castle afterwards on the Queen's side.

(c) Which is immediately fatal as will be seen.

(d) If Q to Q 2, then of course Q takes B P.

(e) I consider the whole of this game a fine piece of play on the part of Zukertort. While admiring move 29, which undoubtedly was not the mere inspiration of the moment, I respect still more his opening dispositions, than which nothing could be more masterly.

GAME 84.

(Queen's Pawn's Opening.)

White. Mr. Mason.	Black. Mr. Blackburne.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 P to Q B 4	3 P to Q Kt 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 B to Kt 2
5 Kt to B 3 (a)	5 B to Kt 5
6 B to Q 2	6 Castles (b)
7 B to Q 3	7 P to Q 4
8 P takes P (c)	8 Kt takes P (d)
9 Kt takes Kt	9 B takes B ch
10 Q takes B	10 P takes Kt
11 Q to B 2 (e)	11 P to K R 3
12 Q R to Q B sq	12 P to Q B 3
13 Kt to K 5	13 Q to K 2
14 Castles	14 P to Q B 4
15 Q to K 2	15 P to B 5
16 B to Kt sq	16 Kt to Q 2
17 Q to B 2	17 Kt to B 3
18 Kt to Kt 4	18 P to Kt 3
19 Kt to K 5 (f)	19 P to Q Kt 4
20 Q to K 2	20 P to Q R 4 (g)
21 P to B 4	21 R to R 3
22 P to B 5	22 P to Kt 4
23 R to K B 3 (h)	23 K to Kt 2
24 Q R to K B sq	24 R to K R sq
25 R to Kt 3	25 K to B sq
26 R to R 3	26 R to Kt 3
27 K R to B 3 (i)	27 B to R 3
28 R to Q B sq	28 P to Q Kt 5
29 Q to K sq	29 P to R 5
30 Q to Q sq	30 B to Kt 4
31 Q to K sq	31 B to K sq
32 P to K R 3	32 R to K Kt sq
33 P to Kt 4	33 Q to R 2
34 R to K B 2	34 Q to Kt sq
35 R to Kt 2	35 R to R 3
36 Q to K 2	36 B to Kt 4
37 Q to Q 2	37 Q to Q 3
38 Q to K sq	38 Kt to Q 2
39 Q to Kt 3	39 P to B 3
40 Kt to Kt 6 ch	40 K to B 2
41 Q to B 2	41 Kt to B sq
41 P to R 4	42 Kt takes Kt (j)
43 P takes Kt ch	43 K to B sq
44 P takes P	44 R P takes P
45 R to R 2	45 B to K sq
46 R to R 6	46 P to R 6
47 P takes P	47 R takes R P
48 R to K B sq	48 Q to K 3
49 P to Kt 7 ch (k)	49 K to K 2
50 B to B 5	50 Q to Q 3
51 B to R 7	51 R takes K Kt P
52 R takes P	52 R takes P (l)
53 Q takes R (m)	53 Q to Kt 6 ch
54 Q to Kt 2	54 Q takes Q ch
55 K takes Q	55 R takes B
56 R to Q Kt 6	56 P to Kt 6
57 R to B 5	57 B to B 2
58 K to B 2	58 K to Q 2
59 K to K sq	59 K to B 2
60 R fm B 5 to B 6 (n)	60 B to K sq
61 R to Kt 4	61 R to R 7
62 R to B 2	62 R takes R
63 K takes R	63 B to Q 2
64 P to K 4	64 B to K 3
65 P takes P	65 B takes Q P
66 K to K 3	66 P to B 6
67 K to Q 3	67 P to B 7
68 K to Q 2	68 K to B 3
69 K to B sq	69 B to K 3
70 K to Kt 2	70 B to Q 4
71 R to Kt 8	71 B to B 5
72 R to B 8 ch	72 K to Q 4
73 R to B 5 ch	73 K takes P
74 R takes P	74 P to B 8 making Q ch
75 K takes Q	75 K to B 6
76 R to Q B 5	76 P to Kt 7 ch
77 K to Kt sq	77 K to Kt 6
78 R takes B	78 K takes R

Drawn game (o).

(a) I incline to the opinion that this move should be preceded by P to Q R 3.

(b) Taking the Kt would seem to yield Black a slight advantage.

(c) Rarely advisable so early.

(d) P takes P is the correct reply. The text move gives Black an inferior position.

(e) White's game has clearly a promising aspect.

(f) Taking the R P obviously involves the loss of the Knight, and, as will be found upon examination, yields no attack.

(g) In this way only, if at all, can the weakness on the King's side be neutralized.

(h) Mr. Mason, according to my judgment, misses a good chance here. He should have played 23 P to K R 4, a formidable continuation to which I can find no good answer.

(i) These moves are presumably made under stress of the time limit.

(j) This has been played up to, but is highly dangerous. Indeed, I cannot see that anything but loss is promised by the manœuvre.

(k) This is according to a good style, but, as will be seen further on, there is a flaw, whereas by 49 R to R 7 he could have obtained an advantage. As to the replies then at Black's disposal, I at once dismiss 49 Q takes Kt P (ch), 49 Q takes K P, and 49 B takes P, as being obviously bad. Nor need 49 R takes Kt P detain us, for Black loses thereby the Exchange and two or three Pawns, with afterwards a hopeless game. 49 R to R 3 is conclusively refuted by 50 Q to R 2. There remains then but 49 R to Kt 2 as the only plausible defence. In answer thereto White replies with 50 Q to R 2, which wins against any reply.

(l) One of those ingenious devices which Mr. Blackburne is apt to evolve from the depths of difficulty. It is reasonable to assume that this resource was not foreseen by Mr. Mason when he pushed on his Pawn to Kt 7.

(m) There is nothing better to be done.

(n) If R to Kt 4 Black plays B to Kt 3, and draws without much difficulty.

(o) The skilful manner in which Mr. Blackburne has conducted this end game calls for the highest praise, nor do I see that any fault is to be found with his opponent's play.

GAME 85.

French Defence.

White. M. Rosenthal.	Black. Mr. Mason.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 Kt to B 3	7 B to K Kt 5
8 B to K Kt 5	8 P to B 3
9 P to K R 3	9 B to R 4
10 P to K Kt 4	10 B to Kt 3
11 B takes B	11 R P takes B
12 Kt to K 5	12 Q Kt to Q 2
13 Kt takes Kt	13 Q takes Kt
14 B takes Kt (a)	14 P takes B
15 Q to B 3	15 K to Kt 2
16 K to Kt 2	16 R to K R sq
17 Kt to Q sq	17 R to R 5
18 Kt to K 3	18 Q R to K R sq
19 R to R sq	19 Q to Q sq
20 P to B 3	20 R to K sq
21 Q R to K sq	21 R to K 5
22 Q to Q sq	22 B to Kt sq
23 Kt to B 2	23 R to B 5
24 Q to K 2	24 R to K 5
25 Q to Q sq	25 R to B 5
26 P to B 3 (b)	26 P to K B 4
27 Q to K 2	27 B to Q 3
28 Q to K 3 (c)	28 Q to Kt 4
29 Q to K 8 (d)	29 P takes P
30 R P takes P	30 R from R 5 takes P ch
31 K to B sq	31 R takes P ch
32 K to K 2	32 R to Kt 7 ch (e)
Resigns (f)	

(a) The line of play adopted by White whereby the present position has been brought about, is not according to my notions of how an attack should be conducted in this opening. The first player now finds himself with an inferior game, though he may hope by the best play to obtain a draw, but the onus lies upon him.

(b) Mr. Mason had evidently come to the conclusion that there was nothing particular to be done, and hence his repetitions. M. Rosenthal would have acted wisely in accepting the draw thus tacitly offered.

(c) This is playing with fire. Kt to K 3 is obviously the best move, and in any case that square should be kept open for the Knight.

(d) The game seems to be lost any way, but Q to B 2, would afford something of a struggle. The net result of that reply appears to be that Black would win the Queen and two Pawns for two Rooks. Something of the same kind follows from Q R to K Kt sq.

(e) Which relegates the opponents King to the box.

(f) The above two games are taken from *Land and Water*.

WHIST.

HAND No. 167.

Played at the Glamorgan Club, Cardiff.
May 13, 1878.

Score—2 all. Z turns up Diamond Knave.

	M. I. A	W. C. C. X	J. P. T. B	D. E. H. Z
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				

HAND No. 168.

Score—Love all. Z turns up S 4.

	F. H. Lewis. A	Bolton. X	Solomon. B	Mossop, sen. Z
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				

HAND No. 169.

Played at the Glamorgan Club, Cardiff.
May 25th, 1878.

Score—A and B 4; X and Z 3,
Z turns up Spade 9.

	O. D. A	L. P. W. X	W. C. C. B	N. F. Z
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				

HAND No. 167.

NOTES.—1. We should certainly prefer leading here from the Clubs, which only requires one round to clear. 3. Why trump with such strength all round? 4. If A had begun with Club, which Z would have won, the Club Qn would have been

trumped by X, who would have opened his Heart suit, up to A, who would thus have won with his K. X could not have any trump. 5. Z properly continues with Spade. If A has another trump, it must be Qn or Ace. 6. A determined to make his Ace. 10. Z can count the hand. X has 2 trumps—best Heart or B would have played H 9, one Club very properly and astutely puts C Ace, and so wins the game.

NOTES TO HAND NO. 168.

1. A plays for an honour in his partner's hand. 3. Finding no honour with B, A thinks it right to play for an honour in Hearts. 4. Puts on Ace, all the remaining Hearts now being good, and leaving both X and Z in uncertainty as to position of King. 7. B must have either King or Queen of Diamonds, and A wants a discard; if B has Diamond King, and Club Ace, or Club King, if it goes home. 8. X ought to have put on Club Ace, and saved the game. A must have been trying it on by changing his suit after having exhausted the trumps. It is clear that by playing out the best of his adversary's suit, he could not have wanted a discard of a Heart. The game afterwards plays itself.

NOTES TO HAND NO. 169.

4. It is now clear that the three best Clubs are with B. 5. It was certainly worth Z's while to make the finesse. If the Spade King is with B, Z is at once forced with his only trump upon the Club. The fact that B did not return the Heart might very well indicate that he did not wish to be forced. 8. With the trumps all out, why not play the Queen? Why give A too much information. 9. We really do not understand this play. If Z places the Heart Ace with his partner, his only chance of coming in again with Heart Queen lies in not playing out Diamond Ace. A must have led originally from 4, and as B has played two Hearts X can have only one left. 12. Very well played by A. If B has Diamond Knave instead of Diamond Queen, the underplay would still be successful. He knows that Club Knave is the other card.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 141.

By Mr. F. H. Lewis.

1. A leads Club Queen; X Club King; won by B.
2. B leads Club; won by A.
3. A leads Diamond 5; won by X.
4. X leads Spade King; won by B.
5. B leads Club; won by X.
6. X leads Heart King; won by B.
7. B leads Spade; won by X.
8. X leads Diamond King; won by A.
9. A leads Diamond 8; won by X.
10. X leads Heart; won by A.
11. A leads Heart; won by A.
12. A leads Spade; won by X.
13. X leads Heart; won by X.

and A and B win the odd trick.

3. If here A leads the third Club, X and Z win the odd trick thus:—

3. A leads Club; won by X.
4. X leads Diamond Knave; won by X.
5. X leads Spade King; won by B.

6. If B leads a Club, Z trumps. A overtrumps, X overtrumps, throws the lead back into A's hands and must make either 2 Hearts or a Heart and a Spade. The same result follows with the lead of a Spade.

7. It is no good not trumping, if he discards a Heart, A leads D, Ace and another, and throws the lead into X's hand.

Correct Solutions received from A. B. C. Athenæum, Brighton Club, Thabell, Pembridge, Brinbride, Arundel, Camden Square, S.W., Mendax, and E. W. P. All others wrong.

LUCK.

By Richard A. Proctor.

In Forster's Life of Dickens a curious story is told of what Dickens called a "wonderful, a paralysing coincidence," experienced on the Doncaster racecourse. On the St. Leger Day, in 1857, Dickens bought a card of the races; facetiously wrote down three names for the winners of the three chief races (never in his life having heard or thought of any of the horses, except that the winner of the Derby, who proved to be nowhere, had been mentioned to him); and, "if you can believe it," he wrote to Forster—"if you can believe it without your hair standing on end, those three races were won, one after another, by those three horses!!!" (The notes of exclamation are his own.) Such cases as these seem to many to afford absolutely convincing evidence of the reality of what is commonly called luck—that is, the occurrence of events such as pure chance cannot account for. I suppose ninety-nine men in a hundred believe in luck of this sort. Some men are lucky, others unlucky; or else on some occasions a man is lucky, or his luck is in the ascendant, while on others he is unlucky. Men who *ought* to know most about such matters—that is, men who very often try their luck—have the fullest faith in these ideas. In Steinmetz's treatise on "The Gaming

Table" we have the axioms of a professional gambler (and black-leg, but that is a detail); and among them we find the doctrine of good and bad luck, of lucky and unlucky seasons, set down as a sort of first principle, which none can doubt or question. "A prudent player," he says, "before undertaking anything, should put himself to the test to discover if he is 'in vein,' or in luck; in all doubt he should abstain." "There are several persons," he says again, "who are constantly pursued by bad luck; to such I say, 'Never play.'"

I suppose it is utterly hopeless to attempt to persuade those who believe in luck that the experience of gamblers in this respect has been wholly deceptive, and that coincidences such as the one, for example, which Dickens called wonderful and paralysing, are not in the least wonderful, and might safely be predicted. One such story does more to encourage belief in luck than any amount of reasoning could do to show that the belief is unfounded and mischievous.

It may be useful, however, to consider such stories as that related above (using it as an illustrative case). It appears, and in one sense it was, a very singular coincidence, that Dickens, taking one name at random from the sets of horses' names for each of three races, should in each case select the winner of the race. I do not know how many names there were; but the St. Leger is not a race for which many horses usually run. Probably about ten may have run in 1857; and perhaps six horses for each of the other two races. If this were so the chance of doing what Dickens did was equal to that of drawing one particular ticket from among 360 (10 times 6 times 6) in a single trial. If there were 10 horses in each race, the chance was the same as that of drawing one ticket from among a thousand (10 times 10 times 10); and so forth, the calculation being exceedingly simple whatever the number of horses may have been. Now certainly, it was a curious chance that anyone at a first trial should have had this piece of good fortune—or what at least would have been good fortune had money depended on the result—just as it would have seemed a curious chance if a vase containing some four hundred tickets had been set before Dickens and he had at a first trial drawn one particular prize ticket. But it must be remembered that if nothing remarkable had followed from Dickens' little experiment we should have heard nothing about it. We never do hear anything about the thousands, nay, we may fairly say the millions, of cases in which men try their luck and nothing noteworthy comes of the trial. Dickens was one of thousands who have tried some such experiment at their first race. The experiment, again, was, doubtless, one of thousands of cases in which Dickens was, so to speak, in the way of meeting with some strange experience. We hear nothing of the cases in which such experiments fail; but every single case in which they succeed, either wholly or partially, is reported, and, once reported, it is repeated over and over again until each "strange chance" has done duty for a thousand strange chances. But so soon as we recognise this we perceive the real interpretation of coincidences of the kind. They are no more wonderful in reality than would be the drawing of one marked ticket out of any number of tickets in a much greater number of trials (the drawn ticket being always replaced after each trial). If there are a thousand tickets, one of which is marked, and a million drawings are made in this way, it is to all intents and purposes certain that the marked ticket will be drawn a great number of times; and it is exceedingly probable (the probability amounting almost to certainty) that the number of successful drawings will not greatly exceed or fall short of 1,000. It is very easy to show that, with a sufficient number of trials, the wonderful and paralysing circumstance which happened to Dickens would be sure to happen several times. Suppose the number of horses in three given races to be 10, 6, and 6, and that of the many thousands of persons on the race-course 10,000 try the experiment made by Dickens. It is certain that of the 10,000 random selections for the first race somewhere about 1,000 will be right, for each of the ten names will be selected *about* the same number of times. Say only 600 are right, which is far more unlikely than the occurrence of Dickens's wonderful event at a first trial. All the remaining 9,400 persons have failed, and we hear no more about them. Of the 600 who have marked the winner of the chief race, about one-sixth are sure to select also the winner of the second—that is, about 100 will have this double success. But say that by a wonderful coincidence only 60 are thus successful. The remaining 540 have failed, and they join the 9,400 who failed on the first race, and we hear no more about them. The 60 left have each made their selection on the third race, in which there are only six horses. It is to all intents and purposes certain that several of them will have selected the winning horse. Let anyone cast a die sixty times, keeping a record of the result (or it will serve equally well to cast a pair of dice thirty times,) and he is certain to find that every face—*ace, deuce, trey, quart, quint* and *sise*—will have shown several times, and most probably about ten times, but almost certainly five or six times So with sixty who named at random a horse out of six engaged in a race. It is probable that about ten will select the winner, almost certain that as many as five or six will, and practically certain that two or three will do so. Here, then, will be certainly two or three, and probably nine or ten, to whom the paralysing coincidence which so greatly astonished Dickens will have occurred at a first trial. When we consider that probably not ten thousand, but several hundred thousand, make precisely such experiments about every great race, that there are many great races in the year, and that gambling on races has been going on for very many years, it will be seen that "coincidences" far more surprising than Dickens's experience must occur many times each year, and that yet more startling "coincidences" must often have occurred since racing began. Add to these the millions of experiments yearly made in gambling transactions of other sorts, and also in more or less speculative business transactions and we see that there must of necessity be an enormous mass of evidence apparently favouring the belief in luck, lucky persons, lucky seasons, and so forth. The marvellous stories (true stories, too) of men who at Baden and Homburg, in the bad old times, had wonderful runs of luck (some of them are given in the essay on Gambling Superstitions in my "Borderland of Science") are found, when thus considered, to be not marvellous at all. The wonder rather is that among the multiplied experiences at *rouge et noir, roulette,* and so forth, still more curious cases have not occurred, or have not been noted. At a first view nothing seems more certainly to demonstrate the reality of luck than the success of those who have several times "broken the bank," and have amassed in a short time enormous sums at the gaming table. But so soon as we consider that among the millions who gamble tens of thousands must be very successful for a while: that, among these, hundreds must continue to be successful yet longer; and that, among these hundreds, several must have a further spell of success, we see how the stories of great good

luck, of amazing luck, and lastly, of "paralysing" luck, can not only be explained, but are necessary consequences of multiplied gambling experiences.

But the lesson from all this is altogether against gambling, apart from its innate immorality. If there were such a thing as real luck, men might try their luck in the way Steinmetz's blackleg taught, and by playing only when "in vein," or abstaining altogether if they found themselves absolutely unlucky by nature, might experience no great loss. But when it is seen that there is no such thing as luck; that by the very nature of gambling transactions every great winner represents many losers; while in the long run all the great winners have invariably become great losers (the only lastingly successful men being the blacklegs, high class and low class), the utter folly of gambling is clearly seen,—that is to say, it would be clearly seen if men were not in such matters wilfully blind.—*Echo*.

We have no hesitation in transferring the above article to our columns. It is not because Mr. Proctor has written it, although that should be enough, but because it is a subject of great interest to card players and to our readers—well treated; and although the *Echo* may have a very large circulation, the article will not meet the eye of those especially interested in games of chance. We think Mr. Proctor has cleared the air, and we should be glad to see the subject continued. We cry for more light. We are like Oliver Twist—we ask for more; nay, it is not only more that we want, but more of a particular quality. We look into the mouth of the gift horse. Mr. Proctor usually calls a spade a spade, but in the latter part of his article he uses terms that may be scientific or colloquial, but which we cannot understand. It strikes us that if in the religious world men used terms that they and their opponents understood (which they seldom do) or in the political world if men would use some words short of six syllables and keep their temper, we might get back to the time when we could talk politics or religion with some chance of imparting information to one another, instead of as now degenerating into vulgar abuse of the leaders on both sides of the House. The moment a man uses a word ending in ism or ology in the religious or scientific world, or autonomy in the political, we resign. Mr. Proctor writes that 'the lesson from all this is altogether against gambling, apart from its innate immorality.' We have not the slightest doubt Mr. Proctor knows what he means when he talks of innate immorality. We do not. We do not know what he means by gambling, and we should like to know. Before men talk of gambling, they should define what is meant by gambling. We dare say there is little between Mr. Proctor and ourselves. We guess that his ideas of gambling and ours are nearly alike. An old lady of our acquaintance called us a gambler when we played at a game for a penny, and we are inclined to think that she was right, for a penny was a large sum in those days, but she meant that we were gamblers, because we wasted our time unprofitably; because we ought to have been engaged in improving our minds; because we ought to have been engaged in some higher or nobler work, or because of some other recondite reason such as is used to show that fishing, hunting, or shooting are necessarily wrong and immoral. According to some, man was sent into the world to work, and according to these all kinds of enjoyment, innocent or otherwise, are absolutely wrong. Mr. Proctor does not hold such views as these, nor do we. On the contrary, he and we would each encourage all kinds of innocent sports and amusements. We believe all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. That the man who can work and do nothing more is not half a man, and that anything which tends to develop the muscle or brain away from the counting house is good for mankind. That rest is as necessary as work; that the bow that is never unstrung will not last like another that is taken care of; that to do good always is right, but that you will do more good by keeping your faculties healthy and clear, and be better able to keep your family in health and comfort than by always visiting the sick and starving your children and reducing yourself to beggary. There are things easily stated in an abstract form that cannot be worked out. We remember a dear old lady saying, "Oh, John, John how could you kill that poor fox." We did not wish to kill the fox, and would much rather that he had got away, but if all foxes got away the dogs would not run, and if the dogs would not run, our hunter could not enjoy himself, our blood would run slowly on through our veins, and we should not get the fresh air into our lungs or the glow on our cheeks. If Mr. Proctor means by gambling playing for stakes higher than the player can afford, we agree that gambling, in that sense, is immoral, but we do not see the logic of calling that immorality innate. Some of us think gambling innate, by which we mean that gambling is common to the human race. The savage, to the highest form of known men, gamble, but gamble in different ways. We do not desire to enter on the religious argument about original sin, whether we were all born desperately wicked or all as innocent as doves, but Mr. Proctor wants us to get rid of a superstition too common in this world now, as it always has been, from the beginning of the world. The same follies that made sensible men burn old women as witches make some of the players of the day believe in luck, odd numbers, chance, or some other goblin, that their nurses or some silly individual has put into their heads. We read that judges condemned old women to death for bewitching a cow, and we are lost in amazement at such an event. Yet we see grave men with hoary heads daily, that believe in cards and seats quite

forgetting that the man who has the choice of cards and seats has the deal, and that one trump in the long run must tell with an equal certainty as the zero at Homburg. By gambling we presume Mr. Proctor means betting on racing, which may be a game of judgment, a game of skill, or a game of pure chance. Dickens' case was pure chance, but people seldom bet on the course on pure chance. Each thinks he knows something; the bulk, of course, know nothing. So far as Mr. Proctor writes, we must assume that he speaks of games of chance alone—*i.e.*, he must eliminate skill. Yet there are few games, except roulette, where there is no skill. To illustrate our meaning as to the misuse of terms, let us take the word gambling. Nine-tenths of the people would call a book-maker a gambler, or the keeper of a roulette table a gambler. According to our view, neither of these are gamblers, provided each has a sufficient capital for their business. On the other hand, a man who backs a horse or plays at the table may be a gambler. A man who plays Whist may be a gambler, but he may not. It depends entirely on a man's means whether he is a gambler or not. We might gamble by betting half-a-crown on an odd trick. The Duke of Westminster would not be a gambler because he betted £100 on a rubber. We might be gamblers if we backed Dalham or Maximilian for a sovereign, and the Duke would not if he backed either horse for £100. We think there is much nonsense talked about gambling, and it arises partly from the fact that we use a word which we do not clearly understand. One means by gambling one thing, and another something quite different, and if Mr. Proctor will tell us what is the true meaning and measure of gambling, we shall be more likely to understand what is right and what wrong when we use the term in future.

SHORT WHIST REGISTER AND SUMMARY. BY T. C.*

This book contains the Laws of Whist taken verbatim from the Club Code. We have not read the laws carefully through, but the numbering of the Laws is the same throughout, and we fail to detect more than two variations. In Law 84 the word "not" is omitted, but this is clearly a printers' error. We have then an explanation of technical terms, and the current odds at Whist. So far there is nothing original. The grand idea of the book is to induce all players at a Club or a mess to keep a record of the names of the players. A. B. v. C. D., and to mark down the numbers of points in each game, and who wins the games and Rubber. The form is as follows:—

18.....	PLAYERS.	1st Game.	2nd Game.	3rd Game.	Rubber.
		Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
	.....				
	.....				

It is supposed that some one will take the trouble to do this in every society, and the author gives as an incentive, the fact that in nearly all out-door games a record is kept of the prowess of the players. But he forgets that at out-door games some one is appointed to keep the score; whilst at Whist there is no scorer or marker. We grant that a complete record is advantageous. If our memory serves us right, such a record is kept at the Union Club, Belfast, which shows, at the end of the year, the winners and losers. If our author can induce any one to keep the record for two years, he will succeed in accomplishing his object, but to do this the score paper must be filed, and the Secretary must be persuaded to keep the book posted up. This it is proposed to do by means of his Summary, which is in the following form:—

PLAYERS.	Rubbers Won.	Rubbers Lost.	Points Won.	Points Lost.	Balance of Rubbers Won.	Balance of Rubbers Lost.	Balance of Points Won.	Balance of Points Lost.

Statistics of every kind are good if kept for a sufficient length of time, but we do not expect to see many scores kept on this system.

* Griffin and Co., Portsmouth.

ON WHIST SIGNALS.

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—As at least one of your correspondents differs from me in my views on Whist Signals, I will somewhat vary my phraseology, premising that this article is merely supplementary to my former one on this subject (see *ante* No. 1 this vol. p. 12). I stated that at Whist there were two systems—1. The trick-making one. 2. The arbitrary rule one; or, substantially speaking, the Whist Signal one. I remember Mr. Frederic H. Lewis some years ago, in one of his contributions to your paper, styling Double Dummy an open game, and Whist as a closed game. One of the characteristics of the latter is a rule to make the game as open as possible, and this is done by giving a clue by all the artificial means we can devise as to the number and quality of the cards in our hands, through the medium of card signals, and which, moreover, when collectively taken, throw mutual light on each other. This information is especially intended for our partners, although *ex necessitate rei*, it must be conveyed all round.

I omitted to give instances of cards being played on the pure trick-making system, deeming it then unnecessary, but I will now do so. Take the common lead of a King, Queen suit; now so far as trick making is concerned, one of the honours must be first led, and the other the next round, if the first be covered with the Ace; on this principle it does not matter which is played first; but the King is selected first as a Whist signal, which is coincident with trick making. Again, from a ten, Knave, and King, suit, either the ten or Knave must be played on the trick making system, but the ten is first led as a Whist signal, which is likewise coincident with trick making. Now, take a lead from a five suit with the Ace at the top. Here the Ace is first led out on the trick making system, and if it be an original lead, when the next card follows, I agree with H. M. P., the inference that it is in all probability a long suit is to be drawn as a matter of play and not by arrangement. So with Ace, Queen, Knave, or those cards and another, first the Ace, and then either the Queen or Knave must be led upon the trick making system, but the Queen is specially chosen as the second card to show that either the Knave or that card and another "follow in the same hand," on the Whist signal system. I shall not repeat my remarks on a lead from Ace, Queen, Knave and others.

As Whist signals are only subsidiary to trick-making, it follows that no card should be considered as a signal, which it otherwise would have been, when it evidently should be played on the principle of trick-making. I gave an instance of a player losing a game in consequence of his not leading out the Ace and Queen in that order, which were the only cards he had in that suit. Since the publication of your last number, I witnessed a player lose a game by not leading out first the Ace, and then the Queen from a suit of Ace, Queen, and a small one. The particular circumstances were these: Seven cards were left in each hand. A (now the leader) had in his hand the last trump, the above-mentioned Hearts, and three small Diamonds; B, his partner, had five Hearts to the Knave, and two low Diamonds. Z, the fourth, had King and another Heart, he and his partner thus having the whole control of the Diamond suit and the remaining Spades. A led a low Heart, and thus admirably succeeded in blocking his partner's declared suit, who had thrown a Diamond to his last round of trumps. Again, second hand with Queen and a low one, on the principle of trick-making, should play the latter in the plain suits, but on the same principle is justified in playing the Queen in trumps, when the original lead is a low one, as the leader may have the King and Ace, and the Queen should not therefore be considered a Whist signal. Since writing my last article I have consulted some very shrewd, clever, players, who are original thinkers, play their game well, and are thoroughly conversant with all the rules and principles of Whist, and they inform me that it has long been their practice to signal (*inter alia*) from a weak suit in trumps, when in their judgment, under the particular circumstances, it is the best mode of play, so that the principles I have been advocating under this head are by no means the novelty I thought they were. With the exception of that part of his letter in which he contends there are but two Whist signals. "H. M. P.'s" comment on my article in other respects are on matters collateral to the main questions, and are in themselves of little or no consequence. I cannot but confess that I was under the impression that Baldwin was an assumed name for Mr. Clay, as there is conspicuously stamped outside on the cover of the work, in my possession, the words "Laws of Short Whist and a Treatise on the Game;" but since "H. M. P." has pointed out the distinction that the one treated of the laws and the other of the principles of Whist, I have referred to the title page, which I never did before, and am obliged to him for calling my attention to it, but as the two are bound up together in one volume, can any reader have been misled whom I meant? Far away by the seaside and writing from memory, I attributed to the late Mr. Clay an expression of regret, which he quoted as made by the author. My remark in opposition to the objection that the trump signal complicates the game, evidently refers to the party signalling, not to the player signalled to, and as the fine players of the old school prided themselves on the point when to lead trumps, so now our best players should be proud of their skill when to signal for them as well. "H. M. P." is very severe upon my expression of "looking out for the signal." I have been informed upon reliable authority that the great players in good old Mathews's time delighted in their recollection of all the cards played out, and which they must have therefore considered no easy matter: is not this difficulty increased by the necessity now imposed upon us of noting and remembering the order in which every card is

played in every hand, and when the trump signal, as it often happens, is completed only at an advanced stage of the game, and is a low one; does not this continuous strain upon our attention and memory, not only as to what, but how the cards fall, amount to that watchfulness and circumspection as to warrant my expression about looking out for the trump signal? Of course this signal is sometimes so evident that the game is thereby indeed much facilitated, at least so far as the player signalled to. With respect to the use of trumps, I stated that the main object of them was two-fold, and I treated of their division in the order I did simply as a matter of convenience, so as not to break off the thread of my subsequent argument. Judging by the way in which "H. M. P." uses the term "authority," I should say he has not a clear idea of its meaning. As applied to authorship, it signifies the taking for granted the opinion, dictum or statement of any one who bas earned a high reputation for an intimate knowledge of the subject as to which such opinion or statement relates, without any further proof or evidence of its truth. If, for instance, I want to know what are the chances of my partner holding, at the beginning of the game, a certain number of my suit—given the number I hold—I would endeavour to ascertain the opinion of a mathematician, who is known to be conversant with the Theory of Probabilities, which I would certainly accept without any proof. So if I wanted to know a constitutional point of law, I would consult the pages of Hallam (for the authority need not be a living one), and rest satisfied with the statement in the text, without searching into the original authorities, upon which he has founded it.

Now, as I have given *my reasons*, it is beyond contradiction, I have not held myself out as an authority, The questions under review are not whether I am in a muddle, or misread all I read, or am a bad player. but simply whether my views on Whist signals are supported by the arguments I have advanced, for by their soundness or unsoundness they must stand or fall. Time will show. I think it a pity H. M. P. should have applied towards me the epithets I have just repeated, as I hear from a gentleman who is acquainted with both of us that "he is a nice fellow," and such language is therefore calculated to convey an erroneous opinion of his real character. It is now very hot—noon, Wednesday, June 26th, 1878. I am obliged to be particular, lest H. M. P. should dispute or find fault with this allegation, and as I am about refreshing myself with a favourite claret out of a bottle, on the tin foil of which, covering the cork, is stamped a maxim rather *à propos* to our case, viz., "*Laissez dire, bien faire*," so I will drink to his very good health.

E. J.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The stage has sustained a very heavy loss by the death of Mr. Charles Matthews, and one of the few links remaining between the present and the very different school of acting that prevailed thirty and forty years ago is broken. It has been often said, and no doubt with truth, that Mr. Matthews' range was limited. He was a stranger to tragedy, of course, and the less deep emotions of love and anger, or even of moderate pathos, were seldom attempted, and when attempted, inadequately represented by him. But in his own line he was perfect and unapproachable, and so original that though many have tried to acquire his style all have failed. Nature and art combined to make him the best light comedian known to this or the last generation. He could be easy without being impudent, and was familiar with his audiences without a trace of coarseness or vulgarity. When an actor, as Mr. Matthews has done, can go on pleasing people year after year with a limited repertory and continual repetition of the same character, never wearying them, never causing them to look on his efforts as stale and flat, he may be said to possess genius, no matter how narrow his range may be. He was a master of his art, and the best proof of his excellence is found in the fact that there is no actor living who can take his place.

Happy is the nation that has no history, and fortunate is the lot of those theatres that afford least material to the dramatic critics. Those young establishments, the Court, the Vaudeville, and the Prince of Wales', for the, last, though an old building, has a new name, and would be quite unrecognisable by its former patrons, bask peacefully in the sun of prosperity, whilst older houses, such as the Olympic, St. James's, and even the Princess's and the Haymarket, struggle against hostile elements. Such changes as the month shows are chiefly at theatres where changes are very frequent. The fact of Whitsuntide occurring in the month affords a traditional reason for change, but tradition is abandoned in another way by the substitution of drama, we may say, heavy drama, for the usual light summer fare. This course, indeed, is only in keeping with the tendency of the whole of the past season, which has seen a great, if not altogether a successful revival of drama. It is well known that drama is sub-divided into many types, which require many and strange epithets to particularize them. For instance, looking at the past month, we have *Vanderdecken*, which is not only supernatural, but also poetic and romantic. *Elfinella*, at the Princess's, long expected, but short-lived, is also supernatural after a less weird fashion than *Vanderdecken*, being a kind of idealised pantomime, with the fairies, but without the imps. *Little Cricket* at the Duke's, is pastoral drama, and *Love or Life* at the Olympic, is domestic drama, with a dash of the historically-social element, as it deals with the

excessive penalties inflicted on poachers in the last century. None of these four productions appear to have taken the town, though Mr. Irving's rendering of the Flying Dutchman is the subject of much criticism. It is not, therefore, surprising to read many announcements of benefits, that theatrical institution which few actors think it beneath their dignity to avail themselves of, and which answers to the waiter's fee in a dinner bill. There are annual benefits, complimentary benefits, farewell benefits, in fact, benefits of all kinds, and in nearly every instance they are for the pockets of the manager or the successful actor. As a rule, it may be taken for granted that when an actor announces his "first" benefit, he has lately arrived at a position in his profession when he can do without assistance, and for that very reason becomes licensed to beg for it.

It is only natural, when a man holds the peculiar and enviable position now occupied by Mr. Irving, that his successive impersonations should be attended with much conflict of criticism. But seldom has there been such an enormous diversity as exists between the torrent of eloquent approval poured out by the *Telegraph* critic on Mr. Irving, the authors, the actors, and everyone concerned in the representation of *Vanderdecken* at the Lyceum, and the faint praise or actual censure meted out by the rest of the press. For our own part we think Mr. Irving's *Flying Dutchman* superior to his *Louis XI.*, for the simple reason, though no doubt there are reasons better, that he has less opportunity for contortions of accentuation or exaggeration in movement. Philip Vanderdecken, who may be termed a nautical Wandering Jew, is represented by Mr. Irving—and obviously with justice—as a pale and quiet personage, standing in statuesque attitudes, and speaking in a solemn and even voice; and this repose of voice and manner is to us a welcome change from the eccentric, if clever, restlessness of this actor's Louis XI. The scenery and effects in *Vanderdecken* are excellently managed; the acting generally is above Lyceum standard, and it is only fair to Miss Isabel Bateman, of whose previous performances we have not expressed a good opinion, to state that her recitation of a long ballad was characterised by grace, power, and distinctness. But when this moderate and comparative praise has been given to Mr. Irving and his associates, we cannot help feeling a suspicion that this play is the first step towards the introduction on the stage of a type of the drama corresponding to that type in painting which is freely represented at the Grosvenor Gallery. In calling *Vanderdecken* the first step, we should perhaps rather say the first moderately successful step, for Mr. Boucicault's *Vampire*, something like *Vanderdecken*, and quite as sensible, was received with a storm of ridicule nearly twenty years ago. But much has happened since then, and the attention bestowed on the bilious in pictorial art, may have induced Mr. Wills and Mr. Fitzgerald, the adapters of *Vanderdecken*, to introduce it into dramatic art. We must confess that this opinion is to some extent founded on the extraordinary and apparently inspired criticism written on the play by the critic of the *Telegraph*. The style, to say nothing of the matter, is infected with the cant of the new school of art, a cant which seems to consist of employing words which belong to the discussion of painting, music, and poetry, in a criticism of acting. For instance, *Vanderdecken* is said to have "colour" and "grace of outline" as well as "hidden music" and "love-music," thus becoming a picture and a sonata as well as a play. In the first act the critic discerns "the first note of the prelude," and the ballad, if we remember rightly, forms "the melody of the whole play"; whilst in the last act his keen eye can mark the "wind kissing the up-turned faces of the lovers." In fact *Vanderdecken* may, we suppose, be termed, in the language of art, a harmony in green and yellow, and the mind shudders at the eccentricities which the stage may be made to exhibit if it is lent for a period to the school which can see such wonderful things with its mind's eye, and is able to make each art in turn to combine all the others in itself. The drawback of this operation is that the combining process involves a certain amount of obscurity, and Messrs. Willes and Fitzgerald's Wagnerian treatment of *Vanderdecken* causes the pitite to be uncertain as to the ultimate fate of the Flying Dutchman and the Norwegian maiden. The hero makes allusions in the play both to the tropics and the North Pole which tend to mislead ordinary minds, and at the fall of the curtain the spectator sees the lovers standing still on the vessel, neither ascending nor descending, nor sailing onwards. Nor have we that infallible belief held by the authors that this Norwegian maiden was so pure and good as to be able to ransom the Flying Dutchman's soul, for it is hardly considered maidenly conduct (at present) to hug and kiss one man whilst still betrothed to another. It may be grace of outline, and it may be "hidden music," but it is not nice.

The management of the Princess's theatre, in producing a poetical and fairy drama, with Miss Heath in the principal character, were apparently under the delusion that the acting of that lady conduced towards the success of *Jane Shore*; but as a matter of fact, Miss Heath had as little to do with that success as the author, Mr. Wills, and neither poetical writing nor refined acting are likely to hold the scales at the Princess's against a strong melodramatic situation. To criticise *Elfinella* would be waste of time, inasmuch as it has already retired from the stage to make way for a melodrama of the most pronounced East end type, the only peculiarity about which is that, when produced at Oxford Street, it is considered worthy of criticism, whilst it would be, and no doubt has been, utterly ignored when produced in the City Road. *Elfinella* was, as a poem, worthy of notice, but as a drama, as unsuited to the stage as *Paradise Lost* or even *Manfred*. Neither poetical drama, nor fairy drama, nor pastoral drama has much chance of success on the stage, unless the hackneyed contrivances for the applause of the unthinking can be introduced at frequent periods. For this reason, *Little Cricket*, at the Duke's, which is a new version of the well known *Fadette*, is able to enlist the sympathies of the pit, not because, as claimed by the author, it contains no "thunder and lightning" situations, but appeals rather to the quiet tastes of playgoers, but because it is full to

repletion of the oldest points of melodrama, and shows in a time-honoured way that virtue is not only the best, but the most successful policy. This established fact is slightly varied in treatment in *Love or Life* at the Olympic, for although the hero and heroine have so far to bend to circumstances as not to be able to exhibit their happiness to the audience, it is clearly understood that its consummation is not far distant. *Love or Life* is an adaptation of that tale from Crabbe which gives a melancholy picture of two brothers, who from jealousy and general ill will kill each other, the one as poacher, the other as keeper. Messrs. Tom Taylor and Merritt, the adapters, have altered the story thus: The poacher brother being arrested, and likely to be hung for alleged poaching, and shooting at his squire, the keeper brother offers to save him, if the heroine, though loving the poacher, will marry him, the keeper. The heroine puts the case to her lover in a scene after that in *Measure for Measure*, and he gives up love for life. Accordingly we see, in the last act, the lady married to the keeper, but it is evident that this is not a proper finish, more especially as the *quondam* poacher returns enriched from sea. The adapters therefore, encouraged by their success in *Such is the Law* in advocating marriage with the deceased wife's sister, kill off the keeper, and insinuate, at the fall of the curtain, that after a decent interval, the returned and reformed poacher will marry his brother's widow. What breach of the marriage laws Messrs. Taylor and Merritt will next advocate, we do not know, but it is abundantly clear that their joint workmanship is less successful from a dramatic point of view than from that of a crusade against the table of affinities. They are painfully slow in working up to the situation of the hero's weakness, but once arrived there, they hurry to the finish without properly developing their characters. All that acting can do is done for *Love or Life*, but we fear it must be added to the long list of Olympic failures.

Under ordinary circumstances it might be considered a relief to turn from the imperfections of the heavy dramas of the month to a play of Mr. Byron's, with Mr. Sothern in the principal character. The mind of the reader probably conjures up, on these premises, something bright, lively, and diverting, but if he agrees with us that the height of imbecility is reached in fun without motive, and jokes without foundation, he will be disappointed with *A Hornet's Nest*, in which Mr. Sothern now appears, instead of the *Crushed Tragedian*. In *A Hornet's Nest* a certain Mr. Spooner affects to be a noodle, and so draws on a party of adventurers of various social kinds to attempt to swindle him in different ways, frustrating them at the finish by appearing in his true colours as a wise man. There is nothing in the play to enlighten us as to why Mr. Spooner should pretend to be a fool, and so the most flimsy foundation is denied to *A Hornet's Nest*. Its existence gives Mr. Sothern the opportunity to pass the evening in an agreeable manner, lounging and smoking through a play which requires no energy of mind or body; but, good actor as he is in his line, Mr. Sothern is not Mr. Charles Matthews, who alone was able to make an audience forget the thinness of the material he was working with. *A Hornet's Nest* is devoid even of the jokes which Mr. Byron is accustomed to insert into his productions. In their place he has introduced in this play an inexpressibly feeble and revolting method, not unknown in private life, by which a funny man will in ordinary conversation seize upon some word used by the last speaker, and harp upon any other meaning than the one given it that it may have. Altogether, *A Hornet's Nest* may be placed in the same category as *Brass*, and one or two similar productions, compounded for the American market, for which the Haymarket seems now to be made the home. This theatre has sadly fallen off from its position as the leading comedy theatre, and now contests in its entertainments such establishments as the Criterion and Folly without the satisfaction of coming off best in the contest.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WHIST.

M. B. P. (Charleston).—A and B are partners. There are three trumps remaining in, the 4 and 5 in A's hand, and the 8 in B's. Six or seven cards remain in each hand. A, having the lead, leads a 13 Heart. B trumps it with his 8. A, not dreaming that B would trump his 13th card when the adversaries were, as was disclosed, out of trumps, and supposing therefore that he had won the trick and still had the lead, leads three winning cards, viz., the two trumps and the Ace of Clubs, throwing them down together and not one by one. The question is what penalty can the adversaries exact? Has A led three times out of turn, and can they, as to each of his three cards, elect whether they will call a lead or call the card? If they decide to call a lead from B, and treat two of A's cards as exposed cards, have they a right to select which of the three shall be taken up by A when his partner leads, and which shall be left? And further, if they call a lead from B can they make A play one of his cards upon the card led if he cannot follow suit, or must the calling of the two exposed cards be deferred until the next trick or tricks? It may be premised that A's play of the three cards, granting that he had had the lead, was correct, and must infallibly win the odd trick, even if his partner should be made to take one of the trumps with his 8, for there were Clubs in B's hand which he could at once lead. The case does not seem to be exactly included in the rules in Clay, and we would be glad to have your judgment.—*Ans.* The adversaries can call a suit once from B, or they can treat A's three cards as exposed and call them. A cannot be said to have led out of turn three times. He has exposed three cards, or led out of turn once. You cannot have four modes of punishment, but you have the choice of calling a lead when one card is released, or you call the three cards. If you elect to call a suit one of the exposed cards can be taken up. In the absence of further evidence we should decide that the

card which first touched the table could be taken up, but if the cards were thrown down one after the other then the card first played can be taken up and the others remain exposed. The facts seem very different to those you sent before. It is impossible to get exact laws to meet every eccentricity of play.

A. T. O.—If you once play with cards rounded at the corners you will never play again with the sharp square card. For Whist the square card will shortly be things of the past. As to taste, it is impossible to give a satisfactory opinion. We saw a card called the lace pattern, at Hunt's, which we thought the prettiest card we had ever seen, but the first lady to whom we showed it pronounced it hideous. We suppose it is, although we think otherwise.

BABE.—The three cannot go into the table at once according to law.

SECRETARY.—No. 1 is safe. 5. Good. 7. Noisy. 8. Dangerous. The rest are unknown to us. (*a*) We think there is no truth in the statement. (*b*) We note, and will act on the hint.

N. (Chicago).—No.

N. F. W.—A letter will find him addressed to the Foreign Office.

A. N. C. (Hartford).—We have sent you the two last Numbers. Former Numbers went to Mr. Riler, and every Number certainly left this Office.

M. B. V.—Yours of the 20th ultimo, arrived after we went to press. We sent the late Number last month as requested.

C. H. P.—I held Ace, King, and three small Clubs (trumps); Ace, King, and three small Diamonds; two small Hearts, and one small Spade. Score Love to our opponents' one. The dealer, on my right, turned up Club Queen. I am original leader. What ought I to play?—*Ans.* We should lead Diamond King.

L. W.—Four players cut for partners. A and B, according to law, are partners, but instead of sitting opposite to one another, B sits to A's right and cuts the cards. Before the completion of the deal the error is discovered, and B takes his proper seat, and Z changes from B's seat to his own. X objects that the cards have not been properly cut. Objection allowed, and cards regathered and recut. X objects that what has occurred is equivalent to a misdeal. (1) Is that so? and (2) if the trump card had been turned up, must the deal stand?—*Ans.* (1) Strictly we think this was a misdeal, but after the second cut no objection could be raised. The offence is condoned. (2) We think the deal must stand, on the ground that the objection is too late. It was no cut, but suppose the dealer omitted to have the cards cut, the deal could not be objected to after the trump card is turned, and there is no difference between an invalid cut and no cut.

J. W. S. PERNAMBUCO.—When the hands are given there is no longer a question of chance. The statement that the trumps in dealer's hand equal the sum of the squares of the suits in all the hands is manifestly incorrect. We do not think the paper adapted for our readers, but we are very much obliged for your courtesy.

RUE ST. HONORÉ.—Apply and give proper credentials to the President, Washington Club, 4, Place de l'Opera.

R. O. J.—It is certainly not right to call your partner's attention to the fact that if you do not get the odd trick, your opponents are out by honours.

J. C. G. (Cardiff).—My opponent (dealer) in the middle of his deal, is uncertain whether a particular card belongs to his partner or to my partner; but, on being requested by me to decide, he apportions the card to my partner. Before, however, my partner takes up the card, the dealer's partner protests against the apportionment by his partner of the doubtful card, and requires it to be left on the table. My partner, however, takes the card into his hand, and the play proceeds. But towards the conclusion of the hand it is discovered that the doubtful card belonged to the dealer's partner, who has a card short, my partner having a card too many. Is it a misdeal? Of course the dealer's partner and my partner ought to have counted their cards before playing to the first trick. But this is not the point in question.—*Ans.* It is a misdeal; etiquette has been introduced to the Whist table which permits a dealer in doubt as to which player a card belongs to leave that card on the table, and the players count the cards, and the one takes the doubtful card who has a card short. This is an innovation of which we, personally, disapprove. It is the dealer's duty to deal, and to deal properly, and any fault in dealing is his. However, so it is, and any folly introduced and acknowledged two or three times in a good club becomes binding on us all. Here, after the apportionment by the dealer, there is an end of the matter and the point does not arise.

SUFFOLK CLUB (Boston, U.S.)—At a game of Whist, the cards at the end of a hand are one short; the card cannot be found. Can the deal stand? Three players have 13 cards, one 12.—*Ans.* The missing card belongs to the player having 12 cards, and he is answerable for any revokes that he may have made.

LEX.—The innkeeper could not safely permit you to play cards in a private room. If you did so without his knowledge there are not many magistrates that would not overlook the offence. If the police visited your room you are bound to give your name, or they could take you to the station. Billiards in a licensed house is illegal if you play for money.

B. B.—There is no objection to your telling your partner o count his cards. It is his business to do so, and you simply emind him of his duty.

CHESS.

R. J. B. (Madras).—The problems shall be examined and reported on in due course.

D. M. (Devonport).—The idea has been worked out before. Thanks for the trouble you have taken in sending the "cutting."

E. T. (Bath).—We are always glad to hear from you. The programme of the Counties Chess Association has not been sent to us. If the committee have any desire for publicity, they are unfortunate in their way of pursuing it.

H. S. (Great Northern Railway) and OTHERS.—You will see the correction made at page 47.

H. R. G. (Clement's Inn).—The act of retirement at such a moment calls for no comment. It is like "urgent private affairs," and the general public may be credited with sufficient *nous* to see through the pretence.

ÉCARTÉ.

F. P.—If the King is turned up, or in the hand when you are at the score of 4, it counts the same as at any other period of the game.

LOO.

R. T. L.—Yes.

BRAG.

H. C.—At a game of Brag one player has a flush, the other a full. On being called and showing hands, who wins?—*Ans.* There are no laws of Brag. You must decide on your rules before you start. If the matter is left to us we should decide by the analogy of the game to Poker, where a full beats a flush. From the wording of your question we think you mean Poker instead of Brag.

M. WINAWER.

THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS, August 1st, 1878.

The Westminster Papers.

1st JULY, 1878.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

THE interest manifested by the London Chess world during the progress of the Paris tournament was intensified when the result of the play in the eleven rounds was announced on the 24th ultimo. A tie between Winawer and Zukertort for the chief honours, Blackburne a bad third, a tie for the fourth place between Bird and Mackenzie, and the veteran Anderssen absolute last in the list of prize holders furnished ample material for comment. There was little surprise. however, for every one who had observed the play during the last two weeks of the tourney anticipated some such result. After the ninth round it was obvious that the force and steadiness of Winawer and Zukertort, so admirably sustained, must be crowned with the success these qualities had fairly earned for their possessors. Blackburne, on the other hand, displayed throughout the struggle an inexplicable mixture of strength and weakness that accounted for while it confounded the aspirations of his admirers. It is impossible to overpraise Mr. Mackenzie's performance. Notwithstanding that for many years past he has had no opportunities for practice with players of equal force, he defeated in this tourney the winners of the chief prizes, and shows a bad score against Anderssen and Rosenthal only. His games with Winawer and Zukertort are among the great ones the tournament has produced, and entitle him to a place in the front rank of the Chess players of our time. Mr. Bird's performance is chiefly notable for the overwhelming defeats he sustained in the first few rounds and his subsequent recovery of much of the ground he had lost by them His two games with Anderssen, both of which were won by him, are fine examples of his brilliant style of play. Every Chess player will rejoice to see the name of Anderssen among the prize winners, and many will regret that it is not higher on the list. But at sixty years of age there must, in the most gifted of mortals, be some decay of power. It must be said of Anderssen, however, that he has maintained his Chess force against his contemporaries for a longer time than any player that ever entered the Chess arena. He was thirty-three years of age when he carried off the first prize in the London tournament of 1851, and in the year of grace, 1878, his name having been rarely absent from any tourney of note in the interval, he is found a formidable adversary for the best players the world can produce. M. Rosenthal's score is something of a surprise, his capacity for match play having led us to regard him at the outset as a dangerous competitor for the principal prize. His play on this occasion has been unequal, and his total defeat by Winawer and Zukertort deprived him of all chance of retrieving his position. The score of Herr Englisch is perhaps the most remarkable in the list, for although he was defeated by no player in the tourney except Mr. Blackburne, he

has failed to secure a place among the winners. He is said to be a young player, however, and can therefore afford to wait for the triumph that time must bring. Mr. Mason is another youthful competitor who, with more experience of European play, will undoubtedly be found among the winners in some future tourney. MM. Clerc, Gifford, and Pitschell are amateurs of considerable force, who entered the lists with the view of acquiring experience by practice with good players, rather than with the hope of gaining a prize. The score of M. Clerc, the strongest of the trio, is highly creditable to his Chess powers.

On the whole, the competitors in this tourney present the strongest array of Chess talent that has ever been brought together, and the average merit of the play will be found to be worthy of such an occasion. On this point we have taken some pains to enable our readers to judge for themselves. The present number contains over fifty games played in this tourney, comprising, amongst others, all contested between the prize-holders that are not included in the batch of fourteen that appeared in our last. For the preparation of these games for the press, and the ample notes appended to them, the Chess world is indebted to Mr. Potter, through whose exertions we are enabled to present in this number an unparalleled feat in Chess journalism. For the nonce we are "exclusively devoted" to Chess, but beg to assure readers interested in Whist and the Drama that the articles on these subjects will be resumed next month.

As we go to press we have received intelligence that enables us to announce the final destination of all the prizes. The tie between Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Bird was played off on the 27th and 29th July, and resulted in the former winning the two games required to secure the fourth place. The play between Herren Winawer and Zukertort, was commenced on the 27th, and continued on the 29th, the result being two drawn games. On the 30th and 31st Zukertort succeeded in defeating Winawer, thus scoring the two games and winning the first prize. The equality of force in these two masters has been very remarkable throughout the progress of the tourney, as a reference to the score table will show. The following is the full score of the eleven rounds of the tourney :—

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

Each Competitor played two games with all the others. (Drawn games count half a point to each side.)

	Winawer	Zukertort	Blackburne	Bird	Mackenzie	Anderssen	Englisch	Rosenthal	Clerc	Mason	Gifford	Pitschel	Games won.
Winawer ...	...	1—0	½—½	2	½—0	1—½	1—0	2	1—½	2	2	2	16½
Zukertort ...	0—1	...	1—0	2	0—½	1—½	½—	2	2	1—½	2	2	16½
Blackburne ...	½—½	0—1	...	0—1	0—1	0—0	1—½	1—½	2	1—½	2	2	14½
Bird	0—0	0—0	1—0	...	1—0	2	1—0	1—0	1—0	2	2	2	13
Mackenzie ...	1—½	½—1	1—0	0—1	...	0—0	1—0	0—½	0—1	2	2	1—½	13
Anderssen ...	0—½	0—½	2	0—0	2	...	1—0	½—0	2	1—0	1—0	2	12½
Englisch ...	0—1	½—½	0—½	1—0	1—0	1—0	...	½—½	1—0	½—½	2	1—0	11½
Rosenthal ...	0—0	0—0	½—0	1—0	1—½	1—½	½—½	...	1—0	1—0	2	2	11½
Clerc	0—½	0—0	0—0	0—1	1—0	0—0	1—0	0—1	...	0—1	1—0	2	8½
Mason	0—0	0—½	0—½	0—0	0—0	0—1	½—½	1—0	1—0	...	2	1—½	8½
Gifford	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—1	0—0	0—0	1—0	0—0	...	1—½	3½
Pitschel... ...	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—0	0—½	0—0	0—1	0—0	0—0	0—½	0—½	...	2½
Games lost	5½	5½	7½	9	9	9½	10½	10½	13½	13½	18½	19½	132

We have not seen any exact statement of the value of the several prizes as affected by the augmentation announced last month, but we reproduce here the values as given by *La Strategie* :—

1st Prize - - -	1,000 francs in coin	and a work of art	value	5,000 francs.
2nd Prize - - -	500	,,	,, ,,	1,800 francs.
3rd Prize - - -	1,500	,,		
4th Prize - - -	1,000	,,		
5th Prize - - -	400	,,		
6th Prize - - -	200	,,		

It is understood that the augmentation referred to consists of additions to the value of the works of art, and an increase in the number of prizes from four to six.

The progress of this tourney has been watched with surpassing interest in London Chess circles, and the feeling has been fostered by the spirit and enterprise with which the weekly Chess journals have obtained and supplied the public with the latest information. In London the *Illustrated London News*, *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, and *Land and Water* have every week supplied the score up to the night before publication, and in the country the *Glasgow Herald* has not been behind its metropolitan contemporaries, being always up to the mark with the score and giving its readers beside a series of entertaining letters from a Special correspondent. There has been the usual gossip about the players and their proceedings, the Battle of Mont Blanc being among the most amusing, and the Divan was enlivened on one evening with a discussion that raised, but did not settle, a question of some public interest. Suppose we put it to the Chess world in the shape of two delicate questions of honour, and in this way :—

1st Question. Is a player in a Chess tournament justified in taking money as a consideration that he should lose a game ?

2nd Question. A, B, and C are playing in a tourney with other competitors, is B justified in taking from C a sum of money to do his best to beat A without all the others in the tourney being informed of the arrangement ?

We have a strong opinion ourselves upon the subject of these "arrangements," but before expressing it we should really like to receive from Chess amateurs a reply to the questions set forth above. We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that in putting these questions we disclaim all intention of charging the players in the recent tourney with having made any arrangements of the kind to which reference is made.

The annual meeting of the Counties Chess Association was opened at King's College, Strand, on the 29th ultimo, when thirteen competitors appeared to compete for the Society's Challenge Cup now held by Mr. Jenkin, of Glasgow. In the Second Class tourney there are six entries, viz. : Messrs. Burroughs, Darrall, De Soyres, Newham, Murray, and Master Jackson, but the lists of the Handicap Tourney have not yet been closed. The following is the result of two days' play in the challenge tourney :—

Thorold	5	Earnshaw	½
Fisher	2½	Col. Minchin	½
Barbier	2½	J. I. Minchin	½
Ensor	2	Professor Wayte	½
Coker	2	Jenkin	0
Ranken	1	Beardsell	0
Martin	1		

Each competitor plays one game with all the others, and drawn games count half a point to each side.

Our American exchanges this month display a lively interest in the Paris tournament, notably in the *Turf, Field, and Farm* and the *Hartford Times*. The later news, showing the really fine score of the American champion, had not reached the States, but when it does we feel sure that Mr. Mackenzie will receive the appreciation due to the skill he has shown in the Paris tourney. The prizes in the Problem Association Tourney have been awarded by the judges, Messrs. Elson, Neill, and Reichelm. In respect of the sets, the award is—1st S. Loyd ; 2nd, W. A. Shinkman ; 3rd, Dr. C. C. Moore ; 4th, author unknown, motto Che Sara ; 5th, X. Hawkins. The prize for the best problem is awarded to Mr. Loyd.

One of the most agreeable incidents of the meeting was the celebration on the 6th ultimo of Herr Anderssen's sixtieth birthday. In commemoration of that event, MM. Hercule and Camille Morel invited all the tourney players and a large number of friends to breakfast; the proceedings, which were of a most interesting character, extending over six hours. After the feast M. H. Morel gracefully expressed a cordial welcome to the competitors in the tourney, comparing them to the twelve peers of Charlemagne, and concluded an eloquent speech with congratulating Herr Anderssen the hero of the *fête*. The veteran replied, tendering thanks for himself and in behalf of the other competitors in the tourney, and complimented M. Morel, the honorary Secretary of the Congress, upon the excellent arrangements that distinguished the management of the tourney. M. Griveau then recited a set of verses *àpropos* to the occasion, skilfully contriving to introduce the names of all the players —"Zukertort and Winawer, the hardy Samoyéde; Bird, the child of frigid England, and the fair Mackenzie from America." The proceedings terminated with a toast to the health of Madame Morel, proposed by General Fournier, who declared that they were all the lady's "Cavaliers et ses Fous."

It is worth noting that the public subscription to the funds of this tournament amounted to 5,895 francs, or about £236 sterling.

Mr. Gastineau, the Vice-President of the City of London Chess Club, gave a second garden party to the Chess-players of the metropolis on the 13th ultimo. Upwards of fifty gentlemen attended, and after an excellent repast the day was spent in playing Chess.

Our readers will observe that the fair proportions of the problem department are this month curtailed in consequence of the pressure upon our space by the games played in the Paris tourney. To redeem our promise of publishing three sets of the Lowenthal tourney problems each month we shall, in our next number, publish six.

We give in the margin the last game in the Paris tourney, by the gain of which Herr Zukertort, scoring two, carried off the first prize. It was played on the 31st July.

	White. M. Winawer.	Black, Herr Zukertort.
1	P to K 4	P to K 4
2	Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3
3	B to Kt 5	Kt to B 3
4	Castles	Kt takes P
5	P to Q 4	B to K 2
6	Q to K 2	Kt to Q 3
7	B takes Kt	Kt P takes B
8	P takes P	Kt to Kt 2
9	Kt to Q 4	Castles
10	Kt to B 3	Kt to B 4
11	R to Q sq	Q to K sq
12	Kt to B 5	P to B 2
13	Q to Kt 4	Kt to K 3
14	B to R 6	R to B 2
15	B to K 3	K to R sq
16	Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
17	P takes P	R takes P
18	Q to K R 4	P to Q 4
19	R to K sq	Q to B 2
20	Kt to K 2	P to B 4
21	P to Q B 3	B to R 3
22	Kt to Kt 3	P to Q 5
23	B to Kt 5	R takes P
24	R takes Kt	B to Kt 2
25	Kt to K 4	R takes P ch
26	K takes R	Q takes R
27	R to K sq	R to K sq
28	K to B 3	P to K R 3
29	B to Q 2	K to Kt sq
30	P to K R 3	Q to B 4 ch
31	Q to B 4	Q takes P ch
32	K to B 2	R to B sq
33	Q takes R ch	K takes Q
34	B to B 4	Q to B 4
	Resigns	

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.—M. WINAWER.

We present our readers this month with a sketch portrait of this gentleman, who has just carried off the second prize in the Paris Tournament. M. Winawer is a native of Warsaw, and was first heard of in the Chess arena on the occasion of the tournament held in Paris in June and July 1867. In that competition he took the second prize, coming out of the *melée* ahead of Herren Neumann and Steinitz, and succumbing only to the then invincible Kolisch. Immediately after that tourney he was challenged by Herr Neumann, who proved the conqueror in the brief match that ensued. His next public appearance was at Leipsic last year, when he played in the "Master's Tourney," but did not succeed in gaining a place among the prize holders, although if we recollect aright he defeated the winner, Herr Paulsen, in the individual encounter over the board. Of his play in the recent tourney abundant specimens will be found in the present number. That he is a consummate master of the game a study of his style will show, and the closeness of the struggle between him and Herr Zukertort leaves the world yet in doubt as to who is the MASTER.

OUR PROBLEMS REVIEWED.

No. 1050.—Looks easy at first sight, but is really less so than its companion 4 movers; Kt to K B, 4 is being so nearly sufficient and other modes of attack, almost as tempting. There is not much variety in the solution, which is neat and pleasing, but not free from duals.

No. 1051.—For ordinary purposes this might pass muster fairly enough, but as a competing problem in a tourney it is much below full standard value. The first move being so very obvious, one looks, but looks in vain, for a little of the art that conceals art, further on, but the position really almost solves itself. It is, however, well constructed and free from duals.

No. 1052.—The mating position in main play is undeniably beautiful, but the principle embodied not being new, it is to be regretted that the idea is not more ably led up to or varied. This set in fact, though elegantly arranged, is throughout deficient in depth.

No. 1053.—Has some good points, but is too weak in the back to bear lightly the weight of duals resulting from certain manœuvres of the Black Kt.

No. 1054.—Mere prettiness in some of the mate positions is, or should be now-a-days, insufficient to secure distinction for a two mover. Recent prize winners of note have shown other qualities in addition, especially complete immunity from duals, and in proportion to its length, no mean difficulty in the solution. In 1054, White's 1st move, threatening direct mate by both Q and R, is legibly foreshadowed on the face of the position that that it might almost as well as have been written at the foot of the diagram. Moreover, 8 out of 17 possible replies for Black led to dual mates by 2 pieces as always a serious defect, in a two mover, since experience has clearly proved that it is by no means an unavoidable ingredient in the constitution of a masterpiece.

No. 1055.—Heavy and uninteresting, a notable instance of the employment of powerful pieces for unremunerative purposes. The White Rooks are veritable "towers," one being practically immovable and the other, like the leaning tower of Pisa, including a little on one side. The only exception to its action is after the reply, 1 P takes P, a variation that cannot be considered in any way ornamental, terminating, as it does, with a choice of 4 checkmates.

No. 1056.—Fires a shot at that shy "black swan" novelty, as it contains not merely 5 moves out for the Black King, but 5 separate mates in reply.

No. 1057.—Is probably introduced into the set by way of contrast and relief to its more elaborate successors.

No. 1058.—Contains a 2 within a 4 move, but does not seem to have been purposely worked up from the shorter form as there is a separate problem resulting from the defence, 1 Q to Kt 4 and also two other reliable variations containing divergent ideas. The three consecutive moves of the White Kt form a somewhat unusual feature in the main play. The last step of this cavalier leads up to a "block" on a large scale, and forms the principle difficulty in the solntion. There are regrettable duals in two miner variations, but having regard to the full scope of the author's design, these are more easily to be noted than remedied.

H. J. C. Andrews.

No. 1050.—Not at all "perplexing;" but very neat.

No. 1051.—A very good and clever problem, although not particularly difficult.

No. 1052.—A very good problem, not at all easy of solution. This is in my opinion, the best set so far.

No. 1053.—A feeble sort of problem, it being obvious that P must Q sooner or later, besides, it might just as well become a B. The position, too, is extravagantly improbable, not to say impossible; how on earth could P get to R 7?

No. 1054.—Nothing much in this problem either. I don't see the use of many of Black's pieces, except to add to the number of variations, none of which have much beauty to commend them.

No. 1055.—Not an easy problem: the first move soon becomes obvious, but it is not soon seen how to follow it up. The position is peculiar and very improbable.

Not a good set.

No. 1056.— Very simple even for a two-mover; White's superiority is too overwhelming.

No. 1057.—A clever idea; although how the pawns could have got into such a position!—and then White's 1st move is too obvious.

No. 1058.—A very poor problem. White's 1st move is obvious enough; and it is difficult to see the use of White's pawns at K 2 and B 2. The mates are very commonplace.

This set is not at all up to the mark.

J. E. Vernon.

"When shall we three meet again?"

No. 1056.—To conceive and carry out so successfully the idea of allowing Black K *five* separate squares, and *each* calling from White a distinct mate, is the work of none but a master. This problem is immeasurably before any two-mover, that has yet appeared.

No. 1057.—Has some interesting play, and leads up to an ingenious "block," but it dwindles into insignificance when compared with the beuutiful problems that accompany it.

No. 1058.—There can be no comparison at all instituted between this problem and anything that has yet appeared in the Tourney. It is one of a very limited class that the more they are examined, the more satisfaction they give, and not to be put aside as done with as soon as the solution is once seen. The great liberty allowed the Black pieces render it very difficult, White's attack being met at every point with what seem to be exhaustless defences. It abounds in very interesting positions. And let the dual-ists beware lest they fall into any trap: here is one of many:—After the defences 1 $\frac{}{\text{B takes Kt}}$ or 1 $\frac{}{\text{B to B 4}}$ White can *not* proceed with 2 Q to K 4 ch, and then 3 R to Q 3, although it would be the easiest thing in the world I think, to overlook how such an attack is foiled. It also includes an extremely elegant "block" position, and is altogether a masterly production.

The Set.

The two-mover is a rarity, and is a worthy candidate

for Mr. Studd's liberal prize; and the diversity of attack and defence displayed in the other problems, especially the last one shows great power over the pieces, and makes the set a remarkably fine one.

REMARKS.

"Many things perplex, &c."

Any remark that will apply to any one of these problems, will, I think, be equally applicable to them all. The solutions were, to me, very pleasing and very pretty, but likewise very easy. Of anything like vigour of attack or defence, they are utterly devoid, and their attractions, though many in their way, are for the juveniles.

"I do not believe."

The three-mover is unsound; the two-mover is about the average; but the four-mover is a really capital specimen of its class, the stopping of the pawns requiring considerable ingenuity on the part of White.

J. W. Jordan.

Many Things Perplex, &c.

No. 1050.—A problem containing some pretty play, but not difficult.

No. 1051.—The different variations by which all the Knights, in this problem, are made in turn to play their parts are well managed, though but a very short time is necessary to see through all Black's opposition.

No. 1052.—This is a *gem*. White's first move, R takes P, seems the least likely to bring about the desired mate, (this is worthy of note) and then the gradual falling of the pieces into symmetrical order as the solution goes on, is very beautiful. I consider this problem first class, and one in which great elegance and difficulty are combined.

I do not Believe.

No. 1053.—Yery poor. Though Black can pin the Queen or give check should the White Queen move, this does not deter the solver from *at once* playing Q to B 6, after which the moves are of the weakest description.

No. 1054.—"An old old Story," very poorly told.

No. 1055.—The best of a poor set. The variation in which mate is given by White playing for last move, K P to Q 4 is fairly good.

When shall we Three Meet Again?

No. 1056.—This is a good little problem, the great liberty given to the Black King in rarely seen in a two mover, and makes it a contrast to the ordinary block problem.

No. 1057.—B to K Kt 3rd. This problem I think, could not have been originally intended for a four mover, for, with the exception of the one defence Kt to K 5, it bristles with small mates; however the defence that compels White to play a waiting move, makes the solution a little difficult.

No. 1058.—I found this an extremely difficult problem to solve, Black having three good defences to the first move, none of which are easily seen through. The variation in which the Q is sacrificed, I think the best. There is nothing very pleasing about the solution, its special claim to notice is its difficulty.

"Many Things."

The best set yet published.

"I do not Believe."

Blessed is he that expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed.

"When shall we Three Meet Again."

A better set than many, but not unsurpassed.

Grandage.

No. 1050.—Pretty, but too easy for a tourney problem, though elegant in construction.

No. 1051.—The first move is very obvious, with this exception the problem is excellent. The second move in main variation is not easy to discover, and the Knight play is very pretty.

No. 1052.—A very pretty symmetrical solution in main variation, and moderately difficult.

The Set.

All three problems are accurate and elegant in construction, not crowded with pieces, and solved by strategy and skilful manœuvres throughout, instead of the more general system of one preliminary move followed up by a series of checks.

No. 1053.—Is an excellent problem, rich in variations, and of considerably difficulte. There is almost a second solution by 1 $\frac{\text{Q to B 6}}{}$ which is only foiled by $\frac{\text{P to Kt 5}}{}$.

No. 1054.—An unusually good problem, elegant and pretty.

No. 1055.—Rather inclined to the puzzle type; the initial move is inviting. as it imprisons the King, and the other moves do not require much study. The variation in which Kt moves down to Q 2 is very pretty.

The Set.

A very good set, but rather weakened by the 4 moves. I prefer the previous set on this account.

No. 1056.—A very ingenious two mover, and the best on the page.

No. 1057.—Rather poor, the first move is too obvious, and Black appears to have only one move to prevent a solution in 3—in fact all the moves are forced—and the idea is easy to see through. It has however, this merit, that the Black King is not molested till the final blow.

No. 1058.—A remarkably fine problem. The idea is most difficult to discover as there are so many different ways of attack and defence, that it is not easy to grasp the position, the third move in main variation leading to an unusually pretty block is the chief beauty of the problem, and quite unexpected.

The Set.

I am inclined to give this set the first place, though 1057 is rather weak. 1058 is the best problem in the tourney so far, and will be hard to beat.

R. N. Johnson.

No. 1032.—Rath.r meagre.

No. 1050.—A good problem.

No. 1051.—A very brilliant skirmish.

No. 1052.—A very good problem; but a dual occurs if Black's second move should be R takes P.

No. 1053.—A very good problem, variations interesting.

No. 1054.—A beautiful little problem, very skilfully constructed.

No. 1055.—A very good problem for a block. A dual occurs when Black replies P to K 6.

No. 1056.—Neat. White's first move making Black's strength more apparent than real.

No. 1057.—Exceedingly neat mate.

No. 1058.—It is evident that Kt at K 5 *must* move, or Black K escapes at K 3.

HENRY BLANCHARD.

No. 1032.—Poor, and full of duals.

No. 1050.—A pretty position, but rather easy. The main idea is similar to that in the next problem.

No. 1051.—This caused me more trouble, and occupied more time, than I ever before spent on one problem. The first move comes easily, but the second move of R takes P perplexed me so long, that I had nearly given it up. I consider it the best problem that has yet appeared.

No. 1052.—Another good sample, and by no means easy.

No. 1053.—The first move is unexpected, otherwise there is nothing remarkable about it.

No. 1054.—Not quite free from duals, but the best two-mover as yet.

No. 1055.—The first move encloses the Black King, but the position is about the average.

No. 1056.—Possible, and nothing more.

No. 1057.—The four-movers are unusually strong this month, and this is by no means the weakest of them.

No. 1058.—Another very nice problem, with some difficult play.

THE SETS.

"MANY THINGS PERPLEX."

The best I have yet seen.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE."

A very good set indeed, but I like the preceding one better.

"WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?"

Another very strong set. This month's page is a great contrast to last. We seldom see nine such fine problems together.

G. F. ONIONS.

BRITISH CHESS PROBLEM ASSOCIATION TOURNEY.

ERRATA.

No. 1043.—This problem was incorrectly printed in our June number. The *Black* P at White's K B 5 should have been *White*. This prevents a second solution proposed by our correspondent "Hanover" (see page 47).

No. 1044.—A similar press error occurred in the earlier edition of our last. The *Black* P at White's Q Kt 3 should have been *White*.

NOTICE TO COMPETITORS.

"Qui se ressemble." No. 3 admits of a second solution by 1 Q to Kt 4, &c.

"Utrum horum." No. 1 has second and third solutions, thus: 1 R to R 4 and 1 Q to K 4 ch &c.

"Omne Solum &c." In Nos. 2 and 3 of this set, the author's mainplay is fatally marred by partial second solution, *ex. gr.* No. 2: White can play 2 R takes R 3 R to B 5 mate. No. 3: he can proceed thus: $3\ \frac{\text{R to R 3 ch}}{\text{B in ch or K to B 5}}\ 4\ \frac{\text{Kt or Q mates accordingly}}{}$.

"A poor thing Sir, &c." The author has only contributed a single problem to the tourney.

All the sound problems having now been published, the judges propose to issue their award in our next number.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION PROBLEM TOURNEY.

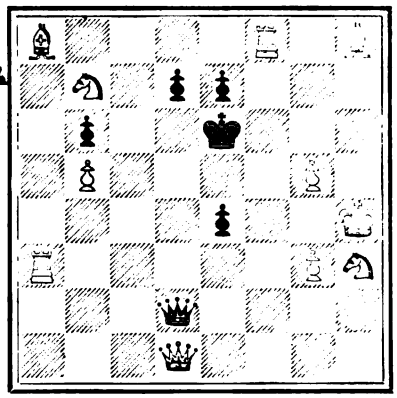
White's move is RQR7

1066 –
1 BKR8
If K moves
2 Kt × P
R covers
3 B mates
1 R × Kt
2 B. mates
1 QP moves
2 R ch
K moves
3 R mates

Hermione.

1065.

BLACK.



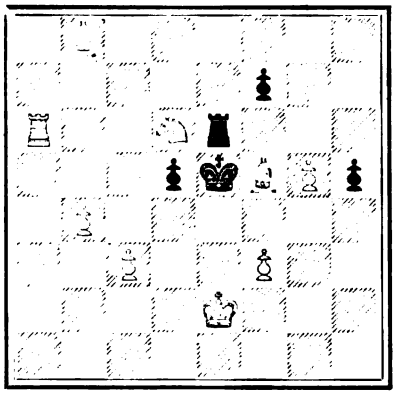
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

"A poor thing Sir, but mine own."

1066.

BLACK.



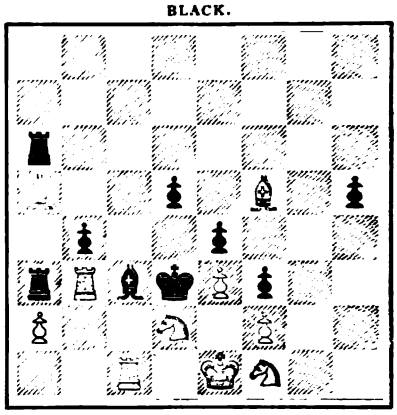
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

"Omne Solum" forti patria est.

1067.

BLACK.



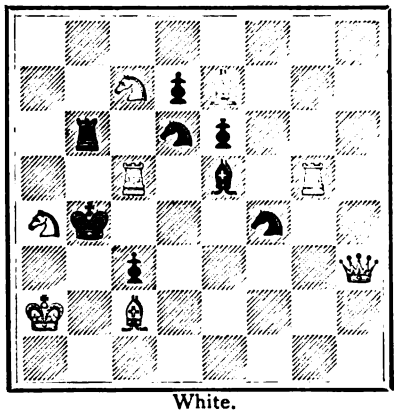
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

"Es giebt nichts Neues unter der Sonne."

1068.

Black.



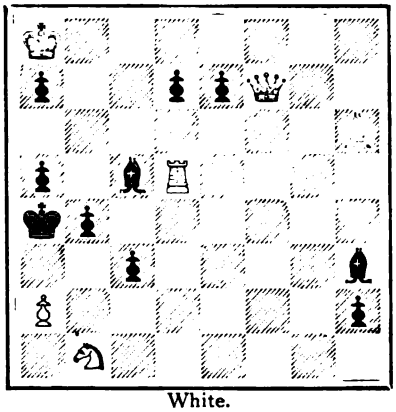
White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

"Es giebt nichts Neues unter der Sonne."

1069.

Black.



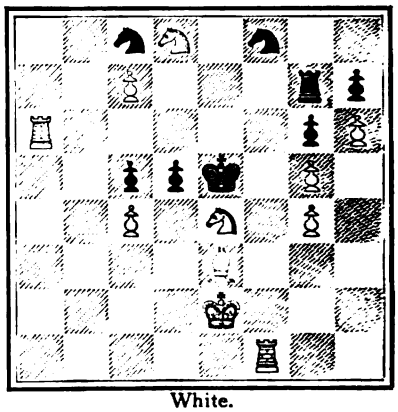
White.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Qui se ressemble s'assemble.

1070.

Black.



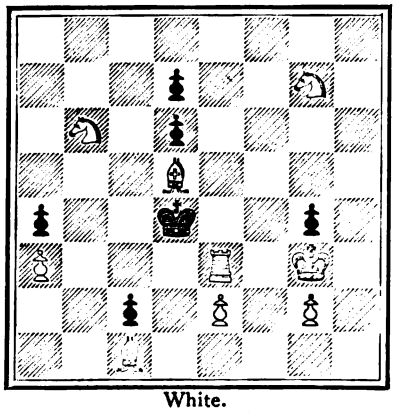
White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Qui se ressemble s'assemble.

1071.

Black.



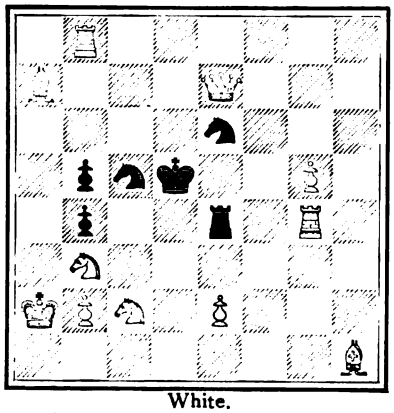
White.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Utrum horum mavis accipe.

1072.

Black.



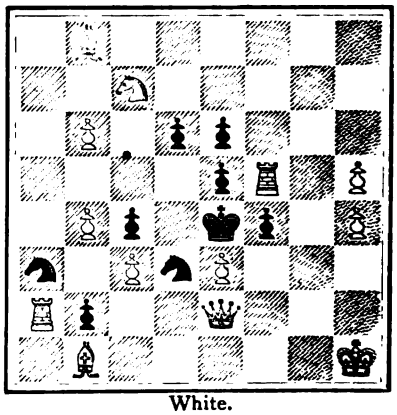
White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Utrum horum mavis accipe.

1073.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAMES IN THE PARIS TOURNEY.

Noted by W. N. Potter.

GAME 86.

Played in the Ninth Round on the 15th July.

Four Knights' Game.

White. M. Winawer.	Black. Dr. Zukertort.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to Kt 5
5 Kt to Q 5	5 B to B 4
6 P to Q 3	6 Kt takes Kt (a)
7 P takes Kt	7 Kt to Q 5
8 Kt takes Kt	8 B takes Kt
9 P to Q B 3	9 B to Kt 3
10 Q to K Kt 4 (b)	10 Castles (c)
11 B to Kt 5	11 P to K B 3 (d)
12 B to R 6	12 Q to K 2
13 P to Q 6 (e)	13 P takes P
14 B to B 4 ch	14 K to R sq
15 B to K 3	15 P to K B 4
16 Q to K 2	16 B to B 4
17 Castles (Q R)	17 P to B 5
18 B to Q 2	18 P to Q Kt 4 (f)
19 B to Q 5	19 Q R to Kt sq
20 P to Q 4	20 B to Kt 3
21 Q to K 4	21 Q to B 3
22 P to K R 4 (g)	22 P to Q Kt 5
23 P to R 5	23 P takes B P
24 B takes Q B P	24 K P takes P
25 R takes P (h)	25 Q to K R 3 (i)
26 R to Q R 4 (j)	26 P to Q R 4
27 R to K R 4	27 P to B 6 dis ch
28 K to Kt sq	28 B to R 3 (k)
29 K R to Kt 4	29 Q R to K sq
30 R takes Kt P	30 Q takes R
31 B takes Q ch	31 K takes B
32 Q to Kt 4 ch	32 K to R sq
33 P takes B P	33 B to Q 6 ch
34 K to B sq	34 B to K B 4
35 Q to R 4	35 R to K 7
36 R to Q 4 (l)	36 B to Q sq
37 Q to Kt 3	37 K R to K sq
38 R to Q 2	38 R to K 8 ch
39 R to Q sq (m)	39 Q R to K 7
40 R to K Kt sq	40 R to K 8 ch
41 R takes R	41 R takes R ch
42 K to Q 2	42 R to K sq
43 Q takes Q P	43 P to R 5
44 P to Kt 4	44 P takes P *en pas.*
45 P takes P	Resigns (n)

(a) Either this or P to K R 3 seems necessary. I should say the latter is preferable.

(b) With a defensive as well as offensive object, for if White Castle, Black may safely and apparently advantageously bring his Queen down to K R 5.

(c) If Q to B 3 White replies with P to Q 4, and if the P be taken will get a strong game either by Castling or by B to to K Kt 5, the latter being no doubt the course that would be adopted.

(d) If 11 P to Q 3, 12 B takes Q, B takes Q 13 B to K 7, K R to Q Kt sq. This may not be so bad as it looks, for the White Bishop cannot very well stay at K 7.

(e) This is in full accordance with the fine bold style displayed by Winawer throughout this tourney. Whether the sacrifice of the Pawn be theoretically sound is another matter.

(f) This subtle device is calculated to interfere very much with White's comfort. He cannot take, on account of P to B 6, followed by B to Kt 2, and yet he must feel that this successful advance of the Pawn means a dangerous counter attack.

(g) He sees that it is of no use to touch the nettle of danger with delicate fingers, so grasps with a firm hand, hoping by that means to pluck the flower of safety.

(h) All predetermined no doubt, and splendid play it is.

(i) If 25 B takes R, 26 B takes B, Q to R 3 27 Q to K B 3, and White would have at least this reward of his intrepidity, namely, that he would have at the worst an even game, for he would now threaten R to R 4, and thence to Kt 4, while Black would be able to do nothing in particular. He may move R to K B 3, but it does not appear that White need take. However, I should say 25 B takes R was Black's best move.

(j) Thus making immediate use of the spared Rook. His idea is to go up to K 7 with his Queen, and it will be seen Black has to take notice of this intention, so that White gains time.

(k) He has apparently nothing better, for if 28 B to Q sq, 29 R to K Kt 4, B to B 3, 30 Q takes B P, Q takes P, 31 B takes B, R takes B, 32 Q takes R, and wins. White seems to have other satisfactory continuations.

(l) This strong move serves various purposes, for it not only prevents B takes P, but it otherwise tends to counteract the exceedingly menacing combination of Rooks and Bishops.

(m) The tranquil and effective fashion in which M. Winawer parries his opponent's desperate lunges is a sign of real power.

(n) A finer game than this has according to my thinking never been played during the present generation.

GAME 87.

Played in the Ninth Round on the 16th July.

Bishop's Gambit.

White. Dr. Zukertort.	Black. M. Winawer.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 B to B 4	3 P to Q 4
4 B takes P	4 Q to R 5 ch
5 K to B sq	5 P to K Kt 4
6 Kt to K B 3	6 Q to R 4
7 P to K R 4	7 B to Kt 2
8 Kt to B 3	8 P to K R 3
9 P to Q 4	9 P to Q B 3 (a)
10 B to Q B 4	10 Kt to K 2
11 K to Kt sq	11 P to Kt 5
12 Kt to R 2	12 Kt to Kt 3
13 B to K 2	13 Q takes P
14 P to K 5 (b)	14 P to B 6
15 Kt takes B P	15 Q to Q sq
16 Kt to R 2	16 P to K B 4 (c)
17 P takes P *en pas.*	17 B takes P
18 B to K 3	18 P to K R 4
19 Q to Q 2	19 B to K 3
20 Kt to B sq (d)	20 Kt to Q 2
21 Kt to Kt 3	21 P to R 5 (e)
22 Q to Q 3	22 Kt to K 2
23 K Kt to K 4	23 Kt to B 4
24 B takes P	24 Q to K 2
25 R to K sq	25 Castles Q R
26 Kt takes B	26 Q takes Kt
27 R to K B sq	27 K R to K B sq
28 Kt to K 4	28 Q to K 2
29 B to Kt 5	29 Q to Kt 2
30 B takes Kt	30 B takes B
31 B takes R (f)	31 K takes B
32 R takes P	32 R to Kt sq
33 Q to Q 2	33 Q to K 2
34 Q to K B 4	34 Q to Kt 2
35 R to K B 2	35 B to K 3
36 Kt to B 5	36 Kt takes Kt
37 P takes Kt	37 K to B sq
38 Q to Q 6	38 B to Q 4
39 K R to K B 4 (g)	39 P to Q Kt 4
40 P takes P *en pas.*	40 P takes P
41 P to B 4	41 R to Q sq
42 R to K B 8 and wins	

This move enables White to bring his Bishop to K 2 when wanted

(a) Kt to K 2 at once is preferable.

(b) It is upon this move, which threatens Kt to K 4, that the strength of the attack in this variation rests.

(c) To prevent the effects of Kt to K 4, but his King will obviously be seriously exposed. Something is to be said for P to Q B 4, dangerous as it looks.

(d) R to K sq would seem to be rather stronger.

(e) His only resource here is to Castle as speedily as possible on the Queen's side, even though no doubt the K Kt P as well as the K R P will fall. To carry out this purpose he should move the Queen to K 2, B 2, or R 4. The latter seems at once the most hazardous and the most promising, if a statement apparently so self-contradictory be permissible.

(f) He could win a clear piece by R takes B, and practically so he could by Kt to Q 6 ch; but to score this game is of vital importance to him, and he naturally shirked what seemed to be risks attending the greater gain—risks which, however, appear to insubstantial.

(g) After this there remains not the remotest semblance of a chance for Black.

GAME 88.

Played in the final round on the 22nd July.
French Defence.

White. M. WINAWER.	Black. Mr. BLACKBURNE.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to K Kt 5	4 B to K 2
5 P to K 5	5 K Kt to Q 2
6 B takes B	6 Q takes B
7 Q to Q 2	7 P to Q R 3
8 Kt to Q sq (a)	8 P to Q B 4
9 P to Q B 3	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 P to K B 4	10 P to Q Kt 4
11 Kt to K B 3	11 P to B 4
12 Kt to K 3	12 Kt to Kt 3
13 B to Q 3	13 R to Q Kt sq
14 Castles (K R)	14 Kt to B 5 (b)
15 B takes Kt	15 Kt P takes B
16 R to B 2	16 P takes P
17 Kt takes P	17 Kt takes Kt
18 Q takes Kt (c)	18 R to Kt 4
19 R to Q sq	19 Castles
20 P to K Kt 3	20 Q to Q Kt 2
21 Q R to Q 2	21 R to K B 2
22 K R to K 2	22 Q to Q Kt sq
23 Kt to Kt 2	23 R K to Kt 2
24 Q to K B 2	24 B to Q 2
25 P to K R 3	25 B to K sq
26 Kt to K 3	26 P to Kt 3
27 Kt to Kt 2	27 Q to R 2 (d)
28 Q takes Q	28 R takes Q
29 Kt to K sq	29 R to Q R 4
30 P to Q R 3	30 R to K Kt 2
31 Kt to B 3	31 R to Q Kt 4
32 Kt to Q 4	32 R to Q Kt 3
33 P to K Kt 4	33 B to Q 2
34 P takes P	34 Kt P tks P dis ch
35 R to Kt 2	35 R to Q Kt sq
36 R takes R ch	36 K takes R
37 R to Kt 2 ch	37 K to B 2
38 K to B sq	38 B to K sq
39 K to K sq	39 B to R 5
40 Kt to B 3	40 P to R 3
41 Kt to Q 4	41 B to Q 2
42 K to Q sq	42 B to R 5 ch
43 K to B sq	43 B to Q 2
44 R to Kt 3	44 B to R 5
45 Kt to B 3	45 R to Q sq
46 R to Kt 2	46 R to Q Kt sq
47 R to Kt sq	47 R to Q sq
48 Kt to Q 4	48 R to Q Kt sq
49 R to Kt 3	49 B to K sq
50 R to Kt sq	50 B to R 5
51 R to Kt 2	51 B to K sq
52 K to Kt sq	52 B to Q 2
53 K to B 2	53 B to R 5 ch
54 K to B sq	54 B to K sq
55 K to Q sq	55 B to R 5 ch
56 K to K sq	56 B to K sq
57 K to B sq	57 B to R 5
58 K to Kt sq	58 B to Q 2
59 K to R 2	59 B to R 5
60 K to Kt 3	60 B to Q 8
61 K to R 4	61 B to R 5
62 K to Kt 3	62 B to Q 8
63 R to Q 2	63 R to Kt sq ch
64 K to R 2	64 B to R 5
65 Kt to B 3	65 B to B 3
66 Kt to Q 4	66 B to R 5
67 R to Kt 2	67 R to Kt sq
68 K to R sq	68 B to Q 2
69 K to Kt sq	69 B to K sq
70 R to Q 2	70 B to R 5
71 R to K 2	71 B to Q 8
72 R to K B 2	72 B to R 5
73 K to R 2	73 B to Q 2
74 R to Kt 2	74 B to R 5
75 R to K 2	75 R to Kt sq
76 R to Q 2	76 R to Q sq
77 K to Kt sq	77 R to Q Kt sq

Drawn (e)

(a) This is the baby brother of 7 Q to Q 2, the latter being itself a youngling first heard of at the present tournament. The new-comer was brought forth at midnight, at least so I judge by the stains of oil upon its long clothes. What its destiny may be who shall say? It may grow up and kill the wicked French Defence, and on the other nand it may not.

(b) I suppose he has nothing better than this. In fact, I see nothing particular for him to do. Presumably his mode of development has not been good, but I do not propose to track back and see where he was at fault. All along the line most likely.

(c) The position now looks exceedingly lively, I must say. However, Winawer has his Knight, which he believes in, and Blackburne his Bishop, which he is at any time willing to swear by. Apparently an irresistible force is going to see what it can do against an invincible resistance.

(d) In order to show that Blackburne's Bishop is not afraid of Winawer's Knight even in an end game.

(e) I see by the score sheet that this interesting game lasted for 10½ hours.

GAME 89.

Played in the final Round on the 24th July.
French Defence.

White. Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Black. M. WINAWER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3 (a)
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Q to Kt B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to B 3
7 Castles	7 B to K 3
8 R to K sq	8 Castles
9 Kt to Q Kt 5	9 P to Q R 3
10 Kt takes B	10 Q takes Kt
11 Kt to K 5	11 Kt to K 2
12 B to K Kt 5	12 Kt to Kt 3
13 Q to Q 2	13 Q R to K sq
14 B takes Kt	14 P takes B
15 Kt takes Kt	15 B P takes Kt
16 P to Q B 3	16 B to B 2
17 R takes R	17 R takes R
18 R to K sq	18 R takes R ch
19 Q takes R	19 Q to K 3
20 Q takes Q	20 B takes Q
21 P to K B 3	21 K to B 2
22 K to B 2	22 P to K B 4
23 K to K 3	23 K to B 3
24 P to K B 4	24 K to K 2
25 B to K 2	25 K to Q 3
26 P to K R 3	26 P to K 3 4
27 P to K R 4	27 P to Q Kt 4
28 K to Q 3	28 K to B 3
29 K to B 2	29 K to Kt 3
30 P to Q Kt 4	30 P to Q B 3

Drawn by consent (b)

(a) At the time this game was played, Zukertort was 16½ and Winawer 16. The latter therefore by losing this game loses the first prize, and by winning would of course win it. However, he is second player, and intends to incur no risks. Possibly he hopes that Blackburne, as being one who continually uses the French Defence, may not be able to attack it well, for that will undoubtedly hold good in a general way, and so does the converse case. Anyhow this is the first time during the present tournament that Winawer has adopted the French Defence.

(b) Not much Chess in this game, but it is natural for players to study their own interests.

GAME 90.

Played in the 1st Round on the 19th June.
K B P Opening.

White. Mr. BIRD.	Black. M. WINAWER.
1 P to K B 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 P to K 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to Q Kt 3	3 P to Q 4
4 B to Kt 5 ch	4 B to Q 2
5 P to Q R 4 (a)	5 Kt to Q B 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 P to K B 3 (b)
7 Castles	7 B to Q 3
8 P to Q 4	8 P to Q R 3
9 B takes Kt	9 B takes B
10 B to R 3	10 P takes P
11 Kt takes P	11 B takes B
12 Q Kt takes B	12 B to Q 2
13 Q to Kt 4	13 K to B 2 (c)
14 Q to B 3 (d)	14 Kt to K 2
15 P to Q B 4	15 R to K sq
16 Q to R Q sq	16 K to Kt sq
17 K to R sq	17 Q to Kt 3
18 P to K 4	18 Q to Q B 4
19 K Kt to Q B 2	19 P takes K P
20 Q takes P	20 Q to Q B 3
21 Q takes Q	21 B takes Q
22 Kt to Q 4	22 B to Q 2
23 Q Kt to Q B 2	23 Q R to Q sq
24 K R to K sq	24 Kt to K Kt 3
25 P to K Kt 3	25 P to K 4
26 P takes P	26 P takes P (e)
27 Kt to K 2	27 B to K Kt 5
28 Kt to K 3	28 R takes R
29 Kt takes R	29 R to Q sq
30 Kt to K 3	30 B to B 6 ch
31 K to Kt sq	31 R to Q 7
32 K to B 2	32 P to K 5
33 Kt to Q 5	33 Kt to K 4
34 K to K 3	34 R to Q Kt 7
35 Kt to Q 4	35 R takes R P
36 Kt takes B	36 P takes Kt
37 R to K B sq	37 R to K 7 ch

White.	Black.
38 K to Q 4	38 P to K Kt 4
39 P to Q Kt 4	39 P to K Kt 5
40 P to Q Kt 5	40 P takes P
41 R P takes P	41 Kt to Q 2
42 R to Q B sq	42 P to Q Kt 3
43 R to Q R sq	43 Kt to Q B 4
44 R to R 8 ch (f)	44 K to Kt 2
45 R to R 7 ch	45 K to R 3
46 Kt to K 3	46 Kt to K 3 ch
47 K to Q 3	47 Kt to B 4 ch
48 K to Q 4	48 P to B 7
49 Kt takes P ch (g)	49 K to Kt 3
50 Kt takes P	50 R takes Kt
51 R to R 8	51 R to K B 3
52 R to Q B 8	52 R to Q 3 ch
53 K to K 5	53 R to Q 8
54 P to K Kt 4	54 K to B 2
55 R to Q B 6	55 Kt to Q 2 ch
56 K to B 5	56 R to B 8 ch
57 K to Kt 5	57 R to K B 3
58 R to Q B 7	58 R to Q 3
59 K to B 5	59 K to K 2
60 P to K Kt 5	60 K to Q sq
61 R to R 2	61 P to K R 3
62 R to R 8 ch	62 K to B 2
63 R to R 7 ch	63 K to Kt sq
64 R takes Kt	64 R takes R
65 P takes P	65 K to B 2
66 K to Kt 6	66 K to Q 3
67 P to R 7	67 R to Q sq
68 K to Kt 7	68 K to B 4
69 P Queens	69 R takes Q
70 K takes R	70 K tks P & wins (h)

(a) Just one of Mr. Bird's eccentric moves. However, there is always a meaning folded up in what he does. I do not imagine that the Bishop thus curiously supported, can be taken off with any particular advantage.

(b) To provide against the looming Queen's Fianchetto, but Kt to B 3, followed by B to K 2, seems to afford ample security against that danger, while being much preferable in other respects.

(c) Black's method of conducting defence has not turned out at all well. Mr. Bird has obviously a very fine game.

(d) Missing here a capital chance, viz.: 14 P to B 5, P takes P, 15 Kt takes P, P to Kt 3, 16 Kt to Q 6 ch, K to Kt 2, 17 Q to K B 4, or 17 Q to Kt 3, and the Kt can sooner be supported than attacked. If, however, 16 K to K 2, then 17 Q to Q Kt 4, P to Q R 4, 18 Q to B 5, P to Kt 3, 19 Q takes Q P, B to K 3, 20 Q to Kt 7 ch, K to B sq, 21 Q Kt to Kt 5 with a superb game.

(e) M. Winawer having, by good play, worked out of his difficulties seems inclined to play for a win, or otherwise he would, I suppose, take with Kt.

(f) R to Q Kt sq is the best resource.

(g) The position is very peculiar. If White play R to K B 7, to stop what is threatened, Black replies with K to Kt 3, and thereby wins a piece.

(h) This game though long, is interesting throughout, and the victor's skill, both when at a disadvantage and after he had obtained the superiority, well deserves the praise implied by his opponent, when he wrote to London after the conclusion of the first round, saying, "I have lost both my games, but they were very good ones."

GAME 91.

Played in the Sixth Round, on the 4th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White M. Winawer.	Black. Capt. Mackenzie.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 B to K Kt 5 (a)	6 B to K 2 (b)
7 B takes Q Kt ch	7 P takes B
8 Kt to Q B 3	8 Q R to Kt sq
9 Q R to Kt sq	9 P to Q B 4
10 P to K R 3	10 P to K R 3
11 B takes Kt	11 B takes B
12 Kt to Q 5	12 B to K 3
13 Kt takes B ch (c)	13 Q takes Kt
14 P to Q B 4	14 Castles
15 Castles	15 Q to K Kt 3
16 Kt to R 4	16 Q to Kt 4
17 Kt to K B 3	17 Q to B 3 (d)
18 Kt to K sq (e)	18 Q to Kt 3
19 K to R 2	19 P to K B 4
20 P takes P	20 B takes P
21 P to K Kt 4 (f)	21 B to Q 2
22 Kt to Kt 2	22 Q to Kt 4
23 P to K B 3	23 B to Q B 3
24 P to Q Kt 3	24 R to K B 2
25 R to Q Kt 2	25 Q R to K B sq
26 Q R to K B 2	26 Q to B 3
27 K to Kt 3	27 P to Kt 4 (g)
28 Kt to K sq	28 Q to B 5 ch
29 K to Kt 2	29 P to K R 4 (h)
30 P takes P	30 P to Kt 5 (i)
31 P takes P	31 Q takes Kt P ch
32 K to R 2	32 Q takes P ch
33 K to Kt sq	33 R to Kt 2 ch
34 R to Kt 2	34 Q R to B 2
35 K R to B 2	35 K to B sq
36 R takes R	36 R takes R ch
37 R to Kt 2	37 R to K B 2
38 K to B 2	38 Q to R 5 ch
39 K to K 2	39 Q to R 6
40 R to B 2	40 R to Kt 2
41 K to Q 2	41 R to Kt 8
42 Q to K 2	42 Q to R 3 ch
43 K to B 2	43 Q to B 5
44 Q to Q 2	44 Q to Kt 6
45 Q to K 3	45 K to K 2
46 K to Q 2	46 K to Q sq
47 K to K 2	47 R to R 8
48 R to B sq	48 R to R 7 ch

Drawn by perpetual check.

(a) This is an unusual and peculiar combination. Its object apparently is to tempt the opponent to play P to Q Kt 4.

(b) There is something to be said for P to Q Kt 4, even though it be desired by the other side. However, I am rather inclined to agree with Captain Mackenzie's of play.

(c) An end game with Kt against Bishop, seems thus early in train, and apparently has been played for from the commencement. This is science with a vengeance.

(d) We have now the same position as when Black went 4 Kt 3, only White has the move instead of Black.

(e) Q to K 2 would better utilize the conceded initiative, and moreover would gain another move if Black repeated the previous process, after the completion which Kt to Q 2 would be good.

(f) White's latter line of play has been by no means happily conceived, and he has now obviously the weaker game.

(g) Correctly played, and increasing his advantage materially.

(h) Exceedingly good in itself, but not up to much as intended. I suppose it is fair enough to judge of the intention by the continuation.

(i) Should have played either Q to R 5 or R to R 2, the former being apparently the stronger method. In either case it is unlikely that White could save the game.

GAME 92.

Played in the Sixth Round on the 5th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Captain Mackenzie.	Black. M. Winawer.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Q Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to Q R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes P
6 Castles	6 B to K 2
7 P to K 5	7 Kt to K 5
8 Kt takes Q P	8 Kt takes Kt (a)
9 Q takes Kt	9 Kt to Q B 4
10 B to Q Kt 3	10 Kt takes B
11 R P takes Kt	11 Castles
12 B to K B 4	12 K to R sq
13 Kt to Q B 3	13 P to Q Kt 3 (b)
14 Q R to Q sq	14 R to Q R 2
15 Kt to Q 5	15 B to Q B 4
16 Q to Q B 3	16 P to Q R 4
17 Q to K Kt 3	17 P to K R 3 (c)
18 R to Q 3	18 P to Q Kt 4
19 Kt to K B 6	19 B to K 2 (d)
20 B takes K R P (e)	20 B takes Kt
21 P takes B	21 Q takes P
22 B takes Kt P ch	22 Q takes B
23 Q to K R 4 ch	23 K to Kt sq (f)
24 R to K Kt 3	24 R to R 3
25 R takes Q ch	25 K takes R
26 Q to Kt 3 ch	26 R to K Kt 3
27 Q takes Q B P	27 R to K sq
28 P to K Kt 3	28 R to Q B 3
29 Q takes R P	29 R takes Q B P
30 Q takes Kt P	30 K R to K 7
31 Q to K Kt 5 ch	31 K to B sq
32 P to K R 4	32 K R to K 3
33 P to R 5	33 Q R to B 3
34 R to Q B sq	34 B to Q Kt 2
35 R takes R	35 B takes R
36 P to K B 4	36 B to K 5
37 P to K B 5	37 R to K 4
38 P to K R 6	Resigns

(a) There can be no doubt whatever that Kt to B 4 is Black's line of play. In fact that move is one of the main pillars of the defence to the Ruy Lopez, when it assumes this or a cognate form.

(b) That the line of play intended by this and the next move should be his only resource, and I find no other, shews what a precious bad game he has.

(c) P to Q B 3 is probably his best. The text move lays the foundation for the fine combination that ensues.

(d) Q to R 4 follows the capture of the Knight with results, but too obvious.

(e) Clearly intended when the last move was made. It will be seen also that the bone of brilliancy contains further pickings.

(f) If Q to R 2, then of course Q to B 6 ch, &c.

GAME 94.

Played in the Seventh Round, on the 9th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Prof. ANDERSSEN.	Black. M. WINAWER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 B takes Kt ch	6 P takes B
7 Kt to Q B 3	7 P to Q B 4
8 P to K R 3	8 P to K R 3
9 P to K Kt 4 (a)	9 P to K Kt 4 (b)
10 Kt to K 2	10 P to Q B 5 (c)
11 P takes P	11 Q B to Kt 2
12 Kt to R 2	12 Kt takes K P
13 P to K B 3 (d)	13 Kt to Q B 4 (e)
14 Kt to K Kt 3	14 Kt to K 3
15 Q to Q 3	15 Q to Q 2
16 B to K 3	16 Castles (Q R)
17 Castles (Q R)	17 Q to Q R 5
18 P to Q R 3	18 R to Q 2
19 Kt to K 4	19 B takes Kt
20 Q takes B	20 P to Q B 3
21 R to Q 3	21 B to K 2
22 K R to Q sq	22 K R to Q sq
23 Kt to B sq (f)	23 P to Q 4 (g)
24 P takes P	24 Q takes Q
25 P takes Q	25 P takes P
26 P takes P	26 Kt to B 5
27 B takes Kt	27 Kt P takes B
28 P to Q B 4	28 P to K R 4
29 Kt to Q 2 (h)	29 P takes P
30 P takes P	30 R to Kt sq
31 Kt to K 4	31 R takes P
32 P to Q 6	32 B to Q sq
33 Kt to Q B 5	33 P to K B 4
34 Kt takes R	34 K takes Kt
35 R to Q 5	35 B to B 3
36 R to Q B 5	36 P to B 6
37 R to B 7 ch	37 K to K 3
38 P to Q 7	38 B to Q sq (i)
39 R to B 6 ch	39 K to K 2
40 R to B 5	40 P to B 7 (j)
41 R takes P ch	41 K to B 3
42 R to K 2	42 R takes P ch
43 K to Kt sq	43 R to Q 5
44 R to K B sq	44 R takes P
45 Q R takes P	45 R to Q 4
46 K to B 2	46 B to B 2
47 R to Q 2	47 R to B 4 ch
48 K to Kt sq	48 B to K 4
49 R to Q B 2	49 R to Kt 4
50 R to B 6 ch	50 K to Kt 4
51 P to Q Kt 4	51 R to Kt 2 (k)
52 R takes R P	52 P to K B 5
53 R to R 5	53 K to B 4
54 R to K sq	54 R to K 2
55 R takes B ch (l)	55 R takes R
56 R takes R ch	56 K takes R
57 K to B 2	57 K to K 5
58 K to Q sq	58 K to B 6
59 P to Kt 5	59 K to Kt 7
60 P to Kt 6	60 P to B 6
61 P to Kt 7	61 P to B 7
62 P to Kt 8 (Q)	62 P to B 8 (Q) ch
63 K to B 2	63 Q to B 5 ch
62 K to Kt sq	64 K to B 6
65 Q to Q Kt 4	65 Q to Q 6 ch
66 K to R 2	Drawn

(a) This advance, so rarely advisable in the early game, seems seems to be here good, and perhaps necessary, even though White proposed Castling on the K side (later on, of course). I believe P to K Kt 4 would be requisite, if not before, at any rate immediately afterwards, because otherwise Black would get the best of the game by removing his Kt, and playing P to K B 4.

(b) Nor is there any objection to the opponent being imitated.

(c) This is clever, and it should apparently give him some advantage, though not solely through undoubling the Pawn, for I believe the second player has rather the best of the position after White's move of 5 P to Q 3. The weak points of that continuation were impressed upon my mind when I adopted it against Zukertort in our match.

(d) Which is according to very good judgment, and as followed up it prevents Black from getting anything like what he hoped from the position, though the latter helped somewhat through losing time with his Kt.

(e) I prefer Kt to B 3, then Q to Q 2, and immediately afterwards Castling, so as to be soon able to push P to K 5, if the opportunity offer, which most likely would be the case. Even if not, he would have that start, and pull what ought certainly to accrue to him from the present position.

(f) The Professor, through very good play on his part, is not only out of his difficulties, but has now undoubtedly the better game.

(g) A mistake, and it loses a Pawn. His best course is by no means clear, but I suppose P to B 3 is not the worst.

(h) It is not easy to find the best reply to Black's last very strong move, but I should say R to K sq lightens the burden a little, and perhaps sufficiently, though if then R P takes P, White cannot capture the K P, but must retake.

(i) B to Kt 4 ch, followed by P to B 7 is amply good enough to draw, though whether it would win is more than I can say, for White has more resources left than might be imagined.

(j) Why not R to K 5?

(k) If P to R 4, then R to B 5.

(l) What a pity this is! He here, by a hasty move, throws away the results of four hours of hard work, and very good play. By simply moving K to B 2, and then taking the Bishop, victory was his.

GAME 95.

Played in the Seventh Round, on the 8th July.

Sicilian Defence.

White M. WINAWER.	Black. Prof. ANDERSSEN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to K Kt 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to Kt 2	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 B to K 2
7 B to B 4	7 P to K 4
8 B to Kt 5	8 B to K 3
9 Kt to Q 2	9 P to Q R 3 (a)
10 P to Q R 4	10 R to Q B sq
11 P to Q Kt 3 (b)	11 Kt takes K P
12 B takes B	12 Kt takes Kt
13 B takes Q	13 Kt takes Q
14 B to Kt 5	14 Kt to B 6 (c)
15 Kt to Q B 4	15 B takes Kt
16 Kt P takes B	16 P to Q 4 (d)
17 P takes P	17 Kt to Kt 5
18 P to Q 6	18 P to K B 3
19 B to K 3	19 Kt frm B 6 to Q 4 (e)
20 K to Q 2	20 Kt takes B
21 P takes Kt	21 R to Q Kt sq
22 B to R 3	22 K to B 2
23 K R to Q Kt sq	23 K R to Q sq
24 P to Q B 3	24 Kt to Q B 3
25 R to Kt 6	25 P to Q B 5
26 Q R to Q Kt sq	26 R takes P
27 R takes P ch	27 R takes R
28 R takes R ch	28 K to Kt 3
29 P to Q 4	29 Kt to R 4
30 R to Kt 8	30 P to K R 4 (f)
31 B to B sq	31 R to B 3
32 B to Kt 2	32 R to Q 3
33 B to B 3	33 P to B 4
34 R to K R 8	34 K to B 3
35 B takes P	35 P to Kt 3
36 B to K 2	36 R to Kt 3
37 K to B 2	37 R to Q 3
38 K to Q sq	38 R to Kt 3
39 R to Q B 8	39 R to Kt 7
40 R to B 5	Resigns (g)

(a) Black gets nothing by Kt takes P.

(b) This is certainly no slip. Partly it is subtle trickery, and partly there would seem to be an intention of operating against the weak points of the adversary's centre.

(c) I do not see that any good arises from P to R 3 or B 3. After the Kt and Bishop have gone, White, by playing Kt to K 4, will have two Pawns *en prise*, and a superior end position.

(d) P to Q Kt 4 would be futile.

(e) The position is full of difficulties. Black cannot play Kt takes B P ch, for whether he take Rook or Bishop afterwards, two pieces will be lost for one. P

to Q Kt 4 is still unsatisfactory, while K to Q 2 giving up the exchange does not seem to promise well, with only one Pawn gained.

(f) This turns out badly, but what should be done in such a weak and annoying position is not clear. I apprehend that the best resource is K to Kt 4, to be followed, if B to B 8, by P to B 4.

(g) Black might have played the last few moves better, but he had a lost game.

GAME 96.

Played in the Tenth Round, on the 19th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. M. Winawer.	Black. Herr Rosenthal.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B takes Kt	4 Q P takes B
5 P to Q 3	5 B to to Q 3
6 P to Q 4 (a)	6 B to K Kt 5
7 P takes P	7 B takes Kt (b)
8 Q takes B	8 B takes P
9 Q to Q Kt 3	9 R to Q Kt sq
10 Castles	10 Kt to K B 3
11 B to K Kt 5	11 P to K R 3
12 B takes Kt	12 Q takes B
13 P to Q B 3	13 Castles
14 Q to Q B 2	14 Q to K R 5
15 P to K Kt 3	15 Q to K R 6
16 P to K B 4	16 B to Q 3
17 Q to Kt 2 (c)	17 B to B 4 ch
18 K to R sq	18 Q takes Q ch
19 K takes Q	19 Q R to Q sq
20 P to Q Kt 4	20 B to R 2
21 P to Q R 4	21 R to Q 6
22 R to R 2	22 K R to Q sq
23 R to K 2	23 P to Q Kt 4
24 P takes P	24 R P takes P
25 R to Q Kt 2	25 B to Kt 3
26 R to K B 3	26 R takes R
27 K takes R	27 R to Q 6 ch
28 K to Kt 4	28 R to K 6
29 P to K 5	29 R to Q 6
30 R to Q 2	30 R takes R
31 Kt takes R	31 P to Q B 4
32 Kt to K 4	32 P takes P
33 P takes P	33 B to Q 5
34 K to B 3	34 K to B sq
35 K to K 2	35 K to K 2
36 K to Q 3	36 B to Kt 8
37 P to R 3	37 K to Q 2
38 P to K Kt 4	38 K to K 3
39 Kt to B 3	39 P to Q B 3
40 K to K 4	40 B to B 7
41 Kt to K 2	41 P to K Kt 3
42 Kt to Q 4 ch	42 K to Q 2
43 P to B 5	43 P takes P
44 P takes P	44 B to K 8
45 Kt to Q B 2	45 B to Q 7
46 P to K R 4	46 B to Q B 6
47 P to K R 5	47 B to Q 7
48 K to Q 4	48 B to K B 5
49 Kt to K sq	49 B to K R 7
50 Kt to Q 3	50 B to Kt 8 ch
51 K to K 4	51 B to Kt 3
52 P to B 6	52 B to R 2
53 K to B 5	53 B to Q 5
54 K to B 4	54 B to Kt 3
55 K to K 4	55 B to R 2
56 Kt to B 4	56 B to B 7
57 K to B 5	57 B to K 8
58 Kt to Q 3	58 B to B 6
59 Kt to B 5 ch	59 K to K sq
60 Kt to R 6	60 K to Q 2
61 P to K 6 ch	61 P takes P ch
62 K to Kt 6	62 K to K sq
63 P to B 7 ch	63 K to K 2
64 Kt to Kt 8 and wins.	

(a) May be scientific, but looks peculiar.

(b) Hardly necessary to point out that B takes P is safe enough, and that course would probably be his best, only a draw would not be unlikely, and he lost the first game of the round.

(c) Curious, of course he has Knight against Bishop, and there is that doubled Pawn, but it is carrying theory to a ridiculous extent. I shall make no notes upon the end game that follows. Winawer plays it well, but of course it should have been drawn.

GAME 97.

Played in the 10th Round, on the 18th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. M. Rosenthal.	Black. M. Winawer.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 B to B 4
6 Kt takes P	6 Kt takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 B to Q 3
8 P takes Kt (a)	8 B takes P
9 Kt to K 2	9 Q to K 2 (b)
10 P to K B 4	10 B takes Kt P
11 B takes B	11 Q to Kt 5 ch
12 P to B 3 (c)	12 Q takes Q B
13 P to K 5	13 Kt to K 5
14 R to Q Kt sq	14 Q to R 6
15 Castles (d)	15 Q to B 4 ch
16 Q to Q 4	16 Q takes Q ch
17 P takes Q	17 P to Q Kt 4
18 B to Kt 3	18 Kt to Q 7
19 Q R to Q B sq	19 Kt takes R
20 K takes Kt	20 P to Q B 3
21 Kt to K Kt 3	21 Castles
22 Kt to K 4	22 P to Q R 4
23 P to Q R 3	23 B to Q R 3
24 K to Kt sq	24 Q R to Q Kt sq
25 Kt to Q 6	25 P to R 5
26 B to R 2	26 P to Kt 5
27 P takes P	27 R takes P
28 P to Q 5	28 R to Q Kt 7
29 P takes P	29 R takes B
30 P takes P	30 R to Q Kt 7
31 R to Q B 6	31 B to Kt 4
32 Kt to K 8	32 B takes R
33 P Queens	33 R takes Kt
34 Q to Q 6	34 R takes P ch
35 K to B sq	35 R to Q B 7
36 P to K B 5	36 P to R 6 and wins.

(a) White can obtain a very great advantage by adjourning the capture and playing 8 P to K B 4

(b) This move wins a Pawn and gives up about that much in position.

(c) A very natural selection, but it does not turn out well, B to B 3, is the right reply.

(d) It utterly beggars patience, and makes it bankrupt to see play like this in a game of so much importance. The blunder is the more inexcusable, inasmuch as it is made in the early part of the sitting; therefore, under no stress of the time limit and before anything like fatigue could have set in. It is also the less without excuse, because the player bore upon his shoulders the interests of others, besides himself, for at that time Blackburne's and Zukertort's main chances depended upon the skill of M. Rosenthal, indeed, as far as Blackburne was concerned it was the only hope left to him.

GAME 98.

Played in the Fifth Round, on the 1st July.

Bishop's Gambit.

White. M. Winawer.	Black. Herr Englisch.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 B to B 4	3 Q to R 5 ch
4 K to B sq	4 P to Q 4
5 B takes P	5 P to K Kt 4
6 Q to B 3 (a)	6 P to Q B 3 (b)
7 Q to Q B 3	7 P to K B 3
8 B takes Kt (c)	8 R takes B
9 Q takes K B P	9 B to Kt 2 (d)
10 Q to Q 6	10 P to Kt 5
11 P to Q 4	11 R to B sq
12 Kt to Q B 3	12 R to B 3
13 Q to B 7	13 Kt to Q 2
14 P to K 5	14 R to B sq
15 Kt to K 4	15 Q to K R 3
16 Kt to Q 6 ch	16 K to K 2
17 Kt to K 2	17 Q to K Kt 3
18 B takes P	18 P to Q Kt 3 (e)
19 Q takes B P	19 Q B to R 3
20 P to Q B 4	20 Kt takes P (f)
21 P takes Kt	21 B takes K P
22 Q to B 7 ch	22 K to K 3
23 Kt to Q 4 ch (g)	23 K to B 3
24 B takes B ch	24 K to Kt 4 dis ch
25 K to Kt sq	25 Q to Q 6
26 P to K R 4 ch	26 K to R 4
27 Q Kt to B 5	Resigns

(a) An old move in the Bishop's Gambit, but new in this comparatively speaking modern variation. It ought to be pretty good, seeing that Black's best reply used to be Kt to Q B 3, a continuation which would not be much to the purpose in this position.

(b) This reply seems scarcely satisfactory, but nevertheless is, as far as I can see, a necessity of the situation.

(c) Thereby gaining a Pawn, and it does not appear that by waiting he would do any better.

(d) I would prefer B to K 2, bringing out then the Queen's side pieces judiciously, and so get the Q R into play.

(e) Much may be said for Q takes B P, followed, if Kt to Kt 5, by R takes B ch. I do not find that Black would get the worst of the ensuing scrimmage, nor am I sure but what he would have other fair continuations after Kt to Kt 5.

(f) The effect of this sacrifice is to give the opponent much more of an attack than he had before. Why not B to R 3? Moreover, R takes B, followed by R to K B sq would be a better sacrifice than his.

(g) This pretty resource evidently was not, but, equally evidently, ought to have been foreseen by Herr Englisch.

GAME 99.

Played in the Fifth Round on the 2nd July.

Vienna Opening.

White. Herr Englisch.	Black. M. Winawer.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Q Kt to B 3	2 Q Kt to B 3
3 K Kt to B 3	3 B to B 4
4 Kt takes P	4 B takes P ch (a)
5 K takes B	5 Kt takes Kt
6 P to Q 4	6 Kt to Kt 3
7 B to Q B 4	7 P to Q 3
8 R to B sq	8 B to K 3
9 B to K 2	9 K Kt to K 2
10 K to Kt sq	10 P to Q 4
11 P takes P	11 Kt takes P
12 Kt to K 4	12 Kt to Kt 3
13 B to K Kt 5	13 Q to B sq
14 Kt to B 5	14 Castles
15 B to Q 3	15 P to K B 3
16 B to Q 2	16 P to B 3
17 Q to K sq (b)	17 B to B 2
18 P to Q Kt 3	18 Q to Kt 5 (c)
19 Q to B 2	19 Q R to Kt sq
20 Q R to K sq	20 K R to K sq
21 B to B 5	21 Q to R 5
22 P to Kt 3	22 Q to R 4
23 R takes R ch	23 R takes R (d)
24 P to K Kt 4	24 Q to R 6
25 Kt takes P	25 Kt to R 5
26 Q to Kt 3	26 Q takes Q
27 P takes Q	27 Kt takes B (e)
28 P takes Kt	28 R to K 5
29 P to B 3	29 P to K R 4
30 R to K B 4	30 R to K 7
31 R to B 2	31 R to K 5
32 R to R 2	32 P to Kt 4
33 Kt to Q 6	33 R to Kt 5
34 K to B 2 (f)	34 P to R 5
35 P takes P	35 P takes P
36 Kt takes B	36 K takes Kt
37 R to Kt 2	37 R to K 5
38 K to B 3	38 R to K sq
39 R to R 2	39 R to K R sq
40 P to B 4	40 Kt to B sq
41 B to Kt 4	41 R to R 4
42 K to Kt 4	42 R to Kt 4 ch
43 K takes P	43 R takes P
44 K to Kt 4	44 R to Kt 4 ch
45 K to B 4	45 R to Kt 2
46 R to R 5	46 Kt to Kt 3
47 R to Q B 5	47 R to Kt 7
48 R takes P	48 R to B 7 ch
49 K to K 3	49 R takes P
50 P to Q 5	50 Kt to Q 2
51 R to B 7	51 K to K sq
52 B to Q 6	52 R to Q Kt 7
53 P to Kt 4	53 Kt to Kt 3
54 K to Q 3	54 R to Kt 6 ch
55 K to Q 4	55 R to K R 6
56 K to B 5	56 R to Q B 6
57 K to Kt 5	57 K to Q sq
58 R to B 6	58 K to Q 2
59 B to Kt 8	59 P to B 4
60 B takes P	60 Kt to B sq
61 B to B 5	61 R to K R 6

62 R to K B 6, and after many more moves Winawer resigns.

(a) I wonder whether Winawer really considers this move to be good, or trusts to himself or to the opponent to make it good. Kt takes Kt, followed after P to Q 4 by B to Q 3 is of course the correct line of play.

(b) Kt takes B, followed by Q to R 5; looks promising, but does not seem to result in much.

(c) This descent of the Queen should not, nor does it yield any profit, but contrariwise.

(d) Whereby he throws away a Pawn, nor will get aught therefor if the opponent play well. It is generally better to assume that the opponent will play well.

(e) Should say R to K 7 would be more likely to give him a chance of wooing advantageous possibilities.

(f) There may be some occult reason why Kt cannot take B at once. It seems to me to win two Pawns for one, and nothing the matter afterwards. I suppose Herr Englisch did not like the look of the K Kt P, and was afraid of what might be made of it in the hands of his hitherto invincible opponent. His timidity results in a game of inordinate length.

GAME 100.

Played in the 8th Round, on the 11th July, 1878.

French Defence.

White. M. Winawer.	Black. M. Clerc.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to Q 4 (a)
3 P to Q 4	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 Kt to Q B 3
7 B to K 3 (b)	7 B to K Kt 5 (c)
8 P to K R 3	8 B to K 3 (d)
9 P to Q R 3	9 P to K R 3
10 Kt to Q 2	10 Q to Q 2
11 Q to B 3	11 Kt to K 2
12 Kt to Q Kt 5	12 Kt to K B 4
13 Kt takes B ch	13 Kt takes Kt
14 B to K B 4	14 Castles (Q R)
15 Castles (Q R) (e)	15 Q to Q B 3
16 B to K 5	16 Q Kt to K sq
17 Q to K 2	17 Kt to Q 2
18 B to K R 2	18 Kt to Q 3
19 Kt to Q Kt 3	19 Q R to K sq
20 Q to Q 2	20 Kt to K B 4
21 P to K Kt 4	21 Kt to R 5
22 B to K Kt 3	22 P to K Kt 4
23 B takes Kt	23 P takes B (f)
24 Q R to K sq	24 Q to Q 3
25 P to K B 4	25 P to K B 3
26 B to K Kt 6 (g)	26 R to K 2
27 Q to K 3	27 Kt to B sq
28 B to Q 3	28 R to K sq
29 Kt to Q B 5	29 P to Q Kt 3
30 P to K B 5	30 P takes Kt
31 P takes B P (h)	31 Q to B 3 (i)
32 P takes B	32 K to Kt sq
33 B to K B 5	33 R to K 2
34 Q to Q 4	34 Kt to R 2
35 R to K 3	35 P to Q R 3
36 R to Q sq	36 R to Q sq
37 P to Q B 4	37 Q to K sq
38 P takes P	38 Kt to Kt 4
39 P to Q B 6	39 K to R sq
40 Q to Q B 4	40 K to R 2
41 B to Q 3	Resigns.

(a) Bringing the normal position. Apparently he cannot act otherwise with any advantage, for P to Q B 4; will be the Sicilian, and B to Kt 5 will result in an inferior variation of the French game.

(b) This is an inferior continuation. It is possibly more speculative, in consequence of the opponent having shewn a disposition not to Castle on the King's side.

(c) By castling at once, and afterwards playing R to K sq, he would have the better game.

(d) When thus withdrawing his Bishop, did it occur to M. Clerc to ask himself what he had gained by his last move? Can it be otherwise than an advantage to White in the present position to have the Pawn at K R 3?

(e) The French game is of that peculiar nature, that a little superiority properly handled is sufficient to win. In the position now arrived at, White is in possession of the requisite pull.

(f) Black has been playing as women often walk concerning whom, I wonder nature did not give them eyes both back and front. He has a very bad game, but I do not think fortune can be blamed for it. I may point out, that out of 21 moves eight were made with the piece that has just been eliminated.

(g) It seems to be a characteristic of Winawer's play that he makes as much use of his Bishops to weaken the opponent's position as to carry on a direct attack.

(h) All this is most admirable.

(e) If the Queen go to K 4, she will be lost, *e.g.*, 31 Q to K 4, 32 Q to Q 2, Q to Kt 6, 33 K R to Kt sq, Q to B 6, 34 B to K 2 Q takes R P, 35 B to R 6 ch, K moves, 36 R to K 3.

GAME 101.

Played in the Second Round, on the 22nd June, 1878.

Queen's Gambit.

White. Mr. Mason.	Black. M. Winawere.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P to Q B 4	2 P takes P
3 P to K 3	3 P to K 4
4 B takes P	4 P takes P
5 P takes P	5 Kt to K B 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 B to Q 3
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 B to K Kt 5 (a)	8 P to R 3
9 B to R 4 (b)	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 P to K R 3	10 B to K B 5 (c)
11 Kt to Q B 3	11 P to K Kt 4
12 Kt to K 2	12 B to Q 3
13 B to K Kt 3	13 Kt to K 5 (d)
14 Kt to Q 2 (e)	14 Kt takes B
15 P takes Kt	15 K to Kt 2
16 P to K Kt 4	16 P to K B 4
17 P takes P	17 B takes P
18 Kt to K B 3	18 Q to K 2
19 Kt to Q B 3	19 K to R sq
20 Kt to Q 5	20 Q to K Kt 2
21 Q to Q 2	21 B to K 5 (f)
22 Q R to Q sq	22 Q R to Q sq
23 Q to Q B 3	23 B takes K Kt
24 P takes B	24 Kt takes P
25 K to R sq	25 Kt to K B 4
26 Q to B 2	26 Kt to Kt 6 ch
27 K to Kt 2	27 Kt takes R
28 R takes Kt	28 P to Q B 3

And Black wins.

(a) As intended; and continued scarcely good with the Q Kt at home.

(b) I would now withdraw it to K 3, and should not then be dissatisfied, for Kt to Kt 5 is well met by Q to Q 2, and if then Kt takes B, White retakes with P, having a fair game, for the P at K 3 will not be so weak as might be imagined.

(c) Has a fantastic aspect, but may not be bad. He obviously intends the bold advance of the K Kt P. I do not like to dispraise boldness when it is not foolhardy.

(d) Another quaint move, but undoubtedly a good one.

(e) Must confess to having eyed this move with scorn, but really cannot find anything much better. However, he gets thereby a very weak position, and ought, I should say, to have taken the Bishop. I may point out that Q to Q 3 would be met by B to K B 4.

(f) No use making further notes. White has been defending his weak position badly, and is now being crumpled up.

GAME 102.

Played in the Seventh Round on the [illegible] 8th July.

[illegible]

White. Mr. Blackburne.	Black. Dr. Zukertort.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Kt to B 3 (a)	5 B to Q Kt 5 (b)
6 Castles (c)	6 Castles
7 Kt to Q 5	7 B to B 4
8 P to Q 4 (d)	8 Kt takes Q P (e)
9 Kt takes Q Kt	9 Kt takes Kt (f)
10 Kt to B 5 (g)	10 Kt to K 2
11 B to K Kt 5	11 P to K B 3
12 B to Kt 3 ch	12 K to R sq
13 B to K 3	13 P to Q 3
14 P to K Kt 4 (h)	14 B to Q 2
15 Q to K B 3	15 Q to K sq
16 Q R to Q sq	16 Kt takes Kt (i)
17 Kt P takes Kt	17 B takes B
18 Q takes B	18 P to K Kt 3
12 P takes P	19 Q takes P ch
20 K to R sq	20 B to B 3
21 P to K B 3	21 Q to K Kt 4
22 Q to K 2	22 P to K B 4
23 R to K Kt sq (j)	23 Q to K R 3
24 R to Kt 3	24 P takes P
25 P takes P	25 Q to B 5
26 R to K sq (k)	26 B to K sq
27 Q to B 4 (l)	27 B to K Kt 3
28 Q to Kt 4	28 P to Q B 3
29 K R to K 3	29 P to Q 4 (m)
30 P to B 3	30 B takes P ch
31 R takes B	31 Q to B 6 ch
Resigns	

(a) This move, which transforms the Ruy Lopez into a variation of the Four Knights game, owes its introduction to Mr. Blackburne.

(b) No better reply than this appears to have been at present discovered.

(c) I prefer 6 Kt to Q 5, followed after B to B 4 by 7 P to Q 3.

(d) A specious but unfortunate continuation.

(e) If P takes P, White replies advangeously with B to K Kt 5.

(f) A fine stroke of play.

(g) Ill advised in the extreme. He could have won back the Pawn by 10 Kt to Kt 3, and most decidedly ought to have followed that course. Black's reply would have been 10 Kt to Kt 3, followed after Kt takes B by P to Q 3.

(h) If B takes B, of course Kt takes Kt.

(i) After this and the next move, Black has a manifest superiority in position as well as in force.

(j) B to Q 5 does not promise much, and in all probability would perform less.

(k) R to Kt 4 is possibly better.

(l) Mr. Blackburne's only resource here is 27 B to B 4. However, his defeat seems to be in any case certain enough.

(m) And wins. This game is a good illustration of that delicate adroitness and effective accuracy which in a special manner characterise Zukertort's style of play when he is at his best.

GAME 103.

Played in the Seventh Round, on the 9th July.

French Defence.

White. Herr Zukertort.	Black. Mr. Blackburne.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 Kt to Q B 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 Kt to K 2 (a)
9 Q to Q 2 (b)	9 P to Q B 3
10 K R to K sq	10 Kt to Kt 3
11 Kt to K 2	11 Q to B 2
12 Q B takes Kt	12 P takes B
13 Q to R 6	13 B to K Kt 5 (c)
14 Kt to R 4 (d)	14 B takes R P ch
15 K to B sq	15 B to B 5
16 Kt takes B	16 Q takes Kt
17 Q takes Q	17 Kt takes Q
18 B to B 5	18 B takes B
19 Kt takes B	19 K R to K sq
20 P to K Kt 3	20 Kt to Kt 3
21 Kt to Q 6	21 R to K 2
22 R takes R	22 Kt takes R
23 R to K sq	23 K to B sq
24 Kt takes Kt P	24 R to Kt sq
25 Kt to B 5	25 R takes P
26 Kt to Q 7 ch	26 K to K sq
27 Kt takes P ch	27 K to Q sq
28 Kt takes R P	28 R takes R P (e)
29 Kt to Kt 5	29 P to K B 3
30 Kt to K 6 ch	30 K to K sq
31 P to Q B 3	31 P to R 4
32 R to Kt sq	32 P to R 5
33 R to Kt 8 ch	33 K to B 2
34 Kt to Q 8 ch	34 K to Kt 3
35 R to Kt 7	35 Kt to B 4
36 Kt takes P	36 Kt to Q 3
37 R to Kt 6	37 Kt to K 5
38 Kt to K 7 ch	38 K to Kt 4
39 Kt takes P	39 R takes P ch
40 K to K sq	40 R to Q R 7
41 R to R 6	41 P to B 4
42 K to Q sq	42 Kt takes Kt P
43 K to B sq	43 P to B 5
44 K to Kt sq	44 R to K 7 (f)
45 Kt takes P	45 K takes Kt
46 R takes P	46 Kt to K 5
47 P to Q 5 (g)	47 K to K 4 (h)
48 P to Q 6	48 K takes P
49 K to B sq	49 K to K 4
50 R to R 8	50 K to B 5
51 P to B 4	51 K to K 6
52 R to K 8	52 K to Q 6
53 R to Q 8 ch	53 K to B 6
54 K to Q sq	54 R to K 6
55 R to K B 8	55 Kt to B 4
56 R to B 2	56 Kt to Q 6
57 R to B 2 ch	57 K to Q 5
58 R to K 2	58 R to B 6
59 K to Q 2	59 Kt to B5
60 R to K 8	60 R to B 7 ch
61 K to Q sq	61 K to B 6 and wins

(a) I don't believe in this either for first or second player after the K Kt has been pinned.

(b) The Kt can be taken off with much advantage.

(c) I admire a move of this kind more than any amount of brilliant play for the gallery. Its effect is to completely paralyse White's meditated attack.

(d) His best resource here is difficult to discover, but this throws away a Pawn, and I see no use in such a sacrifice, for not only the attack cannot be kept up, but Black can force the exchange of Queens. White has the worst of the game, and at the utmost can only hope

for a draw. He has the choice of P to K R 3, or K to R sq, and there is no doubt the former is preferable.

(e) In the course of the struggle that has taken place White has won back his Pawn, and is now strong where he was weak, namely, on the King's side, but his Queen's side, where he was safe enough before, has become dreadfully dilapidated.

(f) A fresh aspect of this kaleidoscopic game is now presented, and Black will have to see if he can win with Rook and Knight against Rook and two Pawns. The latter, it is needless to point out, are traitors, a fact well known to their commander, and he wishes they were with their slain comrades.

(g) R to R 8 seems to me to draw very easily, for thence it can go to K R 8, with obvious effects, in answer to the threatened move of K to K 6.

(h) K to K 6 forces a win. It is such a plausible move also that Mr. Blackburne must have imagined he saw an answer. As the game proceeds it will be seen that Zukertort could have drawn, but played weakly, whereas his opponent disglayed much skill in utilising the opportunities that were left open.

GAME 104.

Played in the Second Round, on the 22nd June.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Capt. MACKENZIE	Black. Herr ZUKERTORT.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes P
6 Castles	6 B to K 2
7 P to K 5	7 Kt to K 5
8 Kt takes P	8 Kt takes Kt (a)
9 Q takes Kt	9 Kt to B 4
10 B to Kt 3	10 Kt takes B
11 P R takes Kt	11 Castles
12 B to B 4	12 P to Q 4
13 P takes P *en pas*	13 B takes P
14 B takes B	14 Q takes B
15 Q takes Q	15 P takes Q
16 P to Q B 4 (b)	16 B to B 4
17 K R to K sq	17 Q R to Q sq
18 Kt to B 3	18 B to B 7
19 R to R 3	19 K R to K sq
20 R to Q B sq	20 B to K 5
21 P to B 3	21 B to B 3
22 K to B 2 (c)	22 P to Q 5
23 R to Q sq	23 P takes P
24 P takes P	24 R takes R
25 Kt takes R	25 R to Q sq
26 K to K 2	26 P to B 4
27 R to Q 3	27 R to Q B sq

Drawn by mutual consent.

(a) Kt to B 4 is the better reply.

(b) He ought perhaps to begin operations at once against the weak Q P, viz. by R to Q sq and would seem thereby to obtain some pull.

(c) R to Q sq now must be the correct style. If then R to K 4, the reply will be P to Q Kt 4, to be followed should the Q P go on by R to R 5. The text move brings a certain draw.

GAME 105.

Played in the Tenth Round, on the 19th July.

Sicilian Defence.

White. Herr ZUKERTORT.	Black. Prof. ANDERSSEN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 P to Q R 3
6 B to K 2	6 Kt to K B 3
7 Kt takes Kt	7 Kt P takes Kt
8 P to K 5 (a)	8 Kt to Q 4
9 Kt to K 4	9 P to K B 4
10 B to R 5 ch (b)	10 P to K Kt 3
11 B to K Kt 5	11 Q to R 4 ch
12 Kt to Q 2	12 B to K 2
13 B takes B	13 Kt takes B
14 Castles	14 P takes B (c)
15 Kt to B 4	15 Q to B 4 (d)
16 Kt to Q 6 ch	16 K to B sq
17 Q takes P	17 Kt to Kt 3
18 Q to R 6 ch	18 K to Kt sq
19 K R to K sq	19 Kt takes P
20 Q R to Q sq	20 Q takes P ch (e)
21 K to R sq	21 Kt to B 2
22 Kt takes Kt	22 K takes Kt
23 Q to R 5 ch	23 K to K 2
24 Q to Kt 5 ch	24 K to B 2
25 Q to R 5 ch	Drawn.

(a) Kt takes Kt, and P to K 5 are of course very far from new, but in conjunction with B to K 2 would seem to constitute a diversion from the ordinary lines of play.

(b) The question arises whether Kt to Q 6 ch would be good. I have my doubts. True the Pawn at Q 6 could not be won, and could soon be maintained by the Q B P, but the latter would be itself weak, nor could rely upon being supported by the Q Kt P: but assuming the latter contingency is realised, then the Kt P would be a point of attack. And with reference to all this, it must be remembered that Black has a Kt, whereas White would not have one, a most important point to be considered in the end game. Moreover, Black's Q P, though much in his way, could not be looked upon as at all weak. However, there is no doubt Zukertort's idea was to go in for the specious, but not very sound attack which now ensues.

(c) I would much prefer the capture of the Pawn, *e.g.*, 14 Q takes K P, 15 Kt to B 4, Q to Q 4, 16 Kt to Q 6 ch, K to B sq, and what has White for the lost Pawn? Simply nothing.

(d) Q to Q sq is perhaps better as thereby afterwards Q to R 5. However, White could in that case play Q takes P ch, obtaining a perpetual check if the Kt refused to cover; and suppose it did cover, then Q to R 6, which would prevent the exchange of Queens.

(e) Which happy stroke ensures the draw.

GAME 106.

Played in the Tenth Round on the 18th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Prof. ANDERSSEN.	Black. Herr ZUKERTORT.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to Q 3	4 P to Q 3
5 B takes Kt ch	5 P takes B
6 Kt to Q B 3	6 P to K Kt 3
7 P to K R 3	7 B to Kt 2
8 B to K 3	8 P to Q B 4
9 P to K Kt 4	9 P to K R 4 (a)
10 P to Kt 5	10 Kt to Kt sq
11 Kt to K 2	11 Kt to K 2
12 P to B 3	12 B to K 3
13 Kt to Q 2	13 Q to Q 2
14 P to K R 4	14 Q to Kt 4
15 Q to B 2	14 R to Q Kt sq
16 P to Q Kt 3	16 Q to R 4
17 P to K B 3	17 Castles
18 R to Q sq	18 K R to Q sq
19 Castles	19 R to Q 2
20 P to Q 4 (b)	20 B P takes P
21 P takes P	21 Q to Kt 3
22 Q to Q 3	22 P takes P
23 Kt takes P	23 B takes Kt
24 B takes B	24 P to Q B 4
25 B to B 2	25 Kt to B 3
26 P to K B 4	26 P to Q 4
27 Q to Kt sq	27 P to Q 5
28 P to B 5	28 P takes P
29 P takes P	29 B to Q 4
30 Kt to K 4	30 Kt to K 4 (c)
31 B to Kt 3 (d)	31 Kt to Kt 5
32 R to K B 4 (e)	32 B takes Kt
33 Q takes B	33 Q to Kt 2
34 P to B 6 (f)	34 Kt to K 6
35 R to Q 2	35 Q takes Q
36 R takes Q	36 Q R to Q sq (g)
37 B to B 2 (h)	37 Kt to Q 4
38 R to K 5	38 P to Q R 4
39 R to Q B 2	39 P to Q 6
40 R to Q 2	40 Kt to B 6
41 R to K sq	41 R to Q 4
42 K to Kt 2	42 K to R 2
43 B to Kt 3	43 P to R 5
44 B to B 7	44 Q R to Q 2
45 B to R 5	45 Kt to K 7
46 R frm Q 2 to Q sq	46 P takes P
47 P takes P	47 P to B 5
48 K to B 2	48 R to B 5 ch
49 K to Kt 2	49 R takes B
Resigns.	

(a) It is curious to find Zukertort adopting a move which he would like to see tried against himself. Is he quite playing against the board in doing so, or expecting something from the idiosyncrasies of his opponent?

(b) His position does not look strong enough for an attack of this kind. However, Anderssen is the Rupert of Chess, and is nothing if not a charger.

(c) This remarkably fine move, both parries and thrusts.

(d) If Kt to B 6, Black takes off with the Queen, and after that wins the adverse

Queen in exchange and remains with the advantage, for White's doubled Pawns will be weak.

(e) If B takes R the Queen retakes with a most powerful attack.

(f) R takes Kt would of course lose the Exchange, but is his best resource, and not a bad one either.

(g) Here Zukertort plays faultily. Q R to Kt 2 is the correct move. It is true White could check at K 8, and afterwards go to Q B 8, but R to Q 4 would protect the Pawn, and he ought certainly to win with such a position.

(b) Missing the opportunity of despatching that dangerous Knight, which desirable murder could be effected by B to B 7, after which all fear of losing would be over.

GAME 107.

Played in the Eighth Round, on the 12th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Herr Zukertort.	Black. M. Rosenthal.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to B 4
6 Kt takes P	6 Kt takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 B to Q 3
8 P takes Kt (a)	8 B takes P
9 Kt to K 2	9 P to Q B 3 (b)
10 P to K B 4	10 B to Kt sq
11 P to K 5	11 Kt to K 5
12 B to K 3	12 P to Q 4
13 Castles	13 Castles
14 B to Kt 3	14 B to K 3 (c)
15 P to Q B 3	15 B to B 2
16 K to R sq	16 B to Kt 5
17 Q to K sq	17 P to K B 3
18 Kt to Kt 3	18 Kt takes Kt ch
19 Q takes Kt	19 B to K 3 (d)
20 B to Q B 2	20 P takes P
21 P takes P	21 Q to K 2
22 B to Kt 5 (e)	22 R takes R ch
23 R takes R	23 R to K B sq (f)
24 B takes P ch	24 K to R sq
25 R takes R ch (g)	25 Q takes R
26 B to Q 3	26 Q to B 2
27 P to K R 3	27 K to Kt sq
28 Q to B 4	28 Q to R 4
29 B to B 5	29 Q to Q 8 ch
30 K to R 2	30 B to B 2
31 B to R 4	31 B to Q Kt 3
32 B to B 2	32 B to B 2
33 B to Q 4	33 Q to K 8
34 Q to Kt 3	34 Q to K 7
35 B to Q 3	35 Q to Q 7
36 P to Kt 4	36 P to Q Kt 3
37 Q to B 3	37 P to Q B 4
38 Q to B 5	38 P to Kt 3
39 Q to B 8 ch	39 K to Kt 2
40 Q takes B	40 Q to B 5 ch
41 K to R sq	41 P takes B
42 P takes P	42 Q to Q 7
43 P to K 6	43 Q to K 8 ch
44 K to R 2	44 Q takes P
45 B takes P	45 Q to K 5
46 P to Q R 4	46 Q takes P
47 P to R 5	47 P takes P
48 P takes P	48 Q to K B 7
49 B to B 8	49 P to Q 5
50 P to R 6	50 K to R 3
51 B to Kt 7	51 P to Q 6
52 B to B 3	52 P to Q 7
53 Q takes B	53 P to Q 8 Queens
54 Q to B 8 ch	54 K to R 2
55 Q to K 7 ch	55 K to R 3
56 B takes Q	56 Q to B 5 ch
57 K to Kt sq	57 Q to Q 5 ch
58 K to R sq	58 Q takes B ch
59 K to R 2	59 Q to Q 5
60 Q to Q B 7	Resigns

(a) As I have before observed, the attack would be materially strengthened by 8 P to K B 4. The most plausible reply to that move seems to be Kt to Kt 3, followed by P to B 4, but the subjoined line of play will show that it does not avail to deprive White of the advantage, *e.g.* :—

8 P to K B 4	8 Kt to Kt 3
9 P to K 5	9 P to B 4
10 P takes B	10 P to Kt 4
11 P takes P	11 P takes B
12 Q to K 2 ch	12 K to B sq
13 P to B 5	13 Kt to R 5

Here White may play 14 B to Kt 5, followed (after Kt takes P) by Q to B 3, or by castling K R, or may play 14 Castles, having in either case vastly the better game.

(b) A good and useful move, for it allows of the retreat of the Bishop to a capital situation, gives the Queen egress, if it be required, and also unpins the Q P.

(c) B to Kt 5, as played two moves later, seems preferable.

(d) B to B 4 is very much better.

(e) Which is calculated to annoy Black considerably.

(f) Very opthalmic brilliancy this.

(g) Making a long business of it, seeing that B to B 5 wins the exchange.

GAME 108.

Played in the Eighth Round, on the 11th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. M. Rosenthal.	Black. Herr Zukertort.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to B 4 (a)
6 Castles (b)	6 P to Q Kt 4
7 B to Kt 3	7 P to Q 3
8 P to Q 3	8 B to K Kt 5
9 P to K R 3	9 B to R 4
10 P to K Kt 4 (c)	10 B to Kt 3
11 Kt to Q 5	11 Q to Q 2
12 B to K 3	12 B takes B (d)
13 P takes B	13 P to K R 4
14 Kt to K R 4	14 Kt takes Kt
15 B takes Kt	15 Castles Q R
16 Kt takes B	16 P takes Kt
17 P to B 4	17 Kt to K 2
18 B to B 7	18 R P takes P
19 B P takes P	19 R takes P
20 P takes P	20 P to Kt 6
21 R to B 5 (e)	21 Kt takes R
22 Q to Kt 3	22 Q R to R sq
23 B to K 6 (f)	23 R to R 8 ch
24 K to Kt 2	24 Q R to R 7 ch
25 K to B 3	25 R to B 7 ch
26 K to Kt 4	26 R to R 5 ch
27 K to Kt 5	27 R to R 4 ch
28 K to Kt 4 (g)	Mates in four moves.

(a) This defence is inferior.

(b) Kt takes P is the correct reply. and it yields a decided advantage, *e.g* : 6 Kt takes P, Kt takes Kt, 7 P to Q 4, B to Q 3 (if B to Kt 5 then P takes Kt, followed after Kt takes P by Q to Q 4), 8 P to B 4,or 8 Castles, threatening P to B 4, and I suppose no one would like to be handicapped with Black's position.

(c) Between strong players a move of this kind is insulting. I imagine Zukertort was pleased to be so insulted.

(d) This unwise capture is the cause of much risk subsequently. He should play P to K R 4 at once.

(e) If Q to Kt 3, then R to R 8 ch; if K to Kt 2, then R to R 7 ch, and if Q to B 3 Black doubles his Rooks, winning in each case.

(f) P takes Kt would leave him with a great deal of resource, if indeed Black would have afterwards any superiority at all.

(g) If K takes P of course the Bishop goes, and with it the game.

GAME 109.

Played in the First Round on the 19th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Herr Englisch.	Black. Herr Zukertort.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to K B 3 (a)
4 P to Q 3	4 P to Q 3
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 B to Q 2
6 B to K Kt 5	6 Q Kt to K 2
7 B to Q B 4	7 Kt to Kt 3
8 Kt to K R 4	8 Kt takes Kt
9 B takes Kt	9 B to K 2
10 Castles	10 Castles (b)
11 P to K B 4	11 P to Q B 3
12 Q to K sq (c)	12 P takes P
13 R takes P	13 B to K 3
14 B to Q Kt 3	14 Kt to Q 2
15 B takes B	15 Q takes B
16 Q to K Kt 3	16 Kt to K 4
17 Q R to K B sq	17 Q R to Q sq
18 K R to K B 2	18 Kt to K Kt 3
19 Q to K 3	19 B takes B
20 R P takes B	20 P to Q Kt 3
21 Q to Q 2	21 R to Q 2
22 Kt to K 2	22 P to Q 4
23 P takes P	23 R takes P
24 Kt to K Kt 3	24 P to K B 3
25 Kt to K B 5	25 Q to Q 2
26 Q to K 3	26 R to K sq
27 Q to K Kt 3	27 Q R to K 4
28 Q to Kt 4	28 K to R sq
29 P to K R 4	29 R to K 8 (d)

White.	Black.
30 P to K R 5	30 R takes R ch
31 R takes R	31 Kt to K 4
32 Q to K B 4	32 P to Q B 4
33 P to Q Kt 4	33 P to K Kt 4
34 P takes P *en pas.*	34 Kt takes P
35 Q to Q 6	35 Q takes Q
36 Kt takes Q	36 R to K 7
37 P takes P	37 R takes B P
38 P takes P	38 P takes P
39 R to K B 2	39 R to B 8 ch
40 R to K B sq	40 R to B 7

Drawn.

(a) This now unusual continuation has been adopted twice by Zukertort in the present tourney. It will be seen that later on he used it against Anderssen.

(b) After the game was over, Zukertort pointed out that P to Q B 3 preventing P to K B 4 would have given him the superiority. I do not know that the move in question would go to that extent, but its claim to be a good continuation must be admitted.

(c) Very well played.

(d) Which eases him to some extent, but White still keeps the better game. I do not suppose that Zukertort would like to find himself with this kind of position against one of the favourites.

GAME 110.

Played in the First Round on the 18th June.

Evans Gambit Declined.

White. Herr ZUKERTORT.	Black. Herr ENGLISCH.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B to Kt 3
5 P to Q R 4	5 P to Q R 3
6 P to Q 4 (a)	6 B takes P (b)
7 Kt takes B	7 Kt takes Kt
8 Castles	8 P to Q 3
9 P to K B 4	9 B to K 3
10 B takes B	10 Kt takes B
11 P to B 5	11 Kt to Kt 4
12 Kt to B 3	12 P to R 3
13 B to K 3	13 Kt to B 3
14 Q to Q 3	14 Q Kt to R 2
15 P to R 5	15 Q to Q 2
16 Kt to Q 5	16 Kt takes Kt
17 P takes Kt	17 P to K B 3
18 P to B 4	18 Kt to Kt 4
19 P to R 4	19 Kt to B 2
20 Q to K 4	20 P to B 3
21 Q R to Q sq	21 Castles K R
22 P to B 5	22 K R to Q sq
23 B P takes P	23 Q takes P
24 B to B 5 (c)	24 P takes P
25 Q to Kt 4	25 Q to Q 2
26 R to Q 3	26 P to K 5 (d)
27 R to K Kt 3	27 Kt to K 4
28 Q to R 5	28 K to R sq
29 B to K 3	29 Q to K sq
30 R to Kt 6 (e)	30 Kt takes R (f)
31 P takes Kt	31 Q to B sq (g)
32 P to Kt 4	32 P to Q 5 (h)
33 B takes R P	33 P takes B
34 P to Kt 5	34 Q to Kt 2 (i)
35 P takes B P	35 Q takes Kt P ch
36 Q takes Q	36 R to K Kt sq
37 P to R 5	37 P to K 6 (j)
38 R to B 4	38 Q R to Q sq (k)
39 R to K 4	39 Q R to K B sq
40 R to K 6	40 R takes Q ch
41 P takes R	41 R to K Kt sq
42 K to R 2	42 P to Q 6
43 R takes P (l)	43 P to Q 7
44 P to Kt 7 ch	44 K to R 2
45 R to Q 3	45 K to Kt 3
46 R takes P	46 K takes P
47 R to Q 6 ch	47 K takes P
48 R to Q 7 ch	48 K to B 3
49 R takes P	49 R to Q R sq

Drawn

(a) *La Stratégie* doubts the soundness of this attack, and so do I. *La Stratégie* makes its "reserves," but I don't care for any cushion of that kind myself. Anderssen adopted this continuation last year at Leipsic, in the match with Paulsen, but he first played P to R 5. I should say the text method is, if anything, more promising.

(b) If the adversary's Q R P were at R 5 it would be safe, and I think preferable to take with Pawn, a course which would be inexpedient now on account of B to Kt 2, threatening P to Kt 5.

(c) I don't see it. Two passed united Pawns to the good the adversary will have afterwards. Why not 24 P takes P, Q takes P, 25 Q takes Q, P takes Q, 26 B to Kt 6, with an inferior but not exactly hopeless game for a draw; or 24 P takes P, Q takes R, 25 P takes P, and I would take White's game for choice.

(d) This gives Zukertort a chance; he should have played P to Q 5.

(e) Compulsory ingenuity this.

(f) Much to be said for 30 R to Q 2. If then B takes P the reply will be K to Kt sq, and he will then be able to push on his centre Pawns. It will be found that White takes nothing by R takes P ch.

(g) R to Q 2 would win, I think.

(h) R to Q 2 is still the right move. It must be followed after P to K Kt 5, by K to Kt sq.

(i) Ingenious in its way, but he has to give up a Rook for one Pawn, whereas by R to Q 2 he could get two Pawns for it when the time comes.

(j) I would prefer P to Q 6 which move would, I believe, eliminate all fear of getting off with worse than a draw.

(k) Losing time. He should go to K B sq at once.

(l) A queer falling off after such a remarkably fine fight against adversity. P to Kt 7 ch followed by P to B 7 wins very easily.

GAME 111.

Played in the Fourth Round, on the 28th June.

Q P Opening.

White. Mr. MASON.	Black. Herr ZUKERTORT.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to K 3
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 P to K 3	3 P to Q 4
4 P to Q B 4	4 P to Q B 4
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 Kt to Q B 3
6 B P takes P (a)	6 K P takes P
7 B to Q Kt 5	7 B to Q 2
8 Castles	8 P to Q R 3
9 B to R 4	9 P to Q B 5 (b)
10 B takes Kt (c)	10 B takes B
11 Kt to K 5	11 Q to B 2
12 P to K B 3	12 B to Q 3
13 P to K 4	13 P takes P
14 Kt takes B	14 Q takes Kt
15 P takes P	15 Castles, Q R
16 Q to K 2	16 K R to K sq
17 P to K 5	17 B to B 2
18 B to K 3	18 Kt to Q 4
19 Kt takes Kt	19 Q takes Kt
20 K R to Q B sq	20 K to Kt sq
21 R takes P (d)	21 B to Kt 3
22 R to Kt 4	22 R to K 3
23 R to Q sq	23 K to R 2
24 R to Kt 3	24 P to K B 3
25 R to Q 2	25 K to R sq
29 K to R sq	26 R to Q B sq
27 B to Kt sq (e)	27 R to B 8
28 R to B 3	28 R to R 8
29 R to Q sq	29 R takes R
30 Q takes R	30 P takes P
31 Q to R 5	31 B takes P
32 R to B 8 ch	32 K to R 2
33 Q to Q sq	33 R to Q 3
34 P to Q Kt 3	34 B takes B
35 Q takes B ch	35 Q to Q 5
36 R to K 8	36 Q takes Q ch
37 K takes Q	37 R to Q 8 ch
38 K to B 2	38 R to Q 7 ch
39 K to B 3	39 R takes Q R P
40 R takes P	40 R to R 6
41 R to K 3	41 P to Q R 4
42 K to K 4	42 K to R 3
43 K to Q 4	43 P to R 5
44 R to K 6 ch	44 P to Kt 3
45 P takes P	45 R takes P ch
46 K to K 3	46 R to K Kt 5
47 P to Kt 3	47 K to R 4
48 K to Q 3	48 P to Kt 4
49 K to B 3	49 P to K R 4
50 R to Q 6	50 P to R 5
51 P takes P	51 R takes P
52 R to Q 2	52 R to R 6 ch
53 K to Kt 2	53 K to Kt 5
54 R to Kt 2	54 R to R 5
55 R takes P	55 R takes P ch
56 K to Kt sq	56 K to Kt 6
57 R to Kt 3 (ch)	Drawn.

(a) Too early for this capture. 6 B to Q 3 is probably the best continuation. If, then, Kt to Q Kt 5, the Bishop goes to K 2, nor has lost any time thereby. 6 P to Q R 3 is also pretty good.

(b) Unsound according to general principles, but White lost moves with his K B, and that makes a difference.

(c) B to B 2 with the object of advancing the K P looks plausible, but Black meets it strongly by B to K Kt 5.

(d) A dubious gain, evidently.

(e) The position is extremely difficult,

and has been so all along. I have not hitherto been able to find any better moves than those made by White, who, indeed, seems to me to have been playing exceedingly well. At the present juncture after setting out with the belief that he failed to adopt the strongest course, I am obliged to give him in best, for the various continuations I proposed in my own mind have crumbled to pieces.

GAME 112.

Played in the Sixth Round on the 4th July.

Sicilian Defence.

White. Mr. Blackburne.	Black. Mr. Bird.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to K Kt 3 (a)	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to Kt 2	4 B to K 2
5 K Kt to K 2	5 P to Q 3
6 P to Q 3	6 B to Q 2
7 P to Q R 3	7 R to Q B sq
8 B to K 3	8 Kt to K B 3
9 Q to Q 2	9 Kt to K Kt 5
10 B to K B 4	10 Kt to Q 5
11 P to K R 3	11 Kt to K 4
12 B to K 3 (b)	12 Q Kt to B 6 ch
13 K to Q sq	13 Kt takes Q
14 K takes Kt	14 Kt to Q B 3
15 P to K B 4	15 P to Q R 3
16 P to K Kt 4	16 B to K B 3
17 P to K 5	17 P takes P
18 B takes P	18 B to K 2
19 B to K 3	19 P takes P
20 Kt takes P	20 Kt to K 4
21 Q R to K sq	21 Kt to Q B 5 ch
22 P takes Kt	22 B to B 3 dis ch
23 K to B sq	23 B takes B
24 Kt takes B	24 R takes Q B P
25 B to Q 2	25 Castles
26 Kt to K 3	26 R to B 3
27 Q R to K B sq	27 Q to Q B sq
28 P to K R 4	28 P to Q Kt 4
29 R to K R 2	29 P to Q Kt 5
30 P takes P	30 B takes P

And after some further moves Black won.

(a) Mr. Blackburne always adopts this continuation against the Sicilian. It may be good, but does not seem to stand Cardinal Richelieu's test of merit. "Tell me not," he would say, when asked to appoint so and so as a general. "Tell me not of his talents. Is he successful?"

(b) This would be comical if it were not melancholy. Mr. Blackburne was then in the worst stage of his unfortunate illness. I have before me a letter written to myself on the day previous to this game, in which Mr. Blackburne says, "Have no time to write, being laid up in bed to be ready for Bird to-morrow." I think that will be as good a comment as any other, respecting this extraordinary blunder.

GAME 113.

Played in the Sixth Round, on the 5th July.

K B P Opening.

White. Mr. Bird.	Black. Mr. Blackburne.
1 P to K B 4 (a)	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q Kt 3 (b)
4 P to Q Kt 3 (c)	4 B to K 2
5 B to Kt 2	5 Castles
6 P to Q R 4 (d)	6 B to Kt 2
7 B to Q 3 (e)	7 Kt to K 5
8 Castles	8 P to K B 4 (f)
9 P to Q R 5 (g)	9 B to K B 3 (h)
10 P to R 6	10 B to B sq
11 B to Q 4	11 P to Q B 4
12 B takes B	12 Q takes B
13 R to Q R 4	13 P to Q 4
14 Kt to Q R 3	14 P to Q B 5 (i)
15 P takes P	15 Kt to Q B 4
16 R to Kt 4	16 Q Kt takes P
17 R to Kt sq	17 R to Q sq
18 P takes P	18 Kt takes B
19 P takes Kt	19 R takes P
20 P to Q 4	20 B to Q Kt 2
21 Kt to Q B 4	21 Kt to Q B 2
22 P to Q 3	22 K R to Q sq
23 Q Kt to K 5	23 Kt to Q 4
24 Q to Q 2	24 Q to K 2
25 K R to K sq	25 K R to Q B sq
26 R to Kt 3	26 R to B 2
27 P to K 4	27 P takes P
28 P takes P	28 Kt to B 3
29 Q R to K 3	29 Q R to Q B sq
30 Q to Q R 2	30 R to B 7 (j)
31 Q takes R P	31 R to R sq
32 Q takes Kt P	32 R from R sq to R 7
33 P to Q 5	33 P takes P
34 R to Kt 3	34 B to B sq
35 P takes P	35 Kt takes P
36 Q to Q 4	36 R takes P ch
37 K to R sq	37 B to Kt 2 (k)
38 R to K 4	38 Q to Q B 2
39 Kt to B 4	39 Q to B sq
40 Kt to Q Kt 2	40 R to Q B 7
41 Kt to K 5	41 B to R sq
42 K to Kt sq	42 K R takes Kt
43 R takes R	43 Q to B 8 ch
44 K to B 2	44 R takes R ch
45 K to Kt 3	45 Q to Q B 7
46 Kt to Kt 4	46 P to R 4
47 R to K 8 ch	47 K to R 2
48 Kt to B 2	48 Q to Kt 3 ch
49 K to R 3	49 R takes Kt
Resigns	

(a) Messrs. Bird and MacDonnell are both very partial to this opening. I do not believe in its merits myself. What attack it yields, is only good against a bad defence. Moreover, all the King's side Pawns are weak afterwards, and especially the K P becomes, or should become as much a source of anxiety as a feeble ailing child to its parents.

(b) This attacking move is strong in most openings where the opponent's K P only comes to K 3, but its offensive power is greatly enhanced when the K B P is not at home.

(c) For the reasons given in the last note, this is a good continuation.

(d) Which introduces another element of weakness into White's game.

(e) And this is totally opposed to all sound princples.

(f) This line of play, which otherwise I should not approve of, is invited by White's seventh move.

(g) A kind of continuation, congenial to Mr. Bird's style and taste.

(h) And this agrees with Mr. Blackburne's way of doing things. My own disposition would no doubt have led me to take off the Pawn.

(i) Ingenious and apparently sufficiently sound.

(j) A very bold conception. Not many players would have the nerve to sacrifice those two passed Pawns for an attack which does not at once strike the eye as being likely to succeed.

(k) It is of course upon the possession of this diagonal, that Mr. Blackburne relies for a favourable issue of his combination.

GAME 114.

Played in the Fifth Round, on the 1st July.

Scotch Gambit.

White. Mr. Blackburne.	Black. Capt. Mackenzie.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 B to Q B 4	7 P to Q 3
8 P to K B 4	8 B to Kt 3
9 Castles	9 Q to Kt 3
10 Kt to Q 2	10 P to K B 3 (a)
11 R to B 3 (b)	11 Kt takes Kt
12 P takes Kt	12 P to K B 4 (c)
13 B to K 2	13 P takes P
14 R to Kt 3	14 Q to B 2
15 Kt takes P	15 Kt to K B 4
16 Kt to K Kt 5	16 Q to K 2
17 B to K B 2	17 Kt takes R
18 P takes Kt	18 P to Q 4
19 Q to B 2	19 P to Kt 3
20 B to Q Kt 5 ch	20 K to B sq
21 R to K sq	21 Q to B 3
22 Q to B 3	22 B to K B 4
23 P to Q R 4	23 P to Q R 3
24 B to K 2	24 P to K R 3
25 Kt to K B 3	25 Q to Q 3
26 Kt to K 5	26 P to K R 4
27 P to Q R 5	27 B to R 2
28 R to Q B sq	28 R to K R 2
29 P to Q Kt 4	29 P to Q B 3
30 B to K 3	30 K to Kt sq
31 R to K B sq	31 R to K B sq
32 B to Q B sq	32 B to K 5
33 P to Q Kt 5 (d)	33 R P takes P
34 R to Q sq	34 P to Q Kt 5
35 Q to Kt 2	35 P to R 5
36 P to R 6	36 R P takes P
37 P takes P	37 P to K Kt 4
And White resigns.	

(a) If the score be correct, this is an outrageous bunder. And were it otherwise, I cannot see any merit in the move.

Whereas, P to B 4 would have some points about it.

(b) Which of course is equally remarkable, but I think it right to mention that the first thirty moves of this game had to be made by Mr. Blackburne in less than an hour; for in consequence of his illness, and having to take sleep in the morning through want of it during the night he did not arrive at the Congress room until more than half his time limit had been used up, nor had he had any breakfast. However, I can scarcely think that the moves were correctly taken down at this point, for a capped Pawn player would see at a glance that two pieces were to be won by P to B 5.

(c) B to Kt 5 could be met by Q to R 4 ch.

(d) If worth trying at all, should be preceded by B to R 3, but B to Q 2 to be followed if time allow by Q to K 3, and B to Q B 3 seems the best way of struggling for a draw.

GAME 115.

Played in the Fifth Round on the 2nd July.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
Capt. MACKENZIE.	Mr. BLACKBURNE.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to K Kt 5 (a)	4 B to K 2
5 P to K 5	5 K Kt to Q 2
6 B takes B	6 Q takes B
7 Q to Q 2 (b)	7 P to Q R 3
8 Q Kt to K 2	8 P to Q B 4
9 P to Q B 3	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 P to K B 4	10 P to Q Kt 4
11 Kt to B 3	11 R to Q Kt sq
12 Kt to Kt 3	12 P to K B 4 (c)
13 B to Q 3	13 Kt to Kt 3
14 Castles (K R)	14 P to B 5
15 B to K 2	15 P to Kt 5
16 K R to Kt sq	16 Castles
17 P to Q R 3	17 P takes B P
18 P takes P	18 B to Q 2
19 B to Q sq	19 R to Kt 2
20 B to B 2	20 K R to Q Kt sq
21 Kt to B sq	21 Kt to R 4
22 Kt to K 3	22 Kt to R 5
23 R to Kt 4	23 Kt to Kt 6 (d)
24 Q to K sq	24 Kt takes R
25 Q takes Kt	25 P to Q R 4
26 R takes R	26 R takes R
27 P to Kt 4	27 P takes P
28 Kt takes Kt P	28 Q to B sq
29 P to B 5	29 P takes P
30 Kt to K 3	30 Kt to Kt 3
31 Q to K sq	31 Kt to B sq
32 Q to R 4	32 Kt to K 2
33 P to K 6	33 B to K sq (e)
34 Q to B 4	34 Kt to Kt 3
35 Q to Kt 5	35 P to R 3
36 Q to Kt 2	36 Q takes P
37 Q to Q 2	37 R to Kt 7
38 Kt takes K B P	38 Q to R 7
39 Kt to K sq	39 Q to Kt 6
40 P to K 7	40 Q to Kt 3
41 Kt to Kt 2	41 P to R 5
42 Kt frm Kt 2 to K 3	42 Q to K 3
43 Q to B sq	43 P to R 6
44 K to B sq	44 Kt to B 5
45 P to R 4	45 Kt to Q 6
46 B takes Kt	46 P takes B
47 Q to R sq	47 Q to K 5
48 K to Kt sq	48 Q to B 5

Resigns.

(a) Sometime ago I took the trouble to analyse the French Defence, and came to the conclusion that this continuation ought to be pretty good.

(b) This move stands upon its trial. It has some merits, but seems rather to lose time, thereby allowing of Black developing upon the Queen's side, and moreover, it is upon the wrong diagonal for an attack on the K side when the moment comes.

(c) Adopted by Blackburne in the three games of this variation, contested by him in this tourney. Temporarily it strengthens the weak King's side, but when practice has thrown more light upon its effect, will probably be found to admit of a strong attack, after Castling, by K to R sq, R to K Kt sq, and P to K R 3, threatening P to Kt 4, if indeed the latter move may not be often made, at once, particularly as the adverse K B cannot well be prevented from taking possession of the diagonal leading to K R P.

(d) This fine move wins the exchange or a Pawn. It will be seen that Captain Mackenzie submits to the former loss, but it seems to me that he threw away all chance by doing so.

(e) He obviously cannot take the Pawn without exposing himself to annoyance from Kt to Kt 5.

GAME 116.

Played in the Eighth Round, on the 11th July.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Prof. ANDERSSEN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to K Kt 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to Kt 2	4 Kt to K B 3
5 K Kt to K 2	5 P to Q R 3 (a)
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Kt takes P	7 Q to B 2
8 Castles	8 B to K 2
9 B to K 3	9 Castles
10 Q to K 2	10 P to Q 3
11 Q R to Q sq	11 B to Q 2
12 Kt to Q Kt 3	12 Kt to K 4
13 P to K B 4	13 Kt to Q B 5
14 B to B sq	14 P to K 4
15 P to K B 5	15 P to Q Kt 4
16 P to K Kt 4	16 P to Q Kt 5
17 P to K Kt 5	17 P takes Kt
18 P takes Kt	18 B takes P
19 P takes P	19 B to Q Kt 4
20 Q to K B 3	20 K R to Q sq
21 K to R sq	21 Kt to Q Kt 3
22 R to K Kt sq	22 Q R to Q B sq
23 B to Q 2	23 B to Q B 3
24 B to K 3	24 Kt to B 5
25 B to Q B sq	25 P to Q R 4
26 B to K B sq	26 Q to Kt 2
27 R to K sq	27 P to Q R 5
28 B takes Kt	28 P takes Kt
29 B to K R 6 (b)	29 K to R sq
30 B to K Kt 5	30 B takes B
31 R takes B	31 P to Kt 7
32 P to B 6	32 P to Kt 3
33 K R to Kt sq	33 P to Kt 8 (Queens)
34 B to Q 3	34 Q from Kt 8 to Kt 3
35 Q to K R 3	35 B takes P ch
36 B takes P	36 P to Q 4
37 K R to B sq	37 P takes B
38 Q to R 6	38 R to K Kt sq
39 Q to Kt 5	39 P to K 6 dis ch
40 K to Kt sq	40 P to K 7 dis ch
41 R to B 2	41 Q to K B 6 and wins

(a) I prefer Mr. Bird's way of conducting this defence; of course, I mean up to a certain point. See his game with Blackburne.

(b) A curiously absurd and elaborate blunder. No doubt taking off the Pawn with either of the Pawns or the Bishop is by no means so satisfactory as may be supposed on account of P to Q 4, being threatened when if taken the Rook and not the Bishop retakes. 29 Either P takes P, P to Q 4, 30 B to Q 3 is one method of continuing, but Black's game is rather to be preferred in that case.

GAME 117.

Played in the Eighth Round, on the 12th July.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
Prof. ANDERSSEN.	Mr. BLACKBURNE.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to K Kt 5	4 B to K 2
5 P to K 5	5 K Kt to Q 2
6 B takes B	6 Q takes B
7 Q to Q 2	7 P to Q R 3
8 Q Kt to K 2	8 P to Q B 4
9 P to Q B 3	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 P to K B 4	10 P to Q Kt 4
11 Kt to B 3	11 R to Q Kt sq
12 Kt to Kt 3	12 P to B 4
13 R to B sq	13 Castles
14 B to K 2	14 Kt to Kt 3
15 P to Kt 3	15 B to Q 2
16 Castles	16 K R to Q B sq (a)
17 Kt to Kt 5	17 R to B 2
18 Q to K 3	18 Kt to Q sq
19 Kt to R 5	19 P to R 3
20 Kt to R 3	20 B to K sq
21 Kt to B 2	21 Q R to B sq
22 Kt to Q 3	22 Kt to Kt 2
23 Kt to Kt 3	23 P to Q R 4
24 Kt to B 2	24 P to B 5
25 P takes P	25 Kt takes P
26 B takes Kt	26 R takes B
27 Kt to K 2	27 Q to R 6
28 Q to Q 2	28 P to Kt 5
29 P takes P	29 P takes P
30 R takes R	30 R takes R

White.	Black.
31 R to Kt sq	31 Kt to R 4
32 Kt to B sq	32 B to R 5
33 Kt from B 2 to Q 3	33 R takes P
34 R takes P	34 Kt to B 5
35 Q to K 2	35 R to K 5 (b)
36 Q to K B 2	36 B to Q 8
37 R to Kt 8 ch	37 K to R 2
38 R to Kt 7	38 R to K 6
39 Q to R 4	39 Q to B sq
40 Q to B 6	40 Q to K Kt sq
41 Kt to B 4	41 Kt to Q 7
42 Kt from B sq to Q 3	42 Kt to K 5
43 Q to K 7	43 B to R 5
44 Kt takes Kt	44 R takes Kt on K 4
45 Kt to B 5	45 R to B 5
46 Kt takes P	46 R to B 3
47 Kt to Q 4	47 R to K Kt 3
48 Q to B 5	48 Q to Q sq
49 Kt takes P	49 B to B 3
50 R to Kt 2	50 B to R sq
51 Kt to Q 6	51 Q to R 5
52 Q to K B 2	52 Q to Kt 5
53 R to Q 2	53 P to R 4
54 P to B 5	54 R to Kt 4
55 P to K R 4	Resigns

(a) I do not recollect ever having seen the French Defence conducted in this way before, but it is evident that Black has a capital game, and if this type should after further trials become established, it would tend to show that the old idea of breaking up the opponent's centre by P to K B 3 is at any rate not to be looked upon as necessary in all cases, for here we find Black attacking exclusively by way of the Queen's flank. However, I have my doubts whether those inviting spots Q 3 and Q B 4 would not be accessible somehow to one of the adverse Knights, in which case a dislodgement might not prove easy.

(b) And thereby, he lets slip a winning opportunity. The position is one of the most extraordinary character, and I expect the reader will look a long time before he sees that Mr. Blackburne could here gain two Knights for a Rook or else the exchange. He himself was the first to see it when too late. The line of play in question is as follows 35 B to Q 8, If then Q takes B, the reply is Q takes R. If the Queen go away anywhere save to B sq, then R takes Kt. If the Queen go to B sq then Kt to K 6, followed by R takes Kt. If the Rook at any time check at Kt 8 then K to R 2, followed if Q takes B by Q to R 2, threatening R takes Kt dis ch, and also of course threatening to take off the Rook.

GAME 118.

Played in the Ninth Round on the 15th July. French Defence.

White.	Black.
M. Rosenthal.	Mr. Blackburne.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 Kt to Q B 3	7 Kt to Q B 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 B to K Kt 5
9 P to K R 3 (a)	9 B takes Kt
10 Q takes B	10 Kt takes Q P
11 Q to Q sq (b)	11 Kt to K 3 (c)
12 B takes Kt	12 Q takes Kt
13 Q to R 5	13 P to K Kt 3
14 Q takes Q P	14 Q to B 5
15 P to K Kt 3	15 Q to R 3
16 P to K R 4	16 Q R to Q sq
17 Q to B 3	17 Kt to Q 5
18 Q to Kt 4	18 B to B 4
19 K to Kt 2	19 P to B 4
20 Q to Kt 5	20 Q takes Q
21 P takes Q (d)	21 P to B 3
22 Q R to K sq	22 K R to K sq
23 Kt to K 2	23 Kt takes Kt
24 B takes Kt	24 K to Kt 2
25 B to Q 3	25 B to Kt 5
26 R takes R	26 R takes R
27 P to R 4	27 R to K 2
28 P to Kt 3	28 P to Q R 3
29 P to K B 4	29 B to K 8
30 K to B 3	30 P to Q R 4
31 R to R sq	31 B to Q 7
32 B to B 4	32 R to K 6 ch
33 K to B 2	33 R to K 2
34 R to Q sq	34 B to K 6 ch
35 K to B 3	35 B to Kt 3
36 R to Q 2	36 P to R 3
37 P takes P ch	37 K takes P
38 R to K 2	38 R takes R
39 K takes R	39 B to Kt 8
40 K to B 3	40 K to Kt 2
41 P to K Kt 4	41 P takes P
42 K takes P	42 K to B 3
43 B to Q 3	43 B to R 2
44 B to K 4	44 B to Kt 8
45 K to B 3	Drawn

(a) A shocking bad move. I wonder M. Rosenthal should not see or know that he wants R 3 for his Queen if the Knight be taken.

(b) This is rather a lively position for the first player to get into by the 11th move.

(c) Badly Played. P to K R 3 would preserve the Pawn, which is one more instance of circumstances altering cases.

(d) The game now becomes very uninteresting, and, as will be observed, soon degenerates into an embryo draw.

GAME 119.

Played in the Ninth Round, on the 16th July.

Scotch Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. Blackburne.	M. Rosenthal.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to K B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 B to Q B 4	7 P to Q 3 (a)
8 Castles	8 B takes Kt (b)
9 P takes B	9 Q to Kt 3
10 Kt to B 3	10 Castles
11 P to K B 4	11 B to Kt 5
12 Q to Q 2	12 Kt to R 4
13 B to Q 3	13 P to K B 4
14 P to K 5	14 P to Q 4
15 Q to K B 2	15 Q Kt to B 3
16 Q R to B sq	16 P to Q R 3
17 Kt to R 4	17 P to Kt 3
18 R to B 3	18 Q to K sq
19 P to Q Kt 3	19 Q to Q 2
20 K R to B sq	20 B to R 4
21 Q to B sq	21 R to R 2
22 P to Q R 3	22 Kt to Kt sq
23 K R to B 2	23 Q to Q sq
24 Q to B sq	24 P to B 3
25 B to B 2	25 Kt to B sq
26 B to B sq	26 B to B 2
27 Kt to Kt 2	27 B to K 3
28 Kt to Q 3	28 Q to K sq
29 B to K 2	29 Q to K 2
30 Kt to Kt 4	30 B to Q 2
31 B to B 3	31 Q to B 2
32 B to R 4	32 Kt to K 2
33 R to K 2	33 Q to K 3
34 B takes Kt	34 Q takes B
35 P to K 6	35 B to K sq
36 B takes P (c)	36 P takes B
37 Kt takes Q P	37 Q to Q 3
38 P to K 7	38 Kt to B 3 (d)
39 P takes R (Q ch)	39 K takes Q
40 Kt to K 3	40 Kt takes P
41 R to Q 2	41 Q takes B P
42 Q to K B sq	42 Q to K 4
43 R frm B 3 to Q 3	43 R to K 2
44 Kt to B 4	44 Kt to K 7 ch
45 K to R sq	45 Q to B 5
46 R to B 3	46 Q to K 5
47 R takes P ch	47 R to B 2
48 R takes R ch	48 B takes R
49 R takes Kt	Resigns.

(a) I favour Kt to K 4, as there is nothing to fear yet awhile from Kt to Kt 5.

(b) This gives White a good centre, enables the Q Kt to be placed immediately just where it is wanted, greatly strengthens and enlarges the scope of the Q B, shuts out his own Q Kt from K 4, allows of P to K 5 very soon, and augments considerably the free action of the adverse Rooks, for all which reasons this capture must be bad.

(c) This fine sacrifice smashes Black's game like an eggshell.

(d) If 38 R to B 2, then 39 R to B 8, Q to Q 2, 40 Kt takes P, Q to Kt 4, 41 P to Q R 4 (40 Q takes P ch is no better). On the other hand, if 38 R to B 3, then 39 Kt takes R ch, followed by 40 R to B 8, and 41 Q B 4.

GAME 120.

Played in the Fourth Round on the 28th June.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
Herr Englisch.	Mr. Blackburne.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Q Kt to B 3	3 K Kt to B 3
4 Q B to K Kt 5	4 B to K 2
5 P to K 5	5 K Kt to Q 2
6 B takes B	6 Q takes B
7 Q to Q 2	7 P to Q R 3

White.	Black.
8 Q Kt to K 2	8 P to Q B 4
9 P to Q B 3	9 Q Kt to Q B 3
10 P to K B 4	10 Castles
11 K Kt to B 3	11 P to K B 3
12 Q Kt to K Kt 3	12 P to Q Kt 4
13 B to Q 3	13 Q R to Kt sq
14 Castles K side	14 P to K B 4 (a)
15 Q R to Q B sq	15 Kt to Kt 3
16 Q to K B 2	16 P to B 5
17 B to K 2	17 P to Q R 4
18 Kt to R 5	18 Kt to Q 2
19 Q to K Kt 3 (b)	19 P to K Kt 3
20 Q to R 3	20 P takes Kt
21 Kt to Kt 5	21 K to R sq (c)
22 B takes R P	22 R to Q Kt 2 (d)
23 B to Kt 6	23 Kt to Kt 3
24 B takes R P	24 Q takes B
25 Kt takes Q	25 R takes Kt
26 Q to K 3	26 Kt to K 2
27 R to B 3	27 B to Q 2
28 R to Kt 3 (e)	28 P to Kt 5
29 Q to Q 2	29 P to Kt 6
30 R to R sq	30 B to K sq
31 P to Q R 3	Drawn.

(a) We may expect a draw after this block, but the apparent alternative of Kt to Kt 3 does not promise to alter matters materially, for White will then play P to Q R 3, to be followed by Q R to K sq.

(b) There is to be a fight after all, it seems.

(c) I prefer P to K R 3.

(d) If K to K Kt sq, White seems to get a strongish attack by Kt to B 7 ch, followed by Kt to Q 6. However, I do not imagine the attack would be quite of the value of the sacrificed piece, whereas, Mr. Blackburne's method does not promise more than a draw at best, and it opens the gate to dangerous chances.

(e) If he has any idea of trying to win, R to R 3 is the only continuation in that behalf. No doubt, it would be difficult to break in afterwards, and possibly the attempt would involve some amount of risk.

GAME 121.

Played in the Second Round on the 21st June.

Scotch Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. Blackburne.	Mr. Gifford.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 B to Q B 4 (a)	7 Kt to Kt 3 (b)
8 Castles	8 B to Kt 3
9 P to B 4	9 P to Q 3
10 Q to Q 2	10 Castles
11 Kt to R 3	11 P to K R 3
12 Q R to K sq	12 Kt takes Kt (c)
13 P takes Kt	13 B to Q 2
14 Kt to B 2	14 Q R to K sq
15 P to K 5	15 P takes P
16 B P takes P	16 Q to Q B 3
17 P to Q Kt 3	17 B to K 3
18 B to Q 3	18 B to Q 4
19 Q to B 2	19 P to Q R 4
20 R to Q B sq	20 Q to Q 2
21 Q to Kt 3	21 B to K 3
22 Q R to Q sq	22 P to Q B 3
23 P to K R 3	23 B to Q sq
24 R to Q 2	24 B to R 5
25 Q to B 3	25 B to Q sq
26 Q to R 5	26 K to R 2
27 Q R to B 2	27 R to K R sq
28 R to B 3	28 K to Kt sq (d)
29 B takes Kt	29 P takes B
30 Q takes Kt P	30 P to Q Kt 4
31 B to Q 2	31 B to Q 4
32 R from B 3 to B 2	32 P to R 5 (e)
33 Kt to K 3	33 B to K 3
34 P to Q 5 (f)	34 P takes P
35 Kt to Kt 4	35 B takes Kt (g)
36 R to B 7	Resigns.

(a) This is better than the lately fashionable continuation of 7 B to K 2, but I confess to having a preference for 7 B to Q Kt 5—an ingenious novelty introduced last year by L. Paulsen in his match against Professor Anderssen at Leipsic.

(b) Wide of the mark. He should play either 7 Kt to K 4, or 7 Castles, the former for choice.

(c) He has been losing time, and has, in consequence, a much inferior position; but this is playing still more into the adversary's hands. His best move is B to Q 2.

(d) Apparently it must come to this sooner or later; but no use, that I am aware of, running forward to meet the advancing evil.

(e) Q to K 3 must be best here.

(f) Subtlety and depth when serving soundness are always admirable. I can quite understand Mr. Blackburne selecting the safe method he has in view, rather than venturing upon B to Kt 4, though, analysing at my ease, I find that the latter move would undoubtedly win.

(g) If 35 R to R 2, then 36 B to Kt 4, B to Q 2, 37 B takes B; and if 35 B to Q 2, then 36 Kt to B 6 ch, B takes Kt, 37 R takes B, with a win in either case. Moreover, White has other profitable continuations.

GAME 122.

Played in the Fourth Round on the 28th June.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. Bird.	Prof. Anderssen.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to Q Kt 5 (a)	4 Kt to Q 5 (b)
5 Kt takes Kt	5 P takes Kt
6 Kt to K 2	6 Kt to B 3
7 Kt to Kt 3	7 B to Q 3
8 Q to K 2	8 B to Q Kt sq
9 P to Q Kt 3 (c)	9 P to Q R 3
10 B to Q 3	10 P to Q 3
11 B to Kt 2	11 P to K 4
12 Castles K R	12 Castles
13 P to K B 4	13 R to K sq
14 Kt to R 5	14 Kt to Kt 5
15 R to K B 3	15 P to K Kt 3
16 Kt to Kt 3	16 B to Q R 2
17 P to B 5	17 P to Q 4
18 P takes Kt P (d)	18 R P takes P
19 Q R to K B sq	19 P takes P (e)
20 Q takes P	20 B to K 3
21 R takes K B P (f)	21 B takes R
22 R takes B	22 Q to K Kt 4 (g)
23 Q takes Q Kt P	23 Q to R 5 (h)
24 P to K R 3	24 Kt to B 3
25 R to Kt 7 ch	25 K to R sq
26 R takes Kt P	26 R to K Kt sq
27 R takes Kt	27 P to K 5
28 Q takes P, and Black resigns.	

(a) This appears to be rather a good continuation.

(b) I was, at the first glance, inclined to consider that K Kt to K 2 ought to be a pretty fair defence, but after examining cannot but come to a contrary conclusion.

(c) I start with a prejudice against a move so eccentric as this, but am obliged to confess that "the Principles" do not seem to obtain in a position like the present. Castling attracts, but a close inspection leads to the discovery of various objections to that movement.

(d) Q R to K B sq at once is preferable.

(e) I wonder Anderssen should not have discerned the superiority of B to K 3.

(f) A dagger in the heart, but the head should have guarded the heart better.

(g) The effect of K takes R is not hidden under a mountain. Of course Q takes P ch, and after that the Q B comes on to the scene.

(h) Q to R 3 is more plausible, but P to K R 3 seems to be an effective reply. After points remain, but Hope elevates her nose with disdain, and walks away.

GAME 123.

Played in the Second Round on the 21st of June.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
M. Rosenthal.	Mr. Bird.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to K Kt 5 (a)
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to B 3
7 B to K 3	7 B to Kt 5 (b)
8 P to K R 3	8 B to K R 4
9 P to Q R 3	9 B to Q R 4 (c)
10 P to Q Kt 4	10 K B to Kt 3
11 Kt to K 2	11 Kt to K 5 (d)
12 P to Q B 4	12 Q to K B 3 (e)
13 P to Q B 5	13 B takes Kt
14 P takes Q B	14 Q takes B P
15 B takes Kt	15 Q takes B

White.	Black.
16 Kt to K Kt 3	16 Q to K 3
17 Q to K Kt 4	17 Castles K R
18 Q takes Q	18 P takes Q
19 P to K B 4	19 Kt to Q R 4
20 P takes Kt	20 B takes P ch
21 K to K 2	21 P to Q B 3
22 Q R to Q Kt sq	22 P to Q Kt 3
23 K R to K B sq	23 P takes P
24 P takes P	24 Q R to Q Kt sq
25 K to Q 3	25 B to Q B 2
26 Kt to K 2	26 P to K Kt 4
27 R takes R	27 R takes R
28 K to B 2	28 P takes P
29 B takes P and wins.	

(a) Which promises no benefit whatever at this incipient stage.

(b) While this, according to my opinion, serves no good purpose at any normal point of the French Defence.

(c) We may now bid this Bishop farewell. If the Kt is not to be taken, there should be a retreat to Q 3 or K 2, loss of time being a lesser evil than total cessation of power.

(d) Nothing could possibly be more ill-judged. However, this is the early part of the tournament, and it is evident that Mr. Bird has not yet been able to divest himself of those skittling propensities which mark the frequenters of the Divan, and more especially the strong players there.

(e) Which gives up a piece no doubt intentionally. He is not able to give Rosenthal those odds, so I shall hold myself excused from saying anything more about this game, save to state that I have broken it off before the end on account of the score being as wrong as Black's play.

GAME 124.

Played in the Second Round, on the 22nd June.

Giuoco Piano.

White.	Black.
Mr. Bird.	M. Rosenthal.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q B 3 (a)	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q Kt 4	5 B to Kt 3
6 Q to Kt 3	6 Castles
7 P to Q 3	7 P to Q 3
8 P to Q R 4	8 P to Q R 3
9 P to R 5	9 B to R 2
10 B to K Kt 5	10 Q to K 2
11 Castles	11 Kt to Q sq
12 Q Kt to Q 2	12 Kt to K 3
13 B to K R 4	13 Kt to K B 5
14 K R to K sq	14 B to K 3
15 P to Q 4	15 B takes B
16 Kt takes B	16 Kt to K Kt 3
17 Q R to Q sq (b)	17 P takes P
18 P takes P	18 Q to K 3 (c)
19 P to Q 5	19 Q to K Kt 5
20 B takes Kt	20 P takes B
21 P to K R 3	21 Q to R 4
22 Q to B 3	22 P to B 4
23 P to K 5	23 Kt to B 5
24 Kt to Q 4 (d)	24 B takes Kt
25 R takes B	25 Kt to K 7 ch
26 R takes Kt	26 Q takes R
27 Q to Kt 3 ch	27 K to R sq
28 P takes P	28 R to K Kt sq (e)
29 Q to Q B 3	29 P to K B 3
30 P takes P	30 R to Kt 2
31 P to Q 6	31 Q R to K Kt sq
32 Kt to K 3	32 Q to K B 6
33 R to Kt 4 (f)	33 R takes R
34 P takes R and wins	

(a) This, as I mentioned last month, is Mr. Bird's variation of the Giuoco, and it is given in his new book upon the Chess openings. It runs along the same lines as the Evans, when declined by B to Kt 3, the first player following up with 5 P to Q R 4, and consequently cannot be bad.

(b) The Bishop ought not to remain at R 4 any longer. Of course it is not desirable to take the Knight unless absolutely necessary. B to Kt 3 seems good, for Black evidently takes nothing by Kt to R 4, and if he try P takes P, White whether or not losing the Pawn ultimately seems to obtain a satisfactory attack.

(c) This, if it be his best, cuts the legs off my last note, but I fail to see what there is against Kt takes B, followed by Kt takes P. There may be unearthly voices saying "Beware," but who cares what unearthly voices say?

(d) This may be a slip, but a slip, if properly utilized, often leads to victory.

(e) Played without looking forward in the slightest degree. It is generally advisable to look at least one move ahead.

(f) This strong Rook, copying Samson of old, drags down the pillars of the enemy's house, and dies a glorious death amongst the ruins.

GAME 125.

Played in the Ninth Round on the 15th June.

K B P Opening.

White.	Black.
Mr. Bird.	Herr Englisch.
1 P to K B 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P to K 3	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q B 4 (a)
4 P to Q Kt 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q Kt 2	5 B to Q 3
6 Kt to K 5	6 Q Kt to Q 2 (b)
7 B to Q Kt 5	7 P to Q R 3
8 B takes Kt ch	8 B takes B
9 Castles	9 Q to Q B 2 (c)
10 P to Q R 4	10 P to Q Kt 3
11 P to Q 3	11 Q B to B sq
12 Q to K B 3	12 B to Kt 2
13 Q to K Kt 3	13 K R to K Kt sq
14 P to Q B 4	14 Kt to Q 2
15 Q Kt to Q 2	15 Kt to K B sq
16 Q to K R 3	16 P to K B 3
17 Kt to K B 3	17 Q to K B 2
18 P to Q 4	18 P to K R 3
19 P to K B 5	19 P takes K B P
20 Q takes P	20 Q to K 3
21 Q to Q 3	21 P to Q R 4
22 P takes Q P	22 Q takes P
23 P to K 4	23 Q to K 3
24 P to Q 5	24 Q to Q 2
25 Kt to Q B 4	25 B to Q R 3
26 P to K 5	26 B takes Kt
27 P takes B	27 P takes P
28 Kt takes P	28 B takes Kt
29 B takes B	29 Castles
30 Q R to Q Kt sq	30 Q to Kt 2
31 B to Kt 3	31 Kt to Q 2
32 R to K B 7	32 P to K Kt 3
33 Q to K 3	33 Q R to K sq
34 Q takes R P	34 R to K 5
35 Q to R 7	35 K R to K sq
36 Q tks K Kt P (d)	36 R takes Q B P (e)
37 R to K B 4	Resigns

(a) Altogether premature. He should first play Kt to K B 3, then B to K 2 or Q 3, the former being in my judgment preferable. Comes next castling, and he will then be in a position to advance the Q B P.

(b) This should be preceded by P to Q R 3.

(c) His best resource is B to K 2 to be followed immediately by castling.

(d) All this is like shelling peas.

(e) Just the kind of blunder with which this very wretched specimen of a game ought to finish. Of course I am not alluding to Mr. Bird's play. On the contrary he is to be admired for the methodical and comfortable fashion in which he made all the points and took what there was to be taken.

GAME 126.

Played in the eighth Round on the 12th July.

Queen's Fianchetto.

White.	Black.
Mr. Gifford.	Mr. Bird.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q Kt 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 B to Q Kt 2
4 B to Q 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Q to K 2	5 P to Q B 4
6 Castles (a)	6 Kt to Q B 3 (b)
7 P to K 5	7 Kt to Q 4
8 P to Q B 4	8 K Kt to Q Kt 5
9 P to Q 5	9 Kt takes B
10 B to K Kt 5 (c)	10 Kt to Q 5
11 Kt takes Kt	11 Q takes B
12 Kt to Q Kt 5	12 Kt to K B 5
13 Q to K B 3	13 P takes P
14 Q Kt to Q B 3	14 Castles Q R (d)
15 Kt takes Q P	15 Kt takes Kt
16 P takes Kt	16 K to Kt sq
17 K R to K sq	17 P to K B 3
18 P to K R 4	18 Q takes R P (e)
19 P to K 6	19 P takes P
20 R takes P	20 P to Q R 3
21 R takes Kt P	21 P takes Kt (f)
22 P to Q 6	22 R to Q 2
23 Q to Q B 6	23 Q to K Kt 5
24 P to Q R 4	24 Q to K 3
25 P takes P	25 B takes Q P
26 K to R sq	26 R to K sq
27 P to K Kt 3	27 Q to K 5 ch
Resigns (g)	

(a) I have noticed throughout this tournament a strong indisposition to make

the recognised moves. Why this rebellious spirit? Are we then so much wiser than our uncles? I have my doubts about that. P to Q B 3, as an answer to P to Q B 4 used to be considered as an obvious and undoubtedly necessary continuation.

(b) P to B 5, or P takes P would either of them be pretty good.

(c) All this is very wonderful. Not in this way was the Fianchetto met in my day. I envy Mr. Bird. It seems to me that he has found a gold mine, and one that I long ago abandoned as void any more of auriferous matter.

(d) Black seems to be a piece ahead, but what then, who cares about pieces?

(e) Mr. Bird seems to have no compunction about taking everything off.

(f) Black takes off another piece, and still does not seem to be afraid. What a world we live in to be sure!

(g) Dear me! so all these brilliant sacrifices have not come to anything after all.

GAME 127.

Played in the Eighth Round, on the 11th July.

K B P opening.

White. Mr. BIRD.	Black. Mr. GIFFORD.
1 P to K B 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 3	2 P to K B 4
3 B to K 2	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to Q Kt 3	4 P to Q B 4
5 B to Q Kt 2	5 P to Q Kt 3
6 B to K B 3	6 P to Q 4
7 P to Q R 4	7 Kt to Q B 3
8 Kt to K R 3	8 B to K 2
9 Kt to Q R 3 (a)	9 B to Q Kt 2
10 Castles	10 B to Q 3
11 Kt to Q Kt 5	11 B to Q Kt sq
12 P to Q 4	12 P to Q R 3
13 Kt to Q B 3	13 B to Q 3
14 K to R sq	14 Q to K 2
15 Q Kt to K 2	15 Castles K R
16 Kt to K B 2	16 P to K R 4 (b)
17 Kt to Q 3	17 Kt to K Kt 5
18 Q to Q 2	18 Q to K R 5
19 P to K R 3	19 P to Q B 5
20 Kt to K 5	20 B takes Kt
21 B P takes B	21 Kt to B 7 ch
22 K to Kt sq	22 Kt to K 5
23 B takes Kt	23 B P takes B
24 B to R 3 (c)	24 R takes R ch
25 R takes R	25 P takes P
26 P takes P	26 P to Q R 4
27 Kt to K B 4	27 R to K sq
28 K to R 2	28 Q to Kt 4
29 P to K Kt 3	29 K to R 2
30 Q to K 2	30 K to R 3
31 P to K R 4 (d)	31 Q to K Kt 5
32 Q to Q Kt 5	32 P to K Kt 4
33 Kt to K Kt 2	33 P takes P
34 Kt takes P	34 R to K Kt sq
35 R to K Kt sq	35 R to Q B sq (e)
36 Q to K B sq	36 R to K Kt sq
37 B to B 8 ch (f)	37 K to R 2
38 Q to B 7 ch	38 K to R sq
39 Q takes B (g)	39 Kt takes Q P
40 B to K 7	40 K to R 2
41 B to B 6 dis ch	41 K to R 3
42 P takes Kt	42 P to K 6
43 Q to K B 7	43 P to K 7
44 B to K 7	44 P Queens
45 B to B 8 ch	Resigns

(a) Those who throw over all restraints are in a position to defy criticism; an axiom which holds equally good in Chess as in morals. It often happens that he who drowns conscience seems able to do very well without it, and in like manner Mr. Bird, though he disburdens himself of "the principles," manages to be tolerably successful.

(b) I have been observing the mutual unsoundness of the players with a certain amount of admiration, but this seems to be going too far in that direction.

(c) Kt to B 4 at once is decidedly to be preferred.

(d) Injudicious; the best move is B to Q 6, when there it could not be blocked out, and the two moves required if the Kt tried to attack same could be utilized, as for instance by R to Q B sq. Moreover, B to B 7 would be threatened in certain eventualities.

(e) This is futile. He should endeavour to make use of his minor pieces. He can play his Kt either to Q sq or Kt sq, threatening, in the former case, to get therewith to K Kt 4, and in the latter case, proposing B to Q R 3, with the object, if allowed, of descending to B 8, which would make matters awkward.

(f) Give Mr. Bird a chance, and he is likely to turn it to account. He has now a won game.

(g) Q to B 6 ch would win the exchange, and the KP.

GAME 128.

Played in the Seventh Round on the 9th July.

Sicilian Defence.

White. Herr PITSCHEL.	Black. Mr. BIRD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 P to Q R 3
6 B to K 3	6 B to Q Kt5
7 Kt takes Kt	7 B takes Kt ch
8 P takes B	8 Kt P takes Kt
9 Q to Q 6	9 Q to K 2
10 B to B 5	10 Q takes Q
11 B takes Q	11 P to K B 3
12 R to Q Kt sq	12 Kt to K R 3
13 P to Q B 4	13 Kt to B 2
14 P to Q B 5	14 Kt takes B (a)
15 P takes Kt	15 K to B 2
16 B to B 4	16 P to Q R 4
17 R to Kt 6	17 P to R 5
18 Castles (b)	18 R to R 4
19 K R to Q Kt sq	19 P to K Kt 4
20 R to Kt 8	20 R to B sq
21 K R to Kt 6	21 P to R 6
22 B to Q 3	22 R to K sq
23 R to Kt 3	23 P to K Kt 5
24 Q R to Kt 6 (c)	24 P to K B 4
25 P to K B 3	25 Kt P takes P
26 Kt P takes P	26 K to B 3
27 R to B 3	27 K to K 4
28 Q R to Kt 3	28 R to Kt sq ch
29 K to B 2	29 P takes P
30 B takes P	30 K takes P
31 R takes R P	31 R to K R 4
32 R to R 4	32 R takes P ch
33 K to K 3	33 K to B 2
34 K R to Kt 3	34 P to Q 4
35 R to R 7 ch	35 K to Q 3
36 R takes R P	36 K R to Kt 7
37 R takes R	37 R takes R
38 B to Q 3	38 P to K 4
39 B to K 2 (d)	39 P to Q 5 ch
40 K to Q 2	40 B to R 3
41 R to Q 3	41 P to Q B 4
42 K to Q sq	42 B takes R
43 B takes B	43 K to Q 4
44 K to B sq	44 P to B 5
45 B to K 4 ch	45 K to B 4
46 P to R 3	46 P to B 6
47 K to Kt sq	47 R to R 3
48 B to Q 3	48 R to K B 3
49 B to K 4	49 R to Kt 3 ch

And after some further moves Black won.

(a) I look upon Mr. Bird as licensed to do all manner of curious things, and therefore have refrained from making any notes, but how he can expect to sell his pigs at a profit in this market I cannot for the life of me see.

(b) Castling in an end game of this description is like eating cream ice in winter. What is the King to do in that gallery? better to bring him to Q 2, and then on to Q B 3.

(c) The office of these two Rooks is to keep that Bishop in prison, because, if it should once get out goodness knows what might happen. In the meantime they of course require an occasional change of air. Hence the reason of their going up and down that ladder.

(d) White has all of a sudden got himself between a cleft stick. His only resource besides this, is P to Q B 3, whereby he will of course lose a Pawn.

GAME 129.

Played in the final Round, on the 23rd July.

(Ruy Lopez, Bird's defence.)

White. Mr. MASON.	Black. Mr. BIRD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to Q 5
4 Kt takes Kt	4 P takes Kt
5 Castles	5 P to K R 4
6 P to K B 4 (a)	6 P to Q B 3
7 B to K 2 (b)	7 P to Q 4
8 P to Q 3	8 P takes P
9 P takes P	9 B to Q B 4
10 B to Q 3 (c)	10 Kt to B 3
11 P to B 5	11 Kt to Kt 5
12 B to K B 4	12 B to Q 2
13 Kt to R 3	13 Q to K 2
14 Kt to B 4	14 P to Q Kt 4

White.	Black.
15 Kt to R 5	15 Kt to K 6
16 B takes Kt	16 P takes B
17 Q to K 2	17 Q to K 4
18 P to B 3	18 P to R 5 (d)
19 R to B 3	19 P to Kt 3
20 Kt to Kt 3	20 B to Kt 3
21 Kt to Q 4	21 Castles Q R
22 R takes P	22 P takes P
23 P takes P	23 B takes Kt
24 P takes B	24 Q takes P
25 K to R sq	25 Q R to K sq
26 B to K 4	26 P to R 6
27 P to K Kt 3	27 R to K 4
28 R to Q sq	28 Q to Kt 3
29 Q to Q 2	29 R to Q sq
30 P to K Kt 4	30 P to B 4
31 K to Kt sq (e)	31 P to B 5
32 Q to K B 2	32 R from Q sq to K sq (f)
33 Q R to K sq	33 B to B 3
34 B takes B	34 R takes R
35 R takes R	35 R takes R
36 K to B sq	36 Q to Q 5
37 B to B 3	37 Q to Q 6 ch
Resigns (g)	

(a) This is altogether premature, P to Q 3 is the correct continuation.

(b) Possibly necessary after the last move, and no doubt intended as its follower, but it only shows how completely the nature of the opening has been misconceived. Mr. Mason possesses many of the qualities of a really strong player, and particularly he is by no means apt to break down under difficulties, but he certainly lacks what is called judgment.

(c) Which is obviously a sign of weakness.

(d) This Pawn seems likely either directly or indirectly to work considerable mischief.

(e) He cannot stand against R takes B while the K remains at R sq, but B to B 3 would appear to be more hopeful than the text move.

(f) Which of course wins.

(g) This game is a good specimen of Mr. Bird's vigorous, if somewhat loose, style. Careful elaboration is not a quality that he goes in for, and as long as the opponent's game be broken up, he does not seem to mind his own being in various pieces.

GAME 130.

Played in the Third Round on the 24th June, 1878.

Irregular Opening.

White.	Black.
Professor ANDERSSEN.	Mr. MACKENZIE.
1 P to Q R	1 P to Q 4
2 P to K 3	2 P to Q B 4
3 B to Kt 5 ch	3 B to Q 2 (a)
4 B takes B	4 Kt takes B
5 P to K B 4	5 P to K 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 B to Q 3
7 Castles	7 Kt to K B 3
8 Kt to Q B 3	8 R to Q B sq
9 Kt to K 2	9 Kt to K B sq (b)
10 P to Q B 4	10 P to Q R 3
11 P takes P	11 P takes P
12 P to Q Kt 3	12 Kt to K Kt 3
13 B to Q Kt 2	13 Q to K 2
14 Kt to K Kt 3	14 Castles
15 Kt to K 5 (c)	15 Q to Q B 2 (d)
16 Kt to K Kt 4	16 Kt takes Kt
17 Q takes Kt	17 Q R to K sq
18 Kt to K B 5 (e)	18 P to K B 3
19 R to B 3	19 R to K 5
20 Q R to K B sq	20 P to Q 5
21 R to K Kt 3	21 R to K B 2 (f)
22 P to K R 4	22 K to B sq
23 Q to K R 5	23 K to Kt sq
24 Q to K B 3 (g)	24 B takes P
25 Q takes R (h)	25 B takes R
26 P takes P	26 P takes P
27 B takes P	27 B to K 4
28 B takes B	28 Q takes B
29 Q to Q B 4 (i)	29 Q to Q B 2
30 P to Q 4	30 P to K R 3
31 P to K R 5	31 Kt to K B sq
32 R to K sq	32 K to R 2
33 R to K 8	33 Q takes Q
34 P takes Q	34 K to Kt sq
35 Kt to K 7 ch	35 K to R 2
36 P to Q 5	36 P to K Kt 3
37 P takes P	37 Kt takes P
38 P to Q 6	38 Kt to K 4
39 Kt to Q 5	39 K to Kt 3
40 P to Q B 5	40 Kt to Q 2
41 Kt to B 4 ch	41 K to Kt 2
42 R to Q B 8	42 P to K B 4
43 R to Q B 7	43 K to B 3
44 K to B 2	44 Kt to K 4
45 K to K 3	45 Kt to Q B 3
46 K to Q 3	46 Kt to Q sq
47 K to Q B 4	47 K to K 4
48 P to K Kt 3	48 P to Q Kt 3
49 R to K 7 ch	49 K to B 3
50 Kt to Q 5 ch	50 K to Kt 2
51 Kt takes P	51 K to B 3
52 Kt to Q 7 ch	52 K to Kt 4
53 K to Q 5, and wins	

(a) Kt to Q B 3 is far preferable. If White take it off so much the better. Black would in that case have a strong centre and his Q B which he now banishes would be in fine play.

(b) This kind of thing has become fashionable in these latter days. It ought not to answer if the other side make good use of the time thus accorded.

(c) Unsound undoubtedly. Presumably Anderssen was induced to make the venture on account of there being no apparent way of his using his strong position to advantage. His best move is 15 Q to B 2, threatening then not only Kt to B 5, when advisable, but Q R to K sq, and other probable continuations according to the requirements of his game for the time being.

(d) I find no good reason against B takes Kt.

(e) White has now a most formidable attack, as often happens when an unsound venture has been improperly replied to.

(f) K Kt to K sq is preferable, even if

(d) All this is capitally played. Black cannot take the Queen, for the Rook will then threaten R takes Kt ch, and also B to B 5, both of which menaces cannot be foiled.

(e) Very ill-advised. He has a first-rate game, and ought not to break it up in this way. Something is to be said for Q to Q 4, threatening P to K Kt 4, yet I would not do it myself, on account of the contingencies floating about afterwards. He has several very good moves at his disposal, such as 34 R to Q 6, forcing the exchange of Queens, 34 R to Q 4, to be followed if R takes B by Q takes Q, and if the B move then P to Kt 4 would be safe enough.

(f) Which allows of an immediate draw. If playing to win, he should move 37 Q to Q 4, answering Kt to K 3 with 38 Q to B 3, and Kt to Kt 3 with 38 R to K 2.

GAME 132.

Played in the First Round on the 18th June.

Four Knights' Game.

White.	Black.
M. Rosenthal.	Capt. Mackenzie.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 P to Q 3 (a)
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes P
6 Kt takes P	6 B to Q 2
7 Kt takes Kt	7 P takes Kt
8 B to Q 3	8 B to K 2
9 Castles	9 Castles
10 P to K R 3	10 Kt to K sq
11 P to K B 4	11 P to K B 4
12 Q to B 3 (b)	12 P takes P (c)
13 B takes P	13 Q to Q Kt sq (d)
14 K to R 2	14 Q to Kt 2
15 B takes R P ch	15 K takes B
16 Q to K 4 ch	16 B to B 4
17 Q takes K B	17 Kt to B 3
18 Q to K 2	18 Q R to K sq
19 Q to B 2	19 K R to K R sq
20 P to Q Kt 3	20 K to Kt sq
21 K to Kt sq	21 P to B 4
22 B to Kt 2	22 R to K R 3
23 Q R to K sq	23 Q to Q B sq
24 R takes R ch	24 Q takes R
25 R to K sq	25 Q to Q 2
26 Kt to Q sq	26 Kt to K 5
27 Q to B 3	27 P to Q 4
28 Kt to K 3	28 P to Q B 3
29 Kt takes B	29 Q takes Kt
30 R to K 2	30 R to Kt 3
31 P to K Kt 4	31 Q to Q 2
32 P to B 5	32 R to R 3
33 B to Q B sq	33 R to R 5
34 K to Kt 2	34 Q to Q sq
35 Q to Q 3	35 Q to K B 3
36 P to Q B 4	36 Q to Q 5
37 Q takes Q	37 P takes Q
38 P takes P	38 P takes P
39 R to K sq	39 K to B 2
40 R to Q sq	40 R takes R P
41 K takes R	41 Kt to B 7 ch
42 K to Kt 2	42 Kt takes R
43 K to B 3	43 Kt to Q B 6
44 P to R 3	44 K to B 3
45 P to Q Kt 4	45 K to K 4
46 B to Q 2	46 Kt to Kt 8
47 B to K B 4 ch	47 K to B 3
48 P to R 4	48 Kt to B 6
49 P to R 5	49 P to R 3
50 B to Q 2	50 Kt to K 5
51 B to K sq	51 Kt to Q 3
52 B to K B 2	52 Kt to Kt 4
53 K to B 4	53 P to Kt 4 ch
54 K to B 3	54 K to K 4
55 B to Kt 3 ch	55 K to B 3
56 K to K 2	56 Kt to R 2
57 K to Q 3	57 Kt to B 3
58 B to Q 6	58 K to Kt 2
59 B to Q B 5	59 K to K B 2
60 P to Kt 5 (e)	60 Resigns.

(a) This seems to yield most of the disadvantages and few of the advantages of the Philidor. So far as present appearances go 4 B to Kt 5 has held water best, but I apprehend that 4 P to Q R 3 followed after B to R 4, by 5 B to Kt 5 is no worse if not better, of course that would be the Blackburne variation of the Ruy Lopez. As to 4 P to Q R 3, 5 B takes Kt, Q P takes B, 6 Kt takes P, Kt takes P, 7 Q to K 2, Kt takes Kt, 8 Q P takes Kt, B to K 2, and the game is tolerably even.

(b) To this powerful move there is no good nor even a plausible answer.

(c) This involves the loss of a Pawn. The only other replies were P to K Kt 3, and P to B 4, neither of which has a promising aspect.

(d) If P to Q 4, then of course Kt takes P.

(e) And thereby neatly finishes up a well played end game. It will be easily perceived that however Black reply he will have to sacrifice his Kt for an advancing Pawn.

GAME 133.

Played in the Eighth Round, on the 11th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
Capt. Mackenzie.	Herr Englisch.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes P
6 Castles	6 B to Q B 4 (a)
7 P to K 5	7 Kt to Q 4
8 P to Q B 3	8 Castles
9 P takes P	9 B to K 2
10 B to Q Kt 3	10 Kt to Q Kt 3
11 P to Q 5	11 Kt to Q R 4
12 P to Q 6 (b)	12 P takes P
13 P takes P	13 B to K B 3
14 B to Q B 2	14 Kt fr. Kt 3 to B 5
15 Q to Q 3	15 P to K Kt 3
16 Kt to Q B 3	16 P to Q Kt 4
17 P to Q Kt 3	17 Kt to Kt 3
18 B to K R 6	18 K R to K sq
19 Q R to K sq	19 Q B to Kt 2 (c)
20 R takes R ch	20 Q takes R
21 R to K sq	21 Q to Q sq
22 Kt to K 4	22 B takes Kt (d)
23 Q takes B	23 Kt to Q B 3
24 P to K R 4	24 B to K Kt 2
25 B to K Kt 5	25 Q to Kt sq
26 B to B 4	26 K B to B sq
27 R to Q sq	27 Q to K sq
28 B to K 3 (e)	28 Q to Q sq
29 P to K R 5	29 Kt to Q B sq
30 P takes P	30 R P takes P
31 B to K Kt 5	31 Q to Kt 3
32 B to B 6	32 Q to Q B 4
33 R to Q 5	33 Q takes R (f)
34 Q takes Q	34 Kt takes P
35 B takes K Kt P	35 Kt to K 2
36 B takes Kt and wins	

(a) As a general rule, it is better to try experiments, rather in off hand games than in serious contests. That this move is not better than the recognized continuation of 6 B to K 2 is speedily shewn.

(b) Rather venturesome.

(c) R to K 3 is preferable, I should say.

(d) I favour Kt to Q 4.

(e) This fine move prevents Black from exchanging Queens save at the expense of a piece.

(f) He has two better courses open. One is to resign, for it is useless going on with a Rook against a Queen in such a position; the other is Q to Kt 5, which allows of a further struggle. ? R to R 5 wile he almost good enough for this move

GAME 134.

Played in the Ninth Round, on the 15th July.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
Capt. Mackenzie.	Mr. Mason.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 Kt to Q B 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 Kt to K 2 (a)
9 B takes Kt	9 P takes B
10 Kt to R 4	10 K to Kt 2
11 Q to R 5	11 R to K R sq
12 P to K B 4	12 P to Q B 3
13 R to B 3	13 Kt to Kt 3
14 Q R to K B sq	14 Q to B 2
15 Kt to K 2	15 B to Q 2
16 Kt to Kt 3	16 Q R to K Kt sq (b)
17 Q to R 6 ch	17 K takes Q
18 Kt from R 4 to B 5 ch	18 B takes Kt
19 Kt takes B ch	19 K to R 4
20 P to Kt 4 ch	20 K takes P
21 R to Kt 3 ch	21 K to R 4
22 B to K 2 mate.	

(a) Probably the last appearance of this ill-favoured continuation in any important game.

(b) Which allows White to mate brilliantly in six moves. I have not thought it worth while to make notes upon the course of play leading up to this result, preferring to bury a dead defence.

GAME 135.

Played in the Final Round on the 23rd July.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
Prof. ANDERSSEN.	M. ROSENTHAL.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to Q 3	4 B to Q B 4
5 P to Q B 3	5 Castles
6 Castles	6 P to Q 3
7 P to Q 4	7 B to Kt 3
8 R to K sq	8 P takes P
9 P takes P	9 Kt to K 2
10 Kt to Q B 3	10 Kt to Kt3
11 P to K R 3	11 P to Q B 3
12 B to Q3	12 Kt to R 4
13 Kt to K 2	13 Kt to R 5
14 Kt to R 2	14 Kt to Kt 3
15 P to K Kt 4	15 Kt to B 3
16 B to K 3	16 P to Q 4
17 P to K 5	17 Kt to K 5 (a)
18 B takes Kt	18 P takes B
19 Kt to Kt 3	19 P to K B 4
20 P takes P *en pas.*	20 Q takes P
21 Kt takes P	21 Q to K B 2
22 Kt to Kt 5	22 Q to Q 4
23 Q to Q 3	23 B to B 2
24 Kt to B sq (b)	24 B to Q 2
25 P to Q Kt 3	25 P to Q Kt 4
26 R to B sq	26 B to Q 3
27 Q to K 4 (c)	27 Q R to K sq
28 Q takes Q	28 P takes Q
29 Kt frm B sq to Q 2	29 Kt to R 5
30 P to K B 4	30 R takes B
31 R takes R	31 B takes P
32 R to K 7	32 B tks Kt at Kt 5
33 R takes B	33 B tks Kt and wins

(a) I have seen little to admire in Black's conduct of his game, and he now throws away a Pawn. As if Mr. Lowe were wrong in saying that Pawns could not be picked up in the street.

(b) Kt from R 2 to B 3 is much stronger.

(c) This is not good, and is made worse. He should play Kt to Q 2. Though no doubt the position is not so satisfactory as it was.

(d) This is disastrous, but so would be any other move for that Kt at Kt 5 cannot escape.

GAME 136.

Played in the Final Round on the 22nd July.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
M. ROSENTHAL.	Prof. ANDERSSEN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to K Kt 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to K Kt 2	4 Kt to B 3
5 K Kt to K 2	5 P to Q R 3
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Kt takes P	7 Q to B 2
8 Castles	8 B to K 2
9 B to K B 4	9 P to K 4
10 Kt takes Kt	10 Kt P takes Kt
11 B to K 3	11 P to Q 3
12 P to K R 3	12 B to K 3
13 P to K B 4	13 Kt to Q 2
14 P to K B 5	14 B to B 5
15 R to B 2	15 P to K B 3
16 P to Kt 3	16 B to B 2
17 Kt to R 4	17 P to K Kt 3 (a)
18 P to Q B 4	18 R to K Kt sq
19 P to K Kt 4	19 P to K R 4
20 Q to K 2	20 R P takes P
21 R P takes P	21 P takes P
22 Kt P takes P	22 P to Q 4
23 B P takes P	23 P takes P
24 P takes P	24 B takes P
25 Q R to Q sq	25 Q to Kt 2
26 Q to R 5 ch	26 B to B 2 (b)
27 Q to R 7	27 Q to Kt 5
28 Q to R 3	28 Q R to Q sq (c)
29 K R to Q 2	29 Kt to Kt sq
30 R takes R ch	30 B takes R
31 B to B 5	31 Q to K 4
32 K to R sq	32 Q to B 7
33 B to B 3	33 B to K 2
34 B to K 3	34 B to Q R 6
35 R to Q 2 (d)	35 Q to Kt 8 ch
36 K to R 2	36 B to Kt 5
37 B to R 5 (e)	37 B takes R
38 B takes B ch	38 K takes B
39 Q to R 5 ch	39 K to K 2
40 Q to R 7 ch	40 K to Q 3
41 Q takes R	41 B takes B
42 Q takes Kt ch	42 K to Q 2
43 Q to Kt 7 ch	43 K to Q sq
44 Q to Q 5 ch	44 K to B 2
45 Q to Q B 4 ch	45 K to Kt 2
46 Q to B 7 ch	46 K to Kt sq

Drawn.

(a) The King being safe for the present on his own square, Anderssen concludes not to bother about Castling, but commence an attack at once, and the position justifies him.

(b) If K to Q sq, White could apparently reply rather effectively with B to Kt 6 ch.

(c) Kt to B sq, or Kt to B 4, one of these two seems advisable.

(d) B to R 5 is no good, on account of R to R sq.

(e) This sacrifice brings a draw, which perhaps is a legitimate result of the position, though White seems to have the pull.

GAME 137.

Played in the Fifth Round on the 2nd July, 1878.

White.	Black.
Mr. MASON.	Prof. ANDERSSEN.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 4	2 P to Q B 4 (a)
3 P to Q 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 P to Q B 4	4 P to Q 3
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 P to K Kt 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to K 2
7 K Kt to K 2	7 B to Kt 2
8 Castles	8 Castles
9 Q to Kt 3	9 Kt to Q 2
10 B to B 4	10 P to K 4
11 B to Kt 3	11 P to K Kt 4
12 Q to B 2	12 Kt to K Kt 3
13 P to B 3	13 Kt to B 3
14 Kt to Q sq (b)	14 Kt to R 4
15 B to K sq	15 Q Kt to B 5
16 Kt takes Kt	16 K P takes Kt (c)
17 R to Kt sq	17 Kt to K 4
18 P to Q Kt 4	18 P takes P (d)
19 B takes P	19 P to Kt 4
20 P to B 5	20 P to Q R 4
21 B to B 3	21 Kt takes B
22 B takes B	22 K takes B
23 Q takes Kt	23 P takes P
24 Q takes P	24 B to R 3
25 Q to Kt 2 ch	25 P to B 3
26 R to B 2	26 Q to K 2
27 Q to R 3	27 P to Kt 5 (e)
28 R to Q B	28 K R to Q B sq
29 Q R to Q B sq	29 Q R to Kt sq
30 Q takes R P	30 B to Q 6
31 R to Q 2	31 P to B 5
32 Kt to B 2	32 P to Kt 6
33 P takes P	33 P takes P
34 Kt to Kt 4	34 K to Kt 3
35 Kt to K 3	35 Q to K 4
36 Kt to B 5	36 R to Kt 2
37 K R to Q sq	37 R to Kt 7
38 Q to R 7	38 R to B 2
39 Q to K 3	39 K to B 2
40 P to B 4 (f)	40 R takes P ch
41 K takes R	41 Q to Kt 7 ch (g)
42 K takes P	Resigns.

(a) P to Q 4, bringing about the French Game, is preferable. I dare say the veteran objected to be forced into a defence which probably he despises.

(b) The tactics pursued by both parties have brought about a somewhat moody block. I do not see that he has any better move than this.

(c) Kt takes Kt is sounder, and I should say more promising also.

(d) Dissipating the block which P to Kt 3 would maintain, but the chances are with White.

(e) Going in for an attack, but it ought to turn out unprofitably.

(f) A shocking bad move. Q to R 6 would at least win that obnoxious Kt P.

(g) A curious slip. There can be little doubt, I think, that the Professor intended originally 41 B takes P ch, after which would follow 42 K to Kt sq, Q takes Kt, 43 Q takes P, B takes P, or 42 K takes P, Q takes Kt, 43 P to Q 6, Q to Kt 3 ch, 44 K to R 4, and apparently it would be a draw which I doubt being the case if 44 K to B 2, on account of Q to Kt 7 ch, followed by R to Kt 2, threatening R to Kt 7.

GAME 138.

Played in the Fifth Round on the 1st of July.

Anderssen's Opening.

White.	Black.
Prof. ANDERSSEN.	Mr. MASON.
1 P to Q R 3	1 P to K B 4
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 P to K B 4	3 P to K 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 P to Q Kt 3
5 B to K 2	5 B to Kt 2
6 Castles	6 B to K 2

White.	Black.
7 P to Q 3	7 Castles
8 Kt to K 5	8 P to Q 3
9 B to B 3	9 P to Q B 3
10 Kt to B 4	10 P to Q 4
11 Kt to K 5	11 Q Kt to Q 2
12 P to Q 4	12 Kt takes Kt
13 B P takes Kt	13 Kt to K sq
14 Kt to B 3	14 P to Kt 3
15 Kt to K 2	15 Kt to Kt 2
16 P to Q Kt 3	16 B to R 3 (a)
17 P to Q B 4 (b)	17 P takes P
18 P takes P	18 B takes P
19 B takes P	19 R to Q B sq
20 B to B 3	20 Q to Q 2
21 R to K sq	21 B to Q 4
22 B takes B	22 P takes B
23 Kt to B 4	23 B to Kt 4
24 Kt to Q 3	24 Kt to K 3
25 Q to Kt 3	25 R to B 5
26 P to Kt 3	26 K R to Q B sq
27 B to Kt 2	27 B to R 3
28 R to K 2	28 P to Q Kt 4
29 R to K B sq	29 P to Q R 4
30 K to Kt 2	30 Q to B 3
31 P to K R 4	31 R to B 2
32 R to B 3	32 R to B sq
33 Kt to B 2	33 B to Kt 2
34 P to Kt 4	34 P takes P
35 Kt takes P	35 R to B 7
36 R takes R	36 Q takes R ch
37 Q takes Q	37 R takes Q ch
38 R to B 2	38 R to B sq
39 R to K 2	39 P to R 4
40 Kt to B 2	40 B to B sq
41 K to Kt 3	41 R to B 5
42 R to Q 2	42 P to Kt 5
43 P takes P	43 B takes P
44 R to Q sq	44 P to R 5
45 R to Q R sq	45 B to B 6 (c)
46 B takes B	46 R takes B
47 Kt to Q sq	47 R to Q 6
48 K to B 2	48 R to Q 7ch
49 K to K sq	49 R to K 7
50 R takes P	50 R takesR
51 Kt to B 3	51 R to R P
52 Kt takes P	52 Kt to 7
54 K to Q sq	54 R to Q Kt 7
55 R takes P ch	55 K to R 2
56 R to Kt 3	56 R to Q 7 ch
57 K to B sq	57 R to K B 7
58 P to K 6	58 Kt to K 8
59 P to K 7	59 Kt to Q 6 ch
60 K to Kt sq	60 R to Q Kt 7 ch
61 K to R sq, and wins	

(a) Here Mr. Bird would certainly play P K Kt 4, and I really think he would be right. "The principles" are respectable entities in their way, but when they forbid a bold though not reckless dive after visible pearls of fortune, why it is time such tyranny were rebelled against. As to the text move, I don't like those side strokes, except for a better reason than I see here.

(b) I do not consider this advance at all well judged.

(c) Do not see any reason for this exchange, seeing that his Bishop is at least as good as the opponent's. He could play it either to K 2 or Q 7.

GAME 139.

Played in the Ninth Round on the 15th July.

Sicilian Defence.

White. M. Clerc.	Black. Prof. Anderssen.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to K Kt 3 (a)	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to Kt 2	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Kt to K 2	5 P to Q R 3
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Kt takes P	7 B to K 2
8 Castles	8 Castles
9 B to K 3	9 P to Q 3
10 K Kt to K 2	10 Q to B 2
11 Kt to B 4 (b)	11 P to Q Kt 4
12 P to Q R 3	12 B to Kt 2
13 Q to K 2	13 Kt to K 4
14 Q R to Q sq	14 B to B 3
15 Kt to Q 3	15 Kt to B 5
16 B to B sq	16 P to Q R 4
17 P to Q Kt 3	17 Kt to Kt 3
18 Kt to K B 4	18 P to Kt 5
19 Kt to Kt 5	19 B takes Kt
20 Q takes B	20 P to K 4
21 Kt to Q 3	21 K R to Kt sq
22 P takes P	22 Kt to Q 4
23 Q to Q B 4	23 Q takes Q
24 P takes Q (c)	24 Kt takes Kt P
25 R to Q 2	25 R to Q B sq
26 P to K B 4 (d)	26 R takes P
27 P takes P	27 P takes P
28 Kt takes P	28 R takes B P
29 Kt takes B P	29 Q R to Q B sq
30 R takes R	30 R takes R
31 Kt to Kt 5	31 Kt to Kt 5
32 Kt to K 6	32 Kt to Q 6
33 B to Kt 5	33 B to Kt 5

And after some further moves Anderssen won (e).

(a) Whatever the merits of this continuation it does not seem to be much blessed by success as a general rule.

(b) Turnings and twistings of Knights to no particular purpose have been much in vogue in this tourney.

(c) I expect Anderssen views this doubled Pawn with feelings of pleasure.

(d) By no means ill conceived, but the display of skill comes rather too late.

(e) I have been obliged to cut off the last six or seven moves on account of the score being unintelligible from this point.

GAME 140.

Played in the Ninth Round, on the 15th July.

Philidor's Defence.

White. Mr. Gifford.	Black. Herr Pitschell.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 B to B 4	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 P to Q 4	4 B to K Kt 5
5 B to K 3 (a)	5 Q to K B 3 (b)
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 P to Q 5	7 Kt to Q sq (c)
8 Q Kt to Q 2	8 P to Q R 3
9 P to K R 3	9 B takes Kt
10 Kt takes B	10 P to K R 3
11 Q to R 4 ch	11 P to Q B 3
12 B to Q Kt 6	12 Q to K Kt 3
13 B to K B sq	13 Q to K B 3
14 Castles	14 P to K Kt 4
15 P takes P	15 Q Kt takes P
16 B to B 7	16 Kt to Q B sq
17 B to Q Kt 5	17 Kt to R 2
18 B takes Kt ch	18 Kt takes B
19 Q to Kt 3	19 P to Q Kt 4
20 Q to Q 5	20 K to Q 2 (d)
21 B to Kt 6	21 Q to K 3
22 R to Q 2	22 Q takes Q
23 R takes Q	23 R to K sq (e)
24 K R to Q sq	24 R to K 3
25 B to B 5	25 K to B 2
26 B to R 3	26 R to B 3
27 K R to Q 2	27 R to K 3
28 Kt to K sq	28 P to K R 4
29 Kt to B 2	29 P to K Kt 5
30 P takes P	30 P takes P
31 Kt to K 3	31 R to Kt sq
32 Kt to B 5 (f)	32 K R to Kt 3
33 K to B 2	33 Kt to R 2
34 K R to Q 3	34 Kt to B sq
35 B to Kt 4	35 K to B 3
36 B to R 5	36 R to Kt sq
37 P to Q B 4	37 P takes P
38 R to Q B 3	38 Kt to Kt 3
39 B takes Kt	39 K takes B
40 R takes B P	40 K R to Kt 3
41 R to Kt 4 ch	41 K to R 2
42 R to Q R 4	42 R to K sq
43 Q R to R 5	43 R to B sq ch (g)
44 K to Q 3	44 R to Q B 3
45 R to B 4	45 R to B 4
46 P to Q Kt 4	46 R takes R at R 5
47 P takes R	47 R to B 3
48 R to B 7 ch	48 K to Kt sq
49 R to B 6	49 K to Kt 2
50 R to Kt 6 ch	50 K to R 2
51 K to B 4	51 P to Kt 6
52 P to B 3	Resigns

(a) P to Q B 3 is generally good against B to K Kt 5 in the Philidor, and would seem to be so in the present instance also. However, the text move is sound and safe.

(b) He ought to take off the Pawn, following then with Kt to B 3. White will have some advantage, but that is unavoidable, as B to Kt 5 is not a favourable continuation.

(c) Black has obviously a confined and undeveloped game.

(d) Which is scarcely a favourable omen.

(e) His best resource is R to B sq, to be followed in most cases by K to K 3.

(f) Other circumstances permitting, it is generally good policy to operate against an enfeebled Pawn. The profit to be derived does not always consist in winning it, but often the strain of the defence discloses or causes other weak points.

(g) Arriving just in time to prevent immediate damage. However, the game is by its nature lost.

The Westminster Papers.

2nd SEPTEMBER, 1878.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The Whisperings of our petty burgh."

THE month of August opened amid the excitement consequent upon the close of the greatest struggle for championship that has ever occurred in the history of Chess, and before the inevitable reaction had set in, a fresh fillip was given to the interest and curiosity of Metropolitan amateurs by the arrival in London of Messrs. Mackenzie, Mason, Bird, and Blackburne, the representative players of America and England. Had they come back prizeless, their reception would have been a cordial one, we answer for it, but bearing among them half the honours of the competition—three prizes out of six—there was the praise of desert to greet them, as well as welcome, from their personal friends. The lion's share of the *Kudos* fell to Mr. Mackenzie, for "the Captain" has old friends in London to rejoice in his successes, and the signal defeat he inflicted upon the first and second prize-winners gained him—as success always does—many new ones.

Whenever the right thing has to be done in London in connection with Chess, the Committee of the City Club are always the first persons to see it and to set about doing it. Of course it was the right thing to celebrate the return of our own champions from Paris, and the visit of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mason by a dinner. A dinner was accordingly arranged, and it was held at the rooms of the City Club, Mouflet's Hotel, Newgate Street, on the 9th ultimo. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Clarke, the President of the Club, and the vice-chair by Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the Vice-President. The guests of the occasion Messrs. Mackenzie, Mason, Blackburne, and Bird were "toasted" with due honours, and Messrs. Mossop, Potter, and Duffy were congratulated upon the "enterprise and skill" displayed in the production of the August number of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS." The health of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. F. Down, was proposed by the Vice-President, Mr. Gastineau, and there was besides a great deal of very "excellent speaking" in praise of Chess and its exponents—present and absent—from Messrs. Macdonnell, Gumpel, and Cubison. The dinner was a great success, and the manner in which it was served elicited warm commendations of the resources of that comfortable hostelry, Mouflet's Hotel.

The annual meeting of the Counties Chess Association was held this year in London, and was opened at King's College on the 29th July. For the Challenge Cup tournament there were thirteen entries, viz.: Messrs. Barbier, Beardsell, Coker, Earnshaw, Ensor, Fisher, Jenkin, Martin, Minchin, J. I. Minchin, Ranken, Thorold and Professor Wayte. The cup was won by Mr. Thorold, in what the late Mr. Staunton called cloud-compelling style, his score showing 11½ out of a possible 12; the second prize was gained by the Rev. Mr. Ranken, and Messrs. Jenkin and Ensor divided the third. The second class tourney attracted very few entries we believe, but we have

seen no list; the first prize was won by Mr. J. de Soyres, and the second by Master Jackson, of Dewsbury, a youth of the mature age of thirteen. There was a handicap tourney also, the conduct of which has provoked some unfavourable criticism from the Chess press, with special reference to the admission of the mechanical player "Mephisto" to the lists of the tourney. We have it upon tolerably respectable authority that the "Devil" is a gentleman, and presumably, therefore, eligible to take part in a tourney of the "gentle game." But somehow there is a wild suspicion abroad—a lying spirit, no doubt—that the "Devil" admitted to this handicap tourney is occasionally subjected to a mundane influence about whose "gentility" no sort of guarantee can be offered by anyone because it is anonymous. He—the mundane personage we mean—is the great or little Unknown of the Chess world, and, moreover, it is altogether uncertain whether he is not, like Mrs. Malaprop's Cerberus, "three," or indeed any number of gentlemen "at once." Anyhow, the admission of a toy of this kind to a Chess tournament is a freak that could not have been expected from a Committee whose gravity is proverbial.

The Management was entrusted with the administration of a Society whose principal claim to consideration is that it was formed for the cultivation of Chess among Amateurs—plainly, lovers of the game for its own sake. How then can this Management justify the admission of a foreign professional player to the handicap tourney? The first surprise for the Chess World—having regard to the laws of the Association—was that Mr. Macdonnell, who was *entreated* to enter the lists, was drawn against a foreign professional player. When this emotion was dissipated by the professional player's retirement, he was drawn against Colonel Minchin, and then, to cap the absurdity which has marked all the proceedings in connection with this tourney he was matched against—the "Devil"! Naturally, Mr. Macdonnell declined the encounter, and when, as Ingoldsby hath it, or very nearly so,

The Fiend made a grasp, Macdonnell to clasp,
  The latter just lifted his foot, and lo!
Just in the nick, letting fly such a kick,
  As extorted a groan from Mephis-*to*,
And out of the window he flew like a shot,
  For the foot flew up with a terrible thwack
And caught the foul demon about the spot
  Where the tail joins on to the small of his back.

Of course there was no such incident in this case. Mr. Macdonnell has no predilection for unbecoming altercations, and the same observation is equally applicable to the deservedly popular amateur who is the owner of Mephisto. For that ingenious piece of mechanism we have no feeling but unqualified admiration. The working of the machine is, to all appearance, automatic, the deception of observers in that respect being perfect, but, after all, the deception, which is admirable in a toy, is altogether out of place in the serious business of a Chess tournament. If it was at all desirable to admit Mephisto to the lists of the handicap, then the name of the concealed player should have been disclosed, at least to the competitors, if not to the general public.

The result of this remarkable handicap was that Mr. F. S. Ensor scored second honours.

The award of the judges in the problem tourney of the British Problem Association will be found in another page of this Issue. It is a noteworthy circumstance in connection with this tourney that eight out of the eleven sets contributed to it have been "cooked" by the Examiners, and another is that the amount of the third prize has to be reserved for a future competition in consequence. When will problem composers take the lesson to heart that accuracy is the foundation upon which their conceptions should be reared, and that without that quality the edifice is worthless.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine* announces a solution tourney, commencing with the problems in the October number. Six prizes are offered, viz., First: Three volumes of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS; Second: A copy of Chess Gems; Third: Two volumes of the *Chess Players' Chronicle;* Fourth: One volume of the *American Chess Journal;* Fifth: The *Derbyshire Advertiser*, for twelve months, and Sixth: the Ayr *Argus and Express* for six months. The current number (September) contains a continuation of Mr. Andrew's article upon "English Problem Masters," with selections from Bolton's work, Chess Jottings by the editor, and a letter on the subject of problem construction from Mr. W. T. Pierce.

The "question of honour," submitted to the Chess world in our last number has provoked a number of replies; but each of them is accompanied by a request that the writer's name shall not be published. We gladly

comply with the desire of any and every writer who dislikes, or fears, to subscribe his name to his views upon a Question of Honour.

An admirable *novelette*, by M. A. Delannoy, has been published in the *Argus* and *Express* of Ayr, entitled *Qui perd gagne*. It was, we believe, contributed, in French, by M. Delannoy ; but the translation into English has evidently been the work of a sympathetic, as well as an accomplished, writer. We have not seen the original composition ; but the translation is marked by all the graceful imagery that distinguishes M. Delannoy's writings, and is supplemented by a force of diction that must necessarily be credited to his translator. It is the work, we believe, of the editor of the Chess column in the newspaper mentioned, a gentleman who, we venture to predict, will not, for a long time, have reason to say that his writings have little influence upon public opinion. The column in the *Argus* is exceedingly well conducted, and we rank it among the highest of our exchanges.

Following quickly upon the great meeting of Chess players at Paris, there was an assemblage of amateurs at Frankfort-on-Maine, which, at any other time, would have engrossed the attention of Chess Players throughout the world. For the masters' tourney there were ten entries, viz.—Messrs. Anderssen, Fritz, Hammacher, Metger, Minckwitz, Louis Paulsen, W. Paulsen, Stern, Schwartz, and Wemmers. The first prize in this competition, 400 marks, was won by Herr L. Paulsen, and the three smaller ones fell to Messrs. Schwartz, Anderssen, and Minckwitz, in the order named.

The following is the full score :—L. Paulsen, 8 ; Schwartz, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Anderssen, 6 ; Minckwitz, $5\frac{1}{2}$; W. Paulsen $4\frac{1}{2}$; Fritz, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Metger, 4 ; Wemmers, 3 ; Stern, 2, and Hammacher, $\frac{1}{2}$. As at Leipsic last year, Herr L. Paulsen proved the conqueror, a circumstance that will increase the regret of all Chess-players that this great master of our age was prevented attending the larger gathering at Paris.

There appears to be some trouble brewing among our transatlantic cousins in reference to the problem tourney of the American Chess Association. The *Turf Field and Farm* charges the management with practices, it is not very clear of what nature, but, at all events, opposed to the laws of the Society. We have no intention of expressing any opinion upon the subject, and only mention it to express a hope that the charges have no better foundation than idle rumour. Our readers will remember that the fourth prize in this tourney was awarded to the set bearing the motto, "Che sara sara," the composition of Mr. William Coates, of Cheltenham. We give below the two-move problem from this set, and accompanying it the composition of Mr. S. Loyd, which gained the prize for the best two-move problem.

By S. Loyd.

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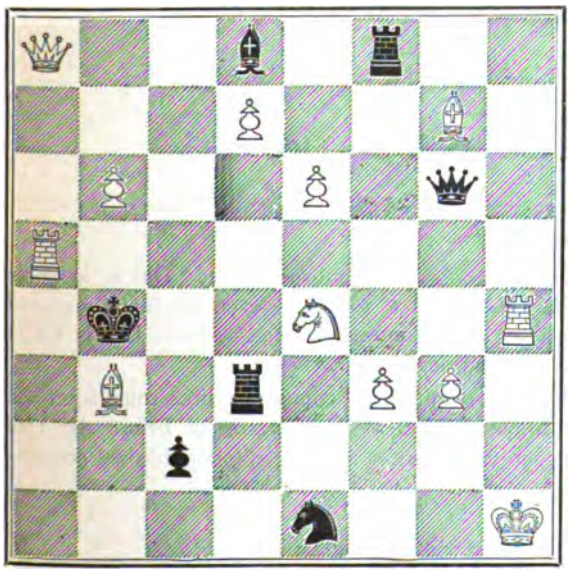


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

By W. Coates.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Since the publication of the award in in this tourney, one of the sets which preceded it in the list of honours

has been discovered to be faulty, and, as is usual in problem tournies of late, the award, we suppose, will be cancelled, so far as that set is concerned. It is worth noting that the discovery of the flaw is due to the research of a Huddersfield working man.

As we predicted last month, the intelligence of Captain Mackenzie's score in the Paris tourney has given great satisfaction to his friends in the States, and it is very pertinently pointed out, that having defeated the first and second prize winners in the individual encounters over the board, he cannot be considered inferior to them in skill. The following extract from the *Turf, Field*, and *Farm* will be read with interest in England, as it holds out a hope that another international tournament is likely to be soon arranged :—" It is with great satisfaction that we perceive from the record of the tournament, that although securing but fourth place. Capt. M.'s score is really the best of them all. A correspondent points out the suggestive fact, that had the contest been solely between the winners of the four prizes, presumably the best players, and that they had won and lost the games, as in the actual score, Mackenzie would have been at the head of the list. An examination of the record shows the following result of the games played between Zukerfort, Winawer, Blackburne and Mackenzie :—

	Games.	WON.	LOST.		Games.	WON.	LOST.
Mackenzie	8.	3	4 1	Winawer	3.	1	2
Blackburne	4.	2	2	Zukertort	6.	2	3½ 3

It is to be said to the credit of the American representative moreover, that he was the only one in the contest who defeated the first and second prize-winners, so that it actually appears that it was against the weaker players that our representative had the least success. On the whole, the Chess players of this country will not be likely to accept the decision of this tournament as settling the question in favour of the superiority of the players of Europe —certainly not without a further trial, and we are glad to say that some public-spirited and responsible gentlemen in this city are already devising a programme for a grand tournament on a colossal scale, to be held in this city next year, to which all the foreign players of note will be invited. We trust that they will succeed in securing the necessary funds, and we believe that they will."

We have an interesting letter from Mr. E. C. Hullett, the Honorary Secretary of the Wellington (New Zealand) Chess Clubs. Mr. Hullett informs us that the prospects of Chess in New Zealand are very encouraging, that a good Club has been formed in Wellington, with Mr. Benbow, a well-known English problem composer, as President, and that Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin also possess flourishing Chess Clubs. A handicap tourney at the Wellington Club was approaching a conclusion, Messrs. Barraud, Hullett, and Kirk having to play with each other to decide their respective positions in the first three places.

BRITISH CHESS PROBLEM ASSOCIATION.

The judges have agreed to award prizes as follows :—

SETS.—1st Prize, " Ex sudore voluptas ; 2nd Prize, " Anything."

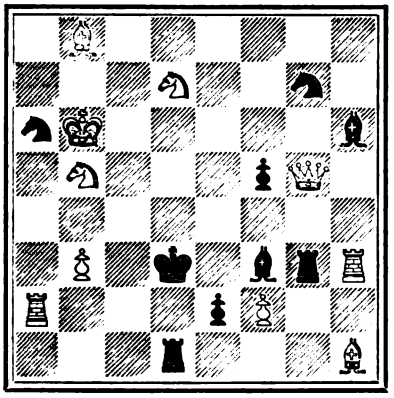
SINGLE PROBLEMS.—Best 2-mover, No. 1, " Home, sweet home." Best 3-mover, No. 1, " Qui se resemble s'assemble." Best 4-mover, No. 3, " Es giebt," &c. Eight sets out of a total of eleven contained unsound problems, and as the ninth, " Home, sweet home," contained the prize 2-mover, no eligible candidate is left to take the 3rd set prize, which will therefore be reserved for a future tourney.

Should any objections be raised to the validity of the prize sets or problems, communications must reach the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Mr. J. P. Taylor, 63, Malvern Road, Dalston, N., on or before the 15th instant. After that date the sealed envelopes will be opened, and the names of all competitors published contemporaneously with the Judges' report in our number for October.

THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

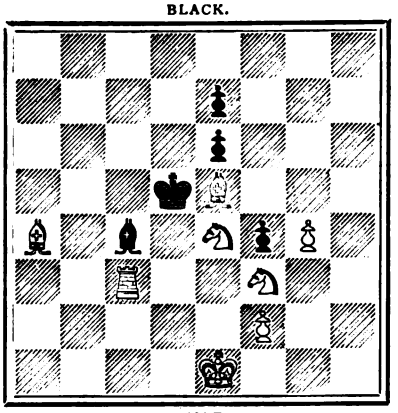
Who cannot be crushed by a plot.

1074.
BLACK.



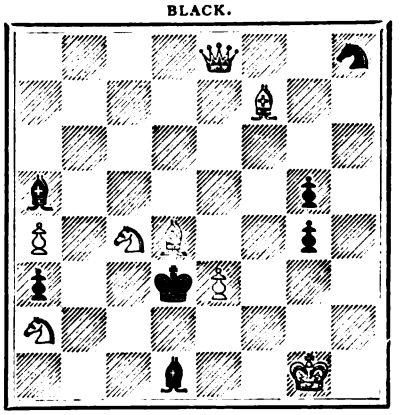
WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1075.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

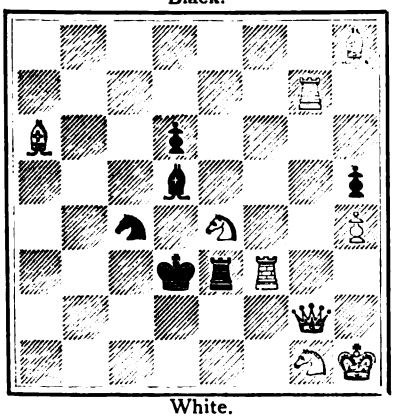
1076.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

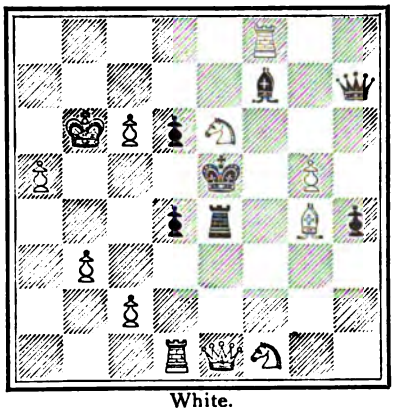
Trelawney: And have they fixed the where and when.

1077.
Black.



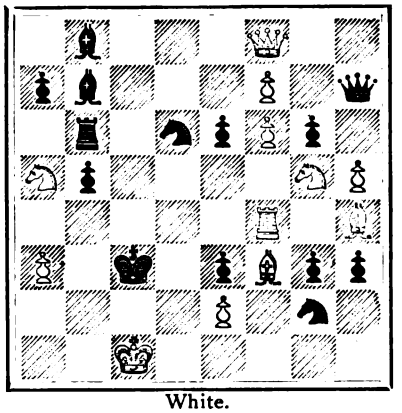
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1078.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

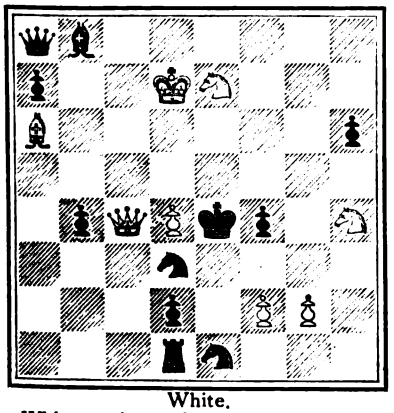
1079.
Black.



White.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

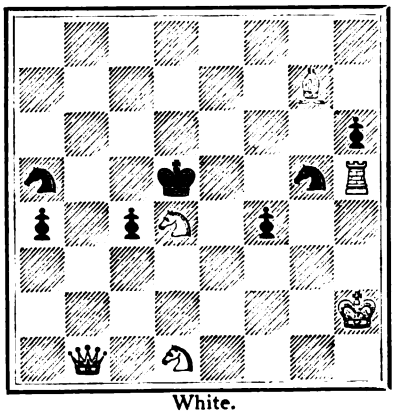
Ut nunc est.

1080.
Black.



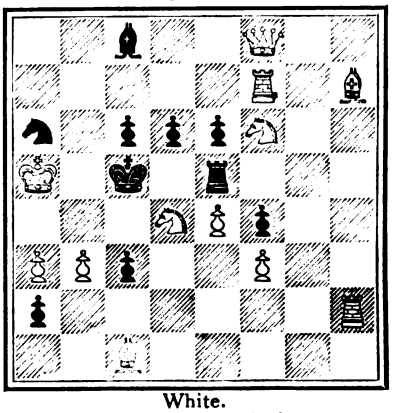
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1081.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1082.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in four moves.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION PROBLEM TOURNEY.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 1015.

White.	Black.
1 R to Kt 8	1 K to B 7 (a, b, c)
2 Q to Kt 7	2 K to Q 6
3 Q to K R 7 mate	
(a)	
	1 B to B 7
2 Q takes Kt ch	2 K takes Q
3 R to Kt sq mate	
(b)	
	1 Kt to B 6 (c)
2 R to Kt sq ch	2 K to B 7
3 Q to R 7 mate	
(c)	
	1 Kt to Q 6
2 Kt to K 3 ch	2 K to K 8
3 Q takes B mate	

No. 1016.

1 B to R 3	1 Anything
2 Mates accordingly	

No. 1017.

1 B to K 3 ch	1 Q takes B (a)
2 Q to K Kt sq	2 Any move
3 Mates accordingly	
(a)	
	1 Kt takes B
2 Q to Q R sq	2 Aught
3 Kt moves (dbl. ch) and Mates	

Other variations obvious.

No. 1018.

1 R to Q Kt 7	1 R takes R or (a)
2 B takes R mate	
(a)	1 R takes B or (b)
2 R to Kt 3 mate	
(b)	1 B to B 7 or (c)
2 Q to Q sq mate	
(c)	1 B to K 8 or (d)
2 Kt takes B mate	
(d)	1 Kt moves or (e)
2 Kt to K sq mate	
(e)	1 R on R 5 moves
2 B to Kt 4 mate	

The solution was erroneously required in three moves.

No. 1019.

1 Kt to K 5	1 K takes R or (d)
2 Q to Kt 4	2 K takes Kt or (a)
3 Q to B 4 mate	
(a)	2 R or B to B 2 or (b)
3 Kt to Q 7 mate	
(b)	2 Q or R to Kt 2 or (c)
3 Q to B 4 mate	
(c)	2 P to R 4
3 Q to Kt 5 mate	
(d)	1 P takes R or (f)
2 Q to Q 7 ch	2 K to B sq or (e)
3 Kt to Kt 6 mate	
(e)	2 B interposes
3 Q takes B mate	
(f)	1 B to B 2 or (g)
2 R takes B ch	2 K to Kt sq
3 Q to Q 8 mate	
(g)	1 P to R 4
2 R to Kt 6 ch	2 K to B sq
3 Q to Q 8 mate	

No. 1020.

White.	Black.
1 R to Q 5	1 B to B 8
2 Q to R 7	2 Kt takes R or (a)
3 Kt to B 5 mate	
(a)	2 B takes B or (b)
3 Kt takes B mate	
(b)	2 B to Kt 4 or Kt to Kt 5 or R to R 6 or R to B 6 or (c)
3 Q takes R mate	
(c)	2 R moves anywhere on Kt's file or Kt to B 6 or (d)
3 R takes P mate	
(d)	2 P to Q 7 or (e)
3 R to K 2 mate	
(e)	2 B on B 8 moves
3 B to Q 2 mate	

The solution was erroneously required in two moves.

No. 1021.

1 K to R 8	1 B moves (A B C D E and F)
2 Q to R 7 mate	
(A)	1 Kt takes P
2 Kt to Q Kt 4 mate	
(B)	1 P moves
2 Kt to K 3 mate	
(C)	1 K to Q 6
2 Q takes Kt mate	
(D)	1 K takes Kt
2 Q takes Kt mate	
(E)	1 Kt to Kt 6
2 B to K 4 mate	
(F)	1 R moves
2 Q to K 4 mate	

No. 1022.

1 B to Q R sq	1 K to K 5 (A)
2 Q to K R 8	2 K to B 6 (a, b)
3 Q to Q R 8 mate	
(a)	2 K takes P
3 Q to K R 7 mate	
(b)	2 K to Q 4 or Q 6
3 Q to Q 4 mate	
(A)	1 K to B 5
2 Kt to K 3	2 K to Kt 6 (c)
3 Q to Q 5 mate	
(c)	2 K to Q 6
3 R takes P mate	

No. 1023.

1 B to K 5 ch	1 K to K 5 (A B)
2 R to K 6	2 Kt to Q 5 (a)
3 R to K 3 ch	3 K takes R
4 B to B 4 mate	
(a)	2 P takes R
3 Q to B 3 ch	3 K takes B
4 Kt to B 6 mate	
(A)	1 K takes P
2 R to Q B 6 ch	2 P takes R
3 Q to Q Kt 7	3 B takes Q (1, 2)
4 Kt to Q 7 mate	

White.	Black.
(1)	3 P to Kt 6
4 Kt to R 6 mate	
(2)	3 R moves
4 Q takes P mate	
(B)	1 K takes B
2 R to K 6 ch	2 K to Q 5 (b)
3 Q takes Kt ch	3 Q takes Q
4 Kt to Q Kt 3 mate	
(b)	2 P takes R
3 Kt to Q B 6 ch	3 K to K 5
4 Q to K B 3 mate	

No. 1024.

1 Q to K R 7	1 K to Q 4
2 B to Q Kt sq	2 Any
3 Q or B mates accordingly	
If	1 B takes Kt
2 Q takes K P ch	2 K to Q 4
3 Q to K 4 mates	
If	1 B to K 4
2 Q to Q Kt 8 ch &c.	
If	1 Kt to B 3 or B 2
2 Q to B 7 ch &c.	

Other moves are covered by one or more of the above methods; If for instance (1) B to Q B 2 or K B 4 either (2) Q takes K P ch or (2) B to Q Kt sq will answer &c. &c.

No. 1025.

Solution No. 1.

1 B to Q B 7	1 K to Q 4
2 R to K B 4	2 K to B 4
3 Kt ch	3 K to Q 4
4 B to Kt 3 mates	

Solution No. 2.

1 Kt to B 5	1 K to Q 4
2 R to K 3	2 K to B 4 (a)
3 B to K B 3	3 K to B 5
4 R to Q B 3 mates	
(a)	2 K to B 5
3 B to Q Kt 3 or K B 3	
4 R mates	

No. 1026.

1 B to K 5	1 B takes B
2 Kt to Q 5	2 K to K 5 (best)
3 Q to K 2 ch	3 K takes either Kt
4 Q mates accordingly	
or	1 K to K 5
2 Kt tks P at Kt 6 ch	2 K takes B
3 Q to Q B 3 ch	3 K to B 6
4 Kt to Kt 2 mates	
or	1 B takes Kt
2 Kt to Q 5	2 K to K 5 (best)
3 Q to Q 4 ch	3 K to B 6
4 Q to K 3 mates	

No. 1027.

1 B to R 7	1 B takes Kt P or Q P
2 B ch	2 B tks B or B inter.
3 R ch	3 P tks R or P inter.
4 Kt takes P ch	4 B takes Kt mate
If	1 Kt to Q R 6
2 Kt takes Q Kt P ch	2 K to Q 3 or K 4
3 Kt to Q 4 or Q 7 ch accordingly	3 K to Q 4
4 Kt takes K B P ch	4 B takes Kt mate

No. 1028.

White.	Black.
1 R to K B 6	1 Any move
2 Mates accordingly.	

No. 1029.

White.	Black.
1 P to B 4	1 Any move
2 Mates accordingly.	

No. 1030.

White.	Black.
1 B to Kt 2	1 P to K 5
2 B to Kt 7	2 K to B 5
3 B to R 6 mate	

No. 1031.

Impracticable.

No. 1032.

White.	Black.
1 Kt takes P	1 Any move
2 Q or Kt mates	

No. 1033.

White.	Black.
1 Q to K 5	1 Kt to R 6 or (a) (b) (c), (d)
2 Q to Q 5 ch	2 Kt takes Q
3 B mates	
	(a) 1 K to Q 6
2 Q to Q 4 mates	
	(b) 1 B takes B
2 Q to B 5 ch	
	(c) 1 Kt to Kt 4
2 B to R 6 & Q mates	
	(d) 1 B to K 6
2 Q to B 3 and mates next move	

No. 1034.

White.	Black.
1 Q to B 3	1 P takes Q
2 R to B 4	2 Kt takes R
3 B to R 4 ch	3 K takes B
4 Kt takes P mates	
	If 2 Kt takes Kt
3 R to B 5 ch	3 Kt to Kt 5
4 R to K 5 dis ch and mate	

No. 1035.

White.	Black.
1 Kt to Q Kt 2	1 P takes Q or P takes Kt or anything
2 Mates accordingly	

No. 1036.

White.	Black.
1 Kt to Kt 8	1 Kt to B 2 or Q R P tks P or (a) (b) (c)
2 Q takes Q P, ch	2 K takes Q
3 Kt to K B 6 mates	
	(a) 1 Kt takes P at Kt 6
2 Q to K 8 ch	2 K takes B
3 Q to K 3 mates	
	(b) 1 Kt to K 2
2 Q to Q Kt 8	2 Kt to K B 2
3 Kt to B 6 mates	
	(c) 1 K takes B
2 Q takes P	2 B to B 6
3 P to Kt 3 mates	

No. 1037.

White.	Black.
1 R to Kt 5	1 P to B 7 (a) (b)
2 Q to K R sq	2 P to B 8 (Queening)
3 Q to Q 5 ch	3 P takes Q
4 R to Kt 6 mates	
	(a) 1 K to B 3
2 Q to K R sq ch	2 K to Q 3
3 Q to Q 5 ch	3 P takes Q
4 R to Kt 6 mates	

White.	Black.
	(b) 1 P to K 4
2 Q to K R sq	2 K to K 3
3 R takes P ch	3 K to B 2
4 Q to R 7 mates	

No. 1038.

White.	Black.
1 B to B 2	1 Kt from Kt 8 to K 7
2 R to R 4	2 Kt to B 6
3 P to R 4	3 Anything
4 Mates accordingly	
	2 Kt to B 5
3 R takes Kt &c.	

No. 1039.

White.	Black.
1 Kt takes K P	1 Kt to R 3
2 Kt to Q 7	2 Aught
3 Mates accordingly	
	1 R takes Q
2 B to B 7 ch	2 K moves
3 R mates	

No. 1040.

White.	Black.
1 B takes P	1 P to Q 4
2 R to Q 4	2 Aught
3 B or Kt mates	
	1 K moves
2 B to B 2	2 Kt moves
3 R mates	

No. 1041.

White.	Black.
1 Q to R 6	1 K to K 3 (a)
2 Kt to Kt 4	2 Any
3 Mates accordingly	
	(a) 1 R to Q Kt 4
2 Q to B 8	2 Any (b)
3 Mates accordingly	
	(b) 1 Kt to B 3 ch
2 R takes Kt ch	
3 Q mates	

No. 1042.

White.	Black.
1 Q to Q 8	1 R takes Kt (c)
2 Kt takes P	2 Any
3 Mates accordinly	
	(c) 1 P to Q 4
2 Kt takes Q P &c.	
	(d) 1 K takes Kt (e)
2 Q to K 7 ch &c.	
	(e) 1 R takes P
2 Q takes P ch &c.	

No. 1043.

White.	Black.
1 R to K R sq	1 K takes Kt (f)
2 B to Kt 3	2 K to K 7 *
3 B to B 2	3 P to Q 6
4 B mates	
	(*) 2 K takes Kt
3 B to B 4	3 Any
4 R to R 4 mate	
	(f) 1 K to Q 4
2 B to K 5	2 K takes Kt
3 Kt to Kt 4	3 Any
4 Mates	

No. 1044.

White.	Black.
1 Q to K Kt sq	

No. 1045.

White.	Black.
1 R to B 5	

No. 1046.

White.	Black.
1 Kt to K 7	

No. 1047.

White.	Black.
1 Kt to Q B 2	1 Any
2 Kt to Kt 7	2 Any
3 Mates accordingly	

No. 1048.

White.	Black.
1 Kt to K R 5	1 Any
2 Q to K B 7	2 Any
3 Mates accordingly	

No. 1049.

White.	Black.
1 Q to K Kt 2	1 Any
2 B to Q 6 or Q to Q 2 accordingly	2 Any
3 Mates accordingly	

No. 1050.

White.	Black.
1 Kt to K R 3	1 Q takes B
2 Kt from K Kt 6 to B 4	2 Q takes Kt
3 Kt mates	
	If 1 Q to K B sq
2 Q to K Kt 4 ch, and mates next move	
	If 1 Q to K 3
2 B takes 2 and Q mates	

No. 1051.

White.	Black.
1 Q to Q Kt sq	1 R takes P
2 R takes P	2 Kt takes R
3 Q to Kt 4 ch	3 Kt takes Q or Q Kt takes Kt
4 Kt mates accordingly	
	If 1 Kt to K 5
2 Q takes Kt ch	2 Kt takes Q
3 Kt mates	

No. 1052.

White.	Black.
1 R takes P	1 R takes R
2 Q to K 3	2 R to Q 5
3 Kt to K R 2	3 Anything
4 Q or Kt mates accordingly	
	If 1 K takes R
2 Q to K 3 ch	2 K moves
3 Kt mates	

No. 1053.

White.	Black.
1 Q to Q 8	1 Kt to K 5 (a)
2 Q to Q 5 ch	Any move
3 Mates accordingly	

(a) If 1 P to Kt 5, then 2 Q takes P ch; if 1 Kt takes P, then 2 B to Q 6 ch; if 1 P to Q 6, then 2 B to Kt 2 ch; if 1 K to B 4, or 1 B takes B, then 2 Q to Q 5 ch, or if B to Q 2, then 2 Q takes B etc.

No. 1054.

White.	Black.
1 R to K B 4	Any move
2 Kt R or Q mates accordingly	

No. 1055.

White.	Black.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to K 6 (a)
2 R frm K sq to B sq	2 P to Kt 7
3 R to B 2	3 P takes R
4 P to K 4 mate	

(a) If 1 P to Kt 7, then 2 Kt to Q B 4; if 1 P takes R P, then 2 Kt to Q B 8; and if 1 P takes P *en passant*, then 2 P to K 4 ch etc.

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No. 1056.

White. Black.
1 Kt to K Kt 6

Black King has now five moves each of which leads to a separate mate as follows;

1 K to B 3
2 Rt to K 7 double ch and mate
1 K to K 3
2 Kt to K B 4 double ch and mate
1 K to Q 3
2 Q to Q 7 mate
1 K to K 5
2 Q to Q 4 mate

CONSTRUCTIVE NOTE.

This problem aims at novelty, for although one or two problems in two moves have appeared in print, in which the black K has five moves out the resulting mates have been only three in number instead of five, (as above) so far as the author has been able to discover.

No. 1057.

1 B to K Kt 3 — 1 Kt to K 5
2 Q to Q 7 — 2 Kt to Q 3 (A)
3 B to K R 4 — 3 Any move
4 Q or Kt or B mates accordingly

(A) 2 Kt to K B 7 (B)
3 Kt to Q B 3 ch — 3 K to K 8
4 R to R sq mate

(B) 2 Kt takes B
3 Kt to Kt 3 ch — 3 K to K 8
4 Q takes B mate

If 1 Kt to Q 6
2 Q to Q 7 — 2 Kt to B 7 or Q to K Kt 4
3 Kt to B 3 or B tks Kt accordingly mating next move

If 1 Kt to Q Kt 6
2 Q to Q R 8 — 2 Kt to R 4
3 Q takes Kt — 3 B takes Q or any
4 Mates accordingly

(C) 2 Kt to B 4, &c.
3 Q to R 2, &c.

If 1 B P takes Kt or Kt to R 5, &c.
2 Q to Q Kt 5 or to Q 7 accordingly mating next move

No. 1058.

1 Kt at K 5 takes P 1 Q to K R 2
2 Kt to Q 6 — 2 R to Q Kt 3 (A)
3 Kt to K 8

Black has here 35 moves, all of which are met either by 4 R to Q 3 or B 5, B to Q Kt 3 or B 6. Kt takes P or Kt to B 7, mating accordingly.

(A) 2 Q to Q B 7
3 B takes Kt P ch — 3 Q takes B
4 Q to K 4 mate

If 1 Q to Kt 4
2 Q to K 4 ch (V) — 2 K takes Q (B)
3 R to Q 3 — 3 Aught
4 P to B 3 or Kt to Q 2 mate accordly

(B) 2 K to B 4
3 Kt to Q 3 mate

White. Black.

If 1 B takes Kt
2 Kt to Kt 6 ch (Z) — 2 Q takes Kt (best)
3 B takes Kt P ch — 3 Q takes B
4 R to B 5 mate

If 1 B to B 4 (C)
2 R to Q 3 ch — 2 B in
3 R takes B ch — 3 K to B 4
4 Kt to Q 3 mate

(C) This variation also covers the moves, 1 Q to Q R 2 and Kt to K 3, duals in these two minor cases being unavoidable except to the serious detriment of the main ideas.

CONSTRUCTIVE NOTES.

(V) To the forcible move 2 Kt to Q 2, 2 R to K 3, is the sole reply.

(Z) If 2 Kt takes B, Q to Kt 4, 3 B takes Q, 3 Kt to K 3, no mate, or B takes Kt P ch, Q covers, no mate.

No. 1059.

1 Q to Kt 8

No. 1060.

1 Q to R 7

No. 1061.

1 Kt to K 2

No. 1062.

1 R to Q B 5 — 1 B takes R
2 B to K 4 — 2 Any
3 Kt to Q 7 — 3 Any
4 B P mates

No. 1063.

1 Q to Q 2 — 1 K to K 3 (g)
2 Q to Q Kt 4 — 2 Any
3 Mates accordingly

(g)
1 Kt tks Kt or P (h)
2 Q to K sq ch, &c.

(h)
1 Aught else
2 Q to R 2 ch, &c.

No. 1064.

1 B to B 7 — 1 Kt takes Kt P ch
2 K to Kt 7 — 2 R to K Kt 8 ch *
3 K to B 6 — 3 Any
4 B to B 2 mate

(*)
2 Otherwise
3 B to B 2 ch, &c.

If 1 Kt takes K P ch or Kt to Q 2
2 B takes R, &c.

If 1 R moves
2 B to B 2 ch, &c.

No. 1065.

1 R to R 7

No. 1066.

1 B to R 3 — 1 K to B 5 (i)
2 Kt to K 4 ch, &c.

(i)
1 P to Q 5
2 Kt takes P ch, &c.

No. 1067.

White. Black.
1 Kt to K Kt 3 — 1 R takes R (k)
2 Kt takes R P &c.

(k)
1 R to K 3
2 B to K R 3, &c.

No. 1068.

1 Kt to Kt 2

No. 1069.

1 Q to B 4 — 1 K to Kt 4 (l)
2 Kt takes P ch — 2 P tks Kt or K moves
3 Q to Kt 8 — 3 Any
4 Q mates accordingly

(l)
1 B to Q 5 (m)
2 Q to K 4 — 2 B to K B 4 *
3 Q takes B &c.

(*)
2 B to Q B 4 or P Queens, or B to K 6
3 Kt takes P ch or Q to B 2 ch accordingly, &c.

(m)
1 P Queens
2 Kt takes P ch — 2 K to R 6
3 Q to B sq ch &c.

No. 1070.

1 R to Q 6 — 1 Kt to K 2 (n)
2 Kt to K B 6 — 2 Any
3 Mates accordingly

(n)
1 Kt takes R, Kt to Kt 3 or R to Q 2 (o)
2 Kt to Q B 6, &c.

(o)
1 R to K B 2, Kt to Q R 2, or K tks Kt
2 Kt takes R, R takes P ch, or R to B 4 ch accordingly, &c.

No. 1071.

1 R to Q B 3 — 1 K takes R (p)
2 Kt to Q R 8 — 2 K moves
3 Kt to Q B 7 — 3 Any
4 B or Kt mates

(p)
1 K to K 4
2 R to K B 3 — 2 K to Q 5 (best)
3 B to K 3 ch, &c.

No. 1072.

1 R to K 8

No. 1073.

1 Kt to K 8 — 1 Kt to Kt 4 *
2 R to R 5 — 2 Any
3 Mates accordingly

(*)
1 Kt takes B or Kt to Q B 7
2 Kt takes P ch, &c.

GAMES IN THE PARIS TOURNEY.

Noted by W. N. Potter.

GAME 141.

Played in the tie match between Zukertort and Winawer, on the 27th July.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White.	Black.
Herr Zukertort.	M. Winawer.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to B 4
6 Castles (a)	6 P to Q Kt 4 (b)
7 B to Kt 3	7 P to Q 3 (c)
8 P to Q R 4	8 R to Q Kt sq
9 P takes P	9 P takes P
10 Q to K 2	10 P to Kt 5
11 Kt to Q 5	11 Castles
12 P to Q 3 (d)	12 B to Kt 5
13 B to K 3 (e)	13 Kt to Q 5
14 B takes Kt	14 B takes B
15 R to R 2	15 Kt to R 4
16 K to R sq	16 P to Q B 3
17 Kt to to K 3	17 Kt to B 5
18 Q to Q 2	18 Q B takes K Kt
19 P takes B	19 Q to R 5
20 R to Kt sq	20 Kt to R 6
21 R to Kt 3 (f)	21 Q to R 3
22 K to Kt 2	22 Kt to B 5 ch
23 K to R sq	23 Kt to R 6
24 K to Kt 2	24 Kt to B 5 ch
25 K to R sq	25 Kt to R 4
26 R to Kt 4	26 R to R sq (g)
27 P to B 3	27 R takes R
28 B takes R	28 P takes P
29 P takes P	29 B takes Kt
30 P takes B	30 Kt to B 3
31 R to Kt 3 (h)	31 P to Q 4
32 P takes P	32 P takes P
33 P to K B 4	33 P takes P
34 P takes P	34 R to K sq
35 B to Kt 3	35 P to Q 5 (i)
36 P takes P	36 Q to R 4
37 P to R 3	37 R to K 7
38 Q to B sq	38 Q to R 5
39 R to K 3	39 R takes R
40 Q takes R	40 P to K R 3
41 K to Kt 2	41 Kt to R 4
42 Q to K 8 ch	42 K to R 2
43 Q to K 4 ch	43 P to Kt 3
44 B takes P	44 Q to Kt 6 ch
45 K to B sq	45 Q takes R P ch
46 K to K sq	46 Q to Kt 6 ch
47 K to Q sq	47 Kt takes P
48 B to Kt 8 ch (j)	48 K to Kt 2
49 Q to K 5 ch, and draws by perpetual check	

(a) Moves, like dogs, have their day, and apparently 6 Kt takes P is going to fall into disfavour. I see it stated in the *Field* that Zukertort considers the line of play adopted against him by Rosenthal: 6 Kt takes P, Kt takes Kt, 7 P to Q 4, B to Q 3, 8 P takes Kt, B takes P, 9 Kt to K 2, P to B 3, 10 P to K B 4, B to Kt sq, (see game 107 in last number) disposes of the attack inaugurated by 6 Kt takes P. Such may be the case, and it would be one to me, but unfortunately my own continuation does not hold water either. It will be remembered that I insisted upon 8 P to B 4 as being far superior to 8 P takes Kt, and as giving White a great advantage. That opinion appears to be erroneous, for as Mr. Blackburne points out to me the following simple method of replying, gives Black an even game at the least, if not some advantage, *e.g.*, 8 P to B 4, Kt to B 3, 9 P to K 5, B to Kt 5, 10 B takes Kt, Q P takes B, 11 P takes Kt, Q takes P etc.

(b) Necessary, no doubt, and being so it is but a proof that 5 B to B 4 is not a satisfactory defence, and to that conclusion we shall probably be driven in the end, so that my thesis survives my argument, an occurrence, not unusual in more important matters than Chess.

(c) If he play B to Kt 2, White might perhaps in that case derive some benefit from Kt takes K P.

(d) P to K R 3 seems an advisable precaution here.

(e) B to Kt 5 would seem to be his best play at this point.

(f) The cheese in that trap is too small for the hook, *e.g.*, 21 R takes P ch, K takes R, 22 Kt to B 5 ch, K to R sq, 23 Kt takes Q, R to K Kt sq, 24 R to R sq, (best) Kt takes P ch.

(g) This allows White to unlock his position on the Queen's side, and therefore ought not to be played if there be any prefatory move worth making, K to R sq, threatening P to K B 4, would apparently be a very good continuation.

(h) R to Kt sq seems preferable, but presumably, he is afraid of Q to R 6 which would keep him in confinement, unless the Queens be exchanged, a course the advisability of which is somewhat questionable however.

(i) An ingenious conceit, but whether so good as Q to R 5 is doubtful.

(j) Which capital stroke puts an end to a game that has been full of minute but harassing difficulties for both parties.

GAME 142.

Played in the Tie Match between Zukertort and Winawer, on the 28th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
M. Winawer.	Herr Zukertort.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to B 3 (a)
4 Castles	4 Kt takes P
5 P to Q 4	5 B to K 2
6 Q to K 2	6 Kt to Q 3
7 B takes Kt	7 Kt P takes B
8 P takes P	8 Kt to Kt 2
9 Kt to Q 4 (b)	9 Castles
10 Kt to Q B 3 (c)	10 Kt to B 4
11 R to Q sq (d)	11 Q to K sq
12 Kt to B 5	12 P to K B 3
13 Q to Kt 4	13 Kt to K 3
14 B to R 6	14 R to B 2
15 B to K 3	15 K to R sq
16 P to B 4	16 P to Q 4 (e)
17 Kt takes B (f)	17 Q takes Kt
18 P to B 5	18 P to Q 5 (g)
19 P takes P	19 Q takes P
20 B takes P	20 Kt takes B
21 Q takes Kt	21 B takes P
22 Q takes Q	22 R takes Q
23 R to Q 2	23 R to Q 3
24 R to B 2	24 P to Kt 3
25 R to K sq	25 Q R to Q sq
26 Q R to K 2	26 P to K R 4
27 P to K R 3	27 P to B 4
28 R to K 7	28 R to Q 7
29 R takes P	29 R takes R
30 K takes R	30 R to Q 7 ch
31 K to B 3	31 R takes B P
32 Kt to Q 5	32 R takes Q Kt P
33 Kt to B 6	33 P to Kt 4
34 R takes B P	34 B to Kt 3
35 R takes P	35 K to Kt 2
36 Kt to Q 5	36 K to R 3
37 R to K 5	37 R takes R P
38 Kt to B 4	38 R to R 6 ch
39 K to B 2	39 B to B 2
40 R to K 7	40 B to Kt sq
41 R to K 5	41 B to B 2
42 P to Kt 4	42 P takes P
43 P takes P	43 P to R 4
44 P to Kt 5 ch	44 K to Kt 2
45 R to K 7	45 K to B sq
46 R to R 7	46 P to R 5
47 P to Kt 6	47 B takes P
48 Kt takes B ch	48 K to K sq (h)
49 Kt to K 5	49 K to Q sq
50 K to K 2	50 K to B sq
51 K to Q 2	51 K to Kt sq
52 Kt to B 6 ch	52 K to B sq
53 K to B 2	53 R to K R 6
54 R takes P	54 K to B 2
55 Kt to K 5	55 K to Q 3
56 Kt to Q 3	56 K to B 3
57 R to Q Kt 4	57 R to Kt 6
58 K to B 3	58 R to R 6
59 R to B 4 ch	59 K to Q 3
60 R to Q 4 ch	60 K to K 3
61 R to K 4 ch	61 K to Q 4
62 R to K 5 ch	62 K to Q 3
63 R to K Kt 5	63 R to R 5
64 Kt to B 5	64 K to B 3
65 Kt to Kt 3	65 K to Q 3
66 Kt to Q 4	66 R to R 8
67 Kt to B 2	67 R to R 5
68 K to Q 3	68 R to Q R 5
69 Kt to Q 4	69 R to R 8
70 Kt to Kt 5 ch	70 K to K 3
71 Kt to B 3	71 R to K R 8
72 K to Q 4	72 R to Q R 8
73 R to K 5 ch	73 K to Q 3

The game was prolonged for twenty

more moves, and ultimately given up as drawn.

(a) Blackburne and Kolisch, no mean authorities it will be admitted, have come to the conclusion that 3 P to Q R 3 is bad, and consequently that in future 3 Kt to B 3 must be looked upon as the only defence. I am afraid that this announcement will sorely grieve many an amateur, as he recalls the years during which he has studied and practised 3 P to Q R 3. I sympathize with him deeply, and can only advise him henceforth to hold fast by the grand maxim that in Chess "there is nothing new, and nothing true, and it doesn't signify."

(b) A novelty, and one that looks very promising.

(c) I doubt this being a good continuation. In any case P to Q Kt 3, intending of course B to Kt 2, strikes me as being far superior.

(d) The best place for the K R is where it stood, and he would not be forced to move it had the course suggested in last note been adopted. No doubt White will still have some advantage, and so he ought to have, for whether or not Blackburne and Kolisch are right about 3 P to Q R 3, I am of opinion that 3 Kt to B 3 does not afford a comfortable defence to the Ruy Lopez.

(e) Kt to B sq is preferable, I should say.

(f) P takes P *en passant*, is of course stronger.

(g) A resource either not previously seen by Winawer, or else under-estimated by him.

(h) This game, now an obvious, and indeed hopeless, draw, was prolonged for *forty-five* more moves. Winawer should make his pedantic experiments at home, and not insist on his opponents taking part in such uninteresting twaddle.

GAME 143.

Played in the the tie match between Zukertort and Winawer, on the 30th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
Herr ZUKERTORT	M. WINAWER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to B 4
6 Castles	6 P to Q Kt 4
7 B to Kt 3	7 P to Q 3
8 P to Q R 4	8 P to Kt 5 (a)
9 Kt to K 2	9 B to Kt 5
10 P to Q 3	10 B takes Kt
11 P takes B	11 Kt to Q 5
12 Kt takes Kt	12 B takes Kt
13 P to K B 4 (b)	13 P takes P
14 Q B takes P	14 B takes Kt P
15 R to Q Kt sq	15 B to Q 5
16 Q to B 3	16 Castles
17 K to R sq	17 Kt to Q 2
18 Q to Kt 2	18 Kt to B 4
19 B to Q 5	19 R to Kt sq
20 B to Kt 5	20 Q to Q 2
21 R to K Kt sq	21 Kt to K 3
22 B to Kt 3	22 K to R sq
23 B to Q 2	23 P to Q R 4
24 Q R to K B sq	24 P to Kt 3 (c)
25 B to R 6	25 B to Kt 2
26 B to K 3	26 P to K B 4 (d)
27 Q to R 3	27 Q to K sq
28 R to Kt 2	28 P to B 5
29 B to R 7	29 P to B 6 (e)
30 R to Kt 4	30 R to Kt 2
31 B to K 3	31 R to B 3
32 Q R to K Kt sq	32 P to Q B 4
33 R to K R 4	33 P to K R 4 (f)
34 B to B sq	34 R to K 2
35 B takes Kt	35 R (from K 2) tks B (g)
36 B to Kt 2	36 R to B 2 (h)
37 R takes Kt P	37 R takes R
38 R takes P ch	38 K to Kt sq

39 R to R 8 ch, and mates next move.

(a) Better I think than R to Q Kt sq as played in the first game of the tie.

(b) Very injudicious. Q to K sq would have been good, but better still is 13 P to B 3, P takes P, 14 P takes P, B takes P, 15 B takes P ch, &c.

(c) It is possible that this move may be necessary, for players often see things that easily escape the eye of an analyst, but to my mind Kt to B 4 with the object of first getting rid of that Bishop, and then pushing the K B P two squares, is a sound and promising line of play.

(d) This advance while the adverse K B remains on the board must be bad.

(e) At all which Zukertort rejoices.

(f) Which also, and very much so, yields pleasure to to the enemy.

(g) The tourney ophthalmia has evidently set in.

(h) And still he cannot see. Of course his only resource now is to sacrifice the exchange. If the reader cannot find out why he may refer to Zukertort's next move, the merit of which consists not in its being now made, for I know many a third-class player who would be certain not to miss it at this point, but Zukertort has undoubtedly seen it before, and has been hoping for it to come.

GAME 144.

Last game of the tie.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
M. WINAWER.	Herr ZUKERTORT.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt takes P
5 P to Q 4	5 B to K 2
6 Q to K 2	6 Kt to Q 3
7 B takes Kt	7 Kt P takes B
8 P takes P	8 Kt to Kt 2
9 Kt to Q 4	9 Castles
10 Kt to Q B 3 (a)	10 Kt to Q B 4
11 R to Q sq	11 Q to K sq
12 Kt to B 5	12 P to B 3
13 Q to Kt 4	13 Kt to K 3
14 B to R 6	14 R to B 2
15 B to K 3	15 K to R sq
16 Kt takes B (b)	16 Q takes Kt
17 P takes P (c)	17 R takes P
18 Q to K R 4 (d)	18 P to Q 4
19 R to K sq	19 Q to B 2
20 Kt to K 2 (e)	20 P to B 4
21 P to Q B 3	21 B to R 3
22 Kt to Kt 3	22 P to Q 5
23 B to Kt 5	23 R takes P (f)
24 R takes Kt	24 B to Kt 2
25 Kt to K 4 (g)	25 R takes P ch
26 K takes R	26 Q takes R
27 R to K sq	27 R to K sq
28 K to B 3	28 P to K R 3
29 B to Q 2	29 K to Kt sq (h)
30 P to K R 3 (i)	30 Q to B 4 ch
31 Q to B 4	31 Q takes P ch
32 K to B 2	32 R to K B sq
33 Q takes R ch	33 K takes Q
34 B to B 4	34 Q to B 4

Resigns

(a) I prefer 10 P to Q Kt 3. This game, up to White's 16th move, is the same as the second game of the tie. See, therefore the notes to the latter.

(b) In the previous game, White played 16 P to B 4. If that continuation had been adopted here, Zukertort intended, we have been informed, to reply with P takes P, followed by B to B 4, and I think he would be right as the isolated K P would be weak.

(c) P to B 4 would be well met by Q to Kt 5.

(d) Weak. 18 Q to Q R 4 is the move.

(e) Q R to Q sq seems preferable.

(f) As to the merits of this very daring sacrifice, there seems to be a difference of opinion. Zukertort informs me that he was at the time, and still is, of opinion that the opponent could make nothing more than a draw out of it, under which circumstances, and as it would require to be met with the best play to effect that result, and as Winawer was extremely short of time, it was a justifiable and promising speculation.

(g) He has three moves to choose from, and he selects the worst. I have heard talk about the complications of the position, but I do not see them anywhere about. A glance ought to have shewn him the disastrous futility of Kt to K 4. 25 R to K 2 requires a certain amount of examination, no doubt, to see all its effects, but no necessity to see them if, as obviously is the case, it is perceptibly as well as really superior to the text move. Some think 25 R to K 2 would yield a win for White, and other some believe in a draw as its consequence, but no one considers that it would lose. However, he had a better reply still, viz.: 25 R to K 4. So natural and simple is this resource, that it is one to be made in a second of time if necessary. I believe that move ought to win, Zukertort thinks otherwise. But in any case he could hope for no more than barely secured a draw afterwards.

(h) The object of this quiet but effective continuation will be seen when move 32 is reached.

(i) The object of this quiet but ineffective continuation, no one has yet been able to discover.

GAME 145.

Played in the final Round, on the 23rd July.

French Defence.

White.	Black
Herr ZUKERTORT.	M. CLERC.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to K Kt 5	4 B to K 2
5 P to K 5	5 K Kt to Q 2
6 B takes B	6 Q takes B
7 Q to Q 2	7 P to Q R 3
8 Kt to Q sq	8 P to Q B 4
9 P to Q B 3	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 P to Q R 3	10 Castles
11 P to K B 4	11 Kt to R 4 (a)
12 Q to B 2	12 Kt to Q B 3
13 Kt to B 3	13 P to B 5
14 B to K 2	14 P to K B 3
15 Castles	15 P to Q Kt 4
16 Kt to K 3 (b)	16 B to Kt 2
17 Q R to K sq	17 P to Q R 4
18 B to Q sq	18 P takes P
19 B P takes P	19 P to Kt 5
20 R P takes P	20 P takes P
21 Q to K B 2	21 R to R 7
22 B to B 2	22 P takes P
23 P takes P	23 Kt to R 2 (c)
24 B takes P ch	24 K takes B
25 Q takes R	25 Kt to Kt 4
26 Q to Kt sq ch	Resigns

(a) This is futile. Apparently P to Q Kt 4 ought to be the continuation, but I should not like his position much, even then. I should say he has Castled too soon, but if he had not Castled, the aspect of Black's game would not be otherwise than unsatisfactory. There can be little doubt but that the tourney has considerably shaken 3 Kt to K B 3 as a reply to White's third move. It is to be hoped the French Defence is not expiring. Few would view its demise with regret, but at least two sincere mourners would follow it to the grave. Mr. Blackburne, of course, would be one of these, and the other is not worth naming. However, this is a mere momentary access of depression. I apprehend that the wiry French Defence will long continue to fulfil its mission, which is to annoy gambit-mongers, book consumers, weavers of variations, trap manufacturers, and such like.

(b) This is a splendid square for the Kt, and the facts of it being able to take up such a commanding position is an important feature of Winawer's invention, 8 Kt to Q sq.

(c) This very surprising mistake can only be looked upon as hastening an almost certain result, for Zukertort, while perfectly safe on the Queen's flank, had on the other side an attack such as a player of the very highest grade could not oppose with any expectation of averting defeat. Black must now lose not merely the exchange, but a clear Rook.

GAME 146.

Played in the Sixth Round, on the 4th July.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
Herr ZUKERTORT.	Herr PITSCHEL.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 Kt to K B 3 (a)
6 K Kt to Q Kt 5	6 B to Q Kt 5
7 Kt to Q 6 ch	7 K to K 2 (b)
8 B to K B 4	8 Q to Q R 4
9 Q to Q 2	9 P to K 4
10 Kt to Q B 4	10 Q to Q B 2
11 B to K Kt 5	11 B takes Kt
12 P takes B	12 P to Q 3
13 R to Q sq	13 R to Q sq
14 B to K 2	14 B to K 3
15 Kt to K 3	15 R to K Kt sq
16 Castles	16 P to K R 3
17 B takes Kt ch	17 P takes B
18 Kt to Q 5 ch	18 B takes Kt
19 P takes B	19 Kt to Q R 4
20 P to K B 4	20 Kt to B 5
21 B takes Kt (c)	21 Q takes B
22 P takes P	22 B P takes P
23 Q takes P	23 R to K Kt 3
24 Q to K R 7	24 R to K B sq
25 R takes P ch	25 R takes R
26 Q takes K R	26 Q to K 7
27 Q to Q 3	27 Q to K B 7 ch
28 K to R sq	28 K to B sq
29 P to K R 3	29 K to Kt 2
30 K to R 2	30 K to B sq
31 R to Q Kt sq	31 P to Q Kt 3
32 R to Q Kt 4	32 Q to K 8
33 R to Q B 4	33 R to K B 8
34 R to Q B 8 ch	34 K to Kt 2
35 Q to Kt 3 ch	35 Q takes Q ch
36 K takes Q	36 R to Q B 8
37 R to Q B 7 ch	37 K to B 3
38 R takes P	38 R takes P
39 R to Q 7	39 R takes B P ch
40 K to R 4	40 P to K 5
41 R takes P ch	41 K to K 4
42 R takes P	42 K takes P
43 P to K Kt 4	43 P to K 6
44 R to Q Kt 8	44 R to Q B 5
45 K to R 5	45 P to K 7
46 R to Q Kt sq	46 R to Q R 5
47 P to K Kt 5 (d)	47 R takes P
48 P to K R 4	48 K to K 3
49 K to Kt 6	49 R to Q R 3
50 R to K sq	50 K to K 4 dis ch
51 K to R 7	51 R to R 7
52 P to K R 5	52 K to B 4
53 P to K Kt 6	53 R to R 2 ch
54 P to Kt 7	54 K to B 3
55 P to R 6, and wins.	

(a) P to Q R 3 is necessary here.

(b) This variation is, I believe, not given in the books; a reprehensible omission that will no doubt be rectified in future editions.

(c) I do not consider this a perfectly satisfactory outcome of the opening advantage. The tendency of Zukertort to simplification is rather a flaw in his play.

(d) And of course all the rest is like unto noughts and crosses.

GAME 147.

Played in the Third Round on the 24th June.

Evans' Gambit Declined.

White.	Black.
M. WINAWER.	Mr. GIFFORD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B to Kt 3
5 P to Q R 4	5 P to Q R 3
6 Castles	6 P to Q 3
7 P to R 5	7 B to R 2
8 P to Q 4	8 Kt takes Q P (a)
9 Kt takes Kt	9 B takes Kt
10 P to Q B 3	10 B to R 2
11 K to R sq	11 Kt to K B 3
12 B to K Kt 5	12 P to K R 3
13 B to R 4	13 P to K Kt 4 (b)
14 B to K Kt 3	14 B to K 3
15 B to Q 3	15 B to K Kt 5
16 P to K B 3	16 B to K 3
17 P to Q B 4	17 Kt to K R 4
18 B to K B 2 (c)	18 B takes B
19 R takes B	19 P to K Kt 5 (d)
20 P to K Kt 3	20 Q to K Kt 4
21 Kt to Q B 3	21 Q to K 6
22 Q R to R 2	22 P takes P
23 R takes P	23 Q to K Kt 4
24 Kt to Q 5	24 Q R to Q B sq
25 Q to K B sq	25 R to K Kt sq
26 Q R to K B 2	26 P to Q B 3
27 Kt to K 3	27 R to Q B 2
28 Kt to K B 5	28 R to Q 2
29 Q to Q R sq (e)	29 P to K B 3
30 Q to K B sq	30 R to K B sq (f)
31 P to Q Kt 5	31 R P takes P
32 P takes P	32 P to Q 4 (g)
33 P takes B P	33 Kt P takes P
34 P to R 6	34 R to Q R 2
35 Q to Q Kt sq	35 K to B 2
36 P to K R 4 (h)	36 Q to K Kt 3
37 P takes P	37 B takes Kt
38 B takes B	38 Kt takes P ch
39 R takes Kt	39 Q takes R
40 B to K 6 ch	40 K to K 2
41 Q to Kt 4 ch and wins.	

(a) P takes P ought to be—and I feel little hesitation in saying *is*—the best answer.

(b) This is all very well for the time being; but how about Castling?

(c) I favour B to K sq.

(d) Very ingeniously conceived.

(e) One of Winawer's peculiar devices. It threatens P to B 5, and so forces P to K B 3, which, to a certain extent, imports an element of weakness into the opponent's game. For all that, I very much question the virtue of the idea.

(f) It is a noticeable feature of Mr. Gifford's play that he can never bring himself to take the risk of a promising dash at the opportune moment. He seems to view with fear the breaking up of his position, and apparently is unable to

realise that, in most winning assaults, hazard is matched against hazard; the danger of the most endangered being the safety of the other. Unless I am very much mistaken, P to Q 4 would give Black an irresistible attack.

(g) He tries it now, but has been anticipated, and is too late.

(h) The initial move of a very fine combination.

GAME 148.

Played in the Eighth Round, on the 12th July.

Vienna opening.

White. M. Clerc.	Black. M. Winawer.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 B to B 4
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 3
4 B to B 4	4 Kt to Q B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 B to K Kt 5
6 P to K R 3	6 B to R 4
7 P to Q R 3	7 P to K R 3
8 B to K 3	8 B to Q Kt 3
9 Kt to K 2	9 B takes Kt
10 P takes B	10 B takes B
11 P takes B	11 Q to K B 3 (a)
12 Kt to Q B 3	12 Q Kt to K 2
13 Q to K 2 (b)	13 P to Q B 3
14 Castles Q R	14 Castles Q R
15 P to Q 4	15 P to Q 4
16 Q P takes K P	16 Q takes P
17 P takes P	17 P takes P
18 B to Q Kt 3	18 Kt to K B 3
19 Q to K B 2	19 Kt to Q B 3
20 R to Q 3	20 R to Q 2
21 K R to Q sq	21 K R to Q sq
22 P to K B 4	22 Q to K B 4
23 P to K R 4	23 Kt to K 5 (c)
24 Q to K Kt 2	24 Kt takes Kt
25 P takes Kt	25 Kt to K 2
26 Q takes Kt P	26 P to K B 3
27 Q to K Kt 2	27 P to Q Kt 4
28 R to Q 4	28 K to B 2
29 K to Kt 2	29 P to Q R 3
30 P to Q R 4	30 R to Q 3
31 P takes P	31 P takes P
32 Q to K 2	32 Kt to Q B 3
33 Q R to Q 2	33 Kt to Q R 4
34 R to Q R sq	34 Kt to B 5 ch
35 B takes Kt	35 Kt P takes B
36 Q to K sq	36 Q to R 2
37 R to K 2	37 R to Kt 3 ch
38 K to B sq	38 R to K Kt sq
39 R to Q R 7 ch	39 R to Q Kt 2
40 R takes R ch	40 K takes R
41 Q to K B sq	41 P to K B 4
42 K to Q 2	41 R to K Kt 5
43 P to R 5	43 Q to K Kt sq
44 Q to K R 3	44 K to B 3
45 R to K sq	45 K to Q 3
46 R to K 2	46 K to K 3
47 R to K sq	47 Q to Q sq
48 R to Q R sq	48 Q to K Kt sq
49 R to R 6 ch	49 K to K 2
50 K to K 2	50 Q to K R sq
51 Q to K R sq	51 Q takes P
52 Q to Q Kt sq	52 R to Kt 7 ch
53 K to B 3	53 R to Kt 6 ch
54 K takes R	54 Q takes K P ch
55 K to Kt 2	55 Q to K 7 ch
56 K to Kt sq	56 Q to K Kt 5 ch
57 K to B 2	57 Q takes P ch
58 K to K 2	58 Q to K 5 ch
59 K to B 2	59 Q to B 5 ch
60 K to K 2	60 Q to R 7 ch
61 K to K 3	61 Q to K 4 ch
62 K to B 2	62 Q to R 7 ch

Drawn

(a) Black, I dare say, thought that he was going to have an advantage by this time. If he have any at all, it is of an evanescent character, and likely, if not carefully cherished, to melt into nothingness. The text move does not strike one as particularly strong. If playing for a win he should apparently check at R 5, then bring back the Queen as far as B 3, and afterwards Castle on the Q side.

(b) White has the better game now.

(c) This ought not to turn out well. P to K Kt 4, with the object of getting a Pawn to Kt 5, may seem hazardous, but I do do not know that it would be so very bad.

GAME 149.

Played in the Seventh Round on the 9th July

Four Knights Game.

White. Mr. Gifford.	Black. Capt. Mackenzie.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to Kt 5
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 B to K Kt 5	7 B takes Kt
8 P takes B	8 Kt to K 2
9 Q to Q 2	9 Kt to Kt 3
10 Kt to K sq	10 P to K R 3
11 B to K 3	11 Kt to R 4
12 P to Q 4	12 Q to K 2
13 B to Q 3	13 K Kt to K B 5
14 P to K B 3	14 P to K B 4
15 B to B 4 ch	15 K to R 2
16 Kt to Q 3	16 Kt takes Kt
17 B takes Kt	17 P to B 5
18 B to B 2 (a)	18 Q to Kt 4
19 Q R to Kt sq (b)	19 B to K R 6
20 B to K sq	20 P to Q Kt 3
21 P to Q 5 (c)	21 R to B 3
22 K to R sq	22 B to Q 2
23 B to Q Kt 5	23 R to Q sq
24 P to Q R 4	24 P to Q R 4
25 P to Q B 4 (d)	25 B to B sq
26 Q to K B 2	26 Q R to K B sq
27 R to Q Kt 3	27 Q to K R 4
28 R to Q 3	38 Kt to K 2
29 B to Q B 3	29 R to K Kt 3
30 K R to Q sq	30 R to Q sq
31 K to Kt sq (e)	31 B to K R 6
32 P to K Kt 4	32 Q to Kt 4 (f)
33 B to K sq	33 R to B 3
34 Q to K R 4	34 Q takes Q
35 B takes Q	35 P to K Kt 4
36 B to K sq	36 P to K R 4
37 P takes P	37 P to Kt 5
38 B to K R 4	38 R to B 2
39 K to B 2	39 P takes P
40 R to K Kt sq	40 B to Kt 7
41 B to K Kt 5	41 Q R to K B sq
42 B to Q 7	42 Kt takes P
43 B to K Kt 4 (g)	43 Kt to K 6
44 K B takes P	44 B takes B
45 K takes B	45 Kt takes P at B 2
46 R to K B sq	46 Kt to Q 5 ch
47 K to B 2	47 Kt to K 3
48 P to R 4	48 Kt to Q B 4 and wins.

(a) Not much to be expected from this game, though of the two positions I rather prefer White's.

(b) K R to this square would be better.

(c) This ought to ensure the draw if that is what White wants.

(d) It is not usually wise to block up a Bishop in this fashion.

(e) Fearing perhaps R to Kt 6, but nothing in that move, and therefore better to leave matters as they stood.

(f) I am inclined to think that P takes P *en passant*, followed by R to K B sq, would be a pretty good line of play. No doubt it looks dangerous in certain respects, but the danger seems to melt away when closely examined.

(g) He cannot check, for Black will without any scruple sacrifice the exchange. Something is to be said for B to K 6, but on the whole his best play would seem to be B P takes Kt, after which with a correct defence he ought to be able to draw. As it is he is pretty certain to lose, for the spared Knight will be like a cat let loose amongst mice.

GAME 150.

Played in the First Round on the 18th June.

French Defence.

White. Mr. Blackburne.	Black. Mr. Mason.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 Kt to Q B 3
7 Castles	7 B to K Kt 5
8 R to K sq ch	8 B to K 2
9 B to K 3	9 Castles
10 Kt to K 2	10 Kt to Q Kt 5
11 Kt to Kt 3	11 Kt takes B
12 Q takes Kt	12 B takes Kt
13 P takes B (a)	13 Kt to K sq
14 K to R sq	14 P to K Kt 3
15 B to R 6	15 Kt to Kt 2
16 R to KKt sq	16 P to Q B 3
17 Q R to K sq	17 B to B 3
18 Q to Q 2	18 Q to Q 3
19 R to K 3	19 K R to K sq
20 P to Q B 3	20 Q to Q 2
21 B takes Kt	21 B takes B
22 K R to K sq	22 R takes R

White.	Black.
23 Q takes R	23 K to B sq
24 Q to B 4	24 P to K B 4
25 Kt to B sq	25 B to B 3
26 Kt to Q 2	26 P to K Kt 4 (b)
27 Q to Kt 3	27 P to B 5
28 Q to Kt 4	28 Q takes Q
29 P takes Q (c)	29 R to K sq
30 Kt to B 3	30 R takes R (ch)
31 Kt takes R	31 K to K 2
32 K to Kt 2	32 K to Q 3
33 K to B 3	33 P to B 4
34 Kt to B 2	34 P takes P
35 P takes P	35 K to K 3
36 K to K 2	36 B to K 2
37 K to Q 3	37 P to K R 3
38 K to B 3	38 B to B 3
39 Kt to Kt 4	39 K to Q 3
40 Kt to Q 3	40 P to Kt 3
41 P to Kt 4	41 K to K 3
42 P to Kt 5	42 K to Q 3
43 Kt to Kt 4	43 B to Kt 2
44 P to Q R 4 (d)	44 B to B 3
45 Kt to B 2	45 K to K 3
46 Kt to K sq	46 K to Q 3
47 Kt to B 3	47 K to K 3
48 K to Kt 3	48 K to Q 3
49 K to Kt 4	49 K to K 3
50 P to R 5	50 K to Q 3
51 P to R 6	51 K to K 3
52 K to B 3	52 B to Kt 2
53 Kt to K sq	53 B to B sq
54 Kt to Q 3	54 B to Q 3
55 K to Q 2	55 K to B 3
56 Kt to B	56 K to K 3
57 K to Q 3	57 B to R 6
58 Kt to Kt 3	58 B to Q 3
59 P to K R 3	59 K to K 2
60 K to B 3	60 K to K 3
61 Kt to Q 2	61 K to B 3
62 K to Kt 3	62 K to K 3
63 K to R 4	63 K to K 2
64 Kt to Kt 3	64 K to Q 2
65 P to B 3	65 K to B sq
66 Kt to B sq	66 K to Q 2
67 Kt to Q 3	67 K to K 3
68 K to Kt 3	68 K to Q 2
69 K to B 2	69 K to B 2
70 Kt to Kt 2	70 K to Q 2
71 Kt to R 4	71 B to B 2
72 K to Q 2 (e)	72 K to K 3
73 K to Q 3	73 K to Q 3
74 K to B 3	74 K to Q 2
75 K to Kt 4	75 B to Q 3 (ch)
76 K to Kt 3	76 B to B 2
77 Kt to B 3	77 K to K 3
78 K to B 2	78 K to Q 3 (f)
79 Kt to R 2	79 B to Q sq
80 Kt to Kt 4	80 K to Q 2
81 Kt to B 6	81 B to K 2
82 Kt takes P	82 K to B 2
83 Kt to B 6	83 B to Q 3
84 Kt to K 5	84 K to B sq
85 Kt to Q 7, and wins.	

(a) Through Black's method of opening the game White has the superiority. It may not be sufficient to win, but at any rate the opponent can only look forward to a draw at the best.

(b) This looks unsafe, but the Queen and Bishop command the right diagonals, therefore there is not much reason for apprehension.

(c) The game ought now to end in a draw, because though White has Knight against Bishop the other has no weak Pawns that may be operated against. An important item of consideration in this behalf is that White cannot keep possession of the open file nor make any use thereof before having to quit the same.

(d) If Kt to B 6 then P to Q R 4. That point being therefore only weak in appearance, and Black's position being in all other respects impregnable the game is an undoubted draw. I do not say Mr. Blackburne is not justified in going on. I think he is, to a certain extent, for there are points well worth trying and he is dealing with a comparatively speaking untested opponent. However, I certainly think the trying process went on for much too long a time. Possibly neither party liked to propose a draw.

(e) All this is excessively dreary.

(f) Which loses, and it is a great pity considering how much patience and watchful skill has been displayed by Black up to this point. No censure can in any way attach to him on account of this mistake for the brain, after monotouously swinging backwards and forwards for a prolonged period gets dizzy. White will now get to B 6, and carry off that Rooks Pawn.

GAME 151.

Played in Second Round, on the 22nd June.

Four Knight's Game.

White. Mr. Gifford.	Black. Mr. Blackburne.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Kt to B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to B 4
5 Castles	5 P to Q 3
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Kt takes P	7 B to Q 2
8 Kt to Q Kt 3	8 B to Q Kt 3
9 P to K R 3	9 P to K R 3
10 K to R sq	10 Q to Q B sq (a)
11 B takes Kt	11 P takes B
12 Q to K B 3	12 Kt to K R. 2
13 Q to K R 5	13 Kt to B 3
14 Q to R 4	14 Q to R 3 (b)
15 B to Q 2	15 Castles Q R
16 P to K B 4	16 P to K Kt 4
17 Q to K sq	17 Kt to R 4
18 P to B 5	18 Q takes R ch (c)
19 Q takes Q	19 Kt to Kt 6 ch
20 K to R 2	20 Kt takes Q ch
21 R takes Kt	21 Q R to K sq
22 P to Q R 4	22 P to Q R 3
23 P to R 5	23 B to R 2
24 B to K sq	24 P to B 4
25 B to B 2	25 B to B 3
26 R to K sq	26 P to B 3
27 K to Kt 3	27 R to K 4
28 Kt to Q 2	28 K R to K sq
29 Kt to B 4	29 Q R to K 2
30 R to K 3	30 B takes P and wins.

(a) Intending to sacrifice his Bishop if allowed.

(b) For aught any one can say to the contrary, this eccentric continuation of the abnormal tenth move was intended all along. Best play now anyhow, and he will evidently obtain a strong attack on the King's side.

(c) I suppose any immediate danger from that shut out, Queen was about the last thing that Mr. Gifford anticipated. The effect produced is rather comical.

GAME 152.

Played in the Third Round, on the 25th June.

English Opening.

White. Herr Pitschel.	Black. Mr. Blackburne.
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q Kt 3
4 P to Q Kt 3	4 B to Kt 2
5 B to Kt 2	5 B to K 2
6 B to K 2	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 Kt to Q R 3
8 Kt to Q B 3	8 Kt to K sq
9 Kt to K sq	9 P to K B 4
10 P to K B 4	10 Kt to K B 3
11 B to B 3	11 P to Q B 3
12 P to Q 4	12 Q to K sq
13 P to Q R 3	13 Q to Kt 3
14 Kt to Q 3	14 Q to R 3
15 B to B sq	15 Kt to B 2
16 Kt to K 5	16 P to K Kt 3
17 R to R 2	17 K R to Q B sq
18 R to Q 2	18 Q Kt to K sq
19 P to K Kt 3	19 Q to B sq (a)
20 R to R 2	20 P to Q 3
21 Kt to Q 3	21 R to B 2
22 P to K R 3	22 R to Q sq
23 P to Q Kt 4	23 B to R 3
24 Kt to Kt 2	24 P to Q 4
25 B to K 2	25 P takes P
26 Q to R 4	26 B to Kt 4
27 Q to B 2 (b)	27 Kt to Q 3
28 R to B 3	28 B to R 3
29 Kt fr B 3 to R 4	29 P to Q Kt 4
30 Kt to B 5	30 B to B sq
31 Kt to Q sq	31 Q Kt to K 5
32 Kt to K B 2	32 B takes Kt
33 Kt P takes B	33 Kt takes Kt
34 K takes Kt	34 Q to R 3
35 K to Kt 2	35 Kt to K 5
36 R to B sq	36 P to K 4 (c)
37 B to Kt 2 (d)	37 B to K 3
38 B to B 3	38 B to Q 4
39 Q R to R sq	39 P takes B P
40 K P takes P	40 P to Kt 4 (e)
41 B to B sq	41 R to K Kt 2
42 P takes P	42 R takes P
43 K to R 2	43 Q to Kt 2
44 B takes R	44 Q takes B
45 B takes Kt	45 B takes B
46 Q to K B 2	46 R to K sq
47 K R to K sq	47 R to K 3
48 R to K 3	48 Q to Kt 2
49 R to Q sq	49 Q to R 3
50 Q R to K sq (f)	Mate in two moves.

(a) I do not admire Mr. Blackburne's proceedings up to this point. Possibly what seems like an elaborate development

of eccentricity arises from the fact that having intended a certain line of attack, he finds the opponent to be stronger than he had counted upon.

(b) Having taken nothing by his motion. Better to have captured the Pawn last move.

(c) This bold device does not surprise one coming from Mr. Blackburne. Its soundness against best play is questionable. The idea, I believe, is if 37 B P takes P then Q to Kt 4, 38 R to B 3 B to K 3 with B to Q 4 as the continuation.

(d) This makes matters very comfortable for Black, seeing that now B P cannot take P.

(e) This, as will be seen, has to be followed up by the sacrifice of the exchange, and though the attack obtained may seem a sufficient justification, yet where is the necessity with such an impregnable position. I would decidedly prefer here Q to K 2.

(f) This is too absurd!

GAME 153.

Played in the Third Round on the 25th June.
Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
Capt. MACKENZIE.	Prof. ANDERSSEN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to Q Kt 5 (a)	4 Kt to Q 5
5 B to B 4 (b)	5 P to Q R 3
6 P to Q R 4	6 Kt to K 2
7 P to Q 3	7 K Kt to Q B 3
8 Kt takes Kt	8 Kt takes Kt
9 Castles	9 P to K Kt 3
10 B to K B 4	10 P to Q 3
11 Q to Q 2	11 P to K R 3
12 B to K Kt 3	12 B to Q 2
13 Kt to Q sq	13 P to Q Kt 4
14 P to Q B 3 (c)	14 P takes B
15 P takes Kt	15 P at B 4 takes P
16 P takes P	16 P to K 4
17 P to K B 4	17 B to K Kt 2
18 P to Q Kt 4	18 Castles
19 P to K B 5	19 P takes P
20 P takes P	20 P to K B 3
21 Q to Q 3	21 Q to Q B sq
22 Kt to Kt 2	22 Q to Kt 2
23 P to Q Kt 5	23 K R to Q B sq
24 Q R to Q B sq	24 R to Q B 4
25 Q to Q Kt 3	25 P takes P
26 B P takes P dis ch	26 K to R sq
27 R takes R	27 P takes R (d)
28 Q to Q B 4	28 Q to Q B sq
29 Q to Q 3	29 Q to K Kt sq
30 R to R sq	30 P to Q B 5 (e)
31 Q takes P	31 Q takes Q
32 Kt takes Q	32 B takes P
33 Kt to Q Kt 6	33 R to R 3
34 B to K sq	34 B to Q 6 (f)
35 Kt to Q 5	35 B takes P
36 P to R 5	36 B to K 5
37 Kt to Q B 7	37 R to Q B 3
38 Kt to K 8	38 B to Q 6
39 R to Q sq	39 B to K 7
40 R to Q 2	40 B to Q R 3
41 Kt takes B	41 K takes Kt
42 R to Q Kt 2	42 P to K 5
43 K to B 2	43 K to Kt 3
44 B to Q Kt 4	44 R to Q B 8
45 K to Kt 3	45 P to K 6
46 K to B 4	46 P to K 7
47 K to K 4	47 P to Q 6
48 K to K 3	48 P Queens ch
49 B takes Q	49 R takes B ch and wins

(a) Also adopted by Mr. Bird against Anderssen; see the game between them in last months number.

(b) Mr. Bird took off the Knight, playing then Kt to K 2, which I should say is a better line of play than that in the text.

(c) If 14 P takes P, P takes P, 15 B to R 2, R to Q R 2, or somewhere down that file, and matters would not be altogether pleasant. The text move therefore is his best resource, but is not a particularly satisfactory one.

(d) The Professor has now three passed Pawns, a potent fact if he can hold up in other respects.

(e) Anderssen getting his chisel in between the bricks.

(f) If R takes Kt, then R to Kt sq.

GAME 154.

Played in the Tenth Round, on the 19th July.
K B P opening.

White.	Black.
Mr. BIRD.	Capt. MACKENZIE.
1 P to K B 4	1 P to Q 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to K Kt 3
3 P to K 3	3 B to K Kt 2
4 P to Q 4	4 B to K B 4
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 Kt to K B 3
6 B to Q 3	6 B takes B
7 P takes B	7 P to K 3
8 Q to Q Kt 3	8 P to Q Kt 3
9 B to Q 2	9 Castles
10 Q Kt to K 2	10 Q Kt to Q 2
11 Castles K R	11 P to Q B 4
12 Q R to Q B sq	12 Q to K 2
13 Q to Q R 3	13 K R to Q B sq
14 Kt to K 5	14 B to B sq
15 Q to Q R 6	15 R to B 2
16 P to Q Kt 4	16 Q R to Q B sq
17 Kt P takes B P	17 P takes P
18 B to R 5	18 Kt to Kt sq
19 Q to Q Kt 5	19 R to Q Kt 2
20 Q to Q R 4	20 Q to K sq
21 Q takes Q	21 Kt takes Q
22 R to Q Kt sq	22 R takes R
23 R takes R	23 P to K B 3
24 Kt to K B 3	24 Kt to Q B 3
25 B to Q B 3	25 K to B 2
26 K to B 2	26 Kt to Q Kt 5
27 B takes Kt	27 P takes B
28 R to Q B sq	28 R takes R
29 Kt takes R (a)	29 P to Q R 4
30 K to K 2	30 P to Q R 5
31 K to Q 2	31 Kt to B 2
32 K to B 2	32 Kt to Q Kt 4
33 Kt to K 2	33 B to K 2
34 K to Kt 2	34 K to K sq
35 Kt to K sq	35 K to Q 2
36 Kt to B 2	36 K to B 3
37 P to K 4	37 P to K B 4
38 P to K 5	38 P to K Kt 4 (b)
39 P takes P	39 K to Q 2
40 P to K R 4	40 K to K sq
41 P to K Kt 3	41 K to B 2
42 Kt to K sq	42 B to Q sq
43 Kt to K B 3	43 B to Q Kt 3
44 P to K R 5	44 B to Q sq
45 Kt to B 4	45 Kt to Q B 2
46 P to K R 6	46 B to K 2 (c)
47 P to Kt 6 ch	47 K to Kt sq
48 P to Kt 7	48 K to B 2
49 Kt to R 5 (d)	49 Kt to K sq
50 Kt to B 4	50 Kt to B 2
51 K to B 2	51 B to Q sq
52 K to Kt sq	52 B to K 2
53 K to Kt 2	53 K to Kt sq
54 Kt to R 5	54 Kt to K sq
55 Kt to B 4	55 Kt to B 2
56 Kt to R 3	56 Kt to Kt 4
57 Kt to B 4	57 Kt to B 2
58 Kt to R 5	58 Kt to K sq
59 K to B 2	59 K to B 2
60 Kt to B 4	60 Kt to B 2
61 Kt to Kt 2	61 K to Kt sq
62 Kt to K 3	62 K to B 2
63 P to Kt 4	63 P takes P
64 Kt takes P	64 Kt to K sq
65 K to Kt 2	65 K to Kt sq
66 Kt to Kt sq	66 B to Q sq
67 Kt to K 2	67 B to K 2
68 Kt to K B 4	68 Kt to B 2
69 Kt to R 5	69 Kt to K sq
70 P to Q R 3	70 P to Kt 6
71 Kt to B 4 (e)	71 Kt to B 2
72 Kt to R 5	72 Kt to K sq
73 Kt fr. R 5 B 6 ch	73 Kt takes Kt
74 P takes Kt	74 B to Q sq
75 K to Kt sq	Resigns (f)

(a) I have not cared to note or indeed to examine very narrowly the opening dispositions of the players. Mr. Bird's ideas concerning close games and mine would not be likely to come into collision, nor is it at all probable that war will take place between the inhabitants of Greenland, and the subjects of King Mtesa. Viewing the position now arrived at Black seems to have a slight advantage, for he has Bishop and Knight against two Knights, and the opponent is burdened with a doubled Pawn.

(b) A serious and inexplicable blunder. Presumably the game, but for this false step, would have been soon abandoned as a draw, for Mr. Bird, by good play, had fortified himself against all danger of any mishap, and consequently Black, with whom the initiative rested, could do nothing.

(c) This gives Mr. Bird an opportunity which no one would be less likely to miss. The position is rather curious. Black's only chance of a draw is to move his King and nothing else. By touching any other piece or man (even has he as now touched the Bishop) a lost game ensues for him.

(d) Mr. Bird has one of the best pair of Chess eyes in existence, but where he does not see he is not well able to calcu-

late. This Knight is of no use at R 5 at present, and the same remark applies to the two subsequent occasions when it alights on that square. There is one way of winning, and one only: both Knights must be so placed that they can bear on K B 6. This being so, the correct line of play here is Kt to Kt 2, followed by Kt to K 3, and then P to Kt 4. White by a process of exhaustion rather than of reflection, ultimately, as will be seen, gets hold of the right bell rope.

(e) Two moves later the Knight checks, but why not now, seeing that it is the same position?

(f) Because the King cannot move on account of Kt to K 5 ch; and if the Bishop go away, then P to B 7 ch, followed by Kt to B 6, brings on the death rattle, but the Bishop must go away after the Q Kt P is disposed of.

GAME 155.

Played in the Seventh Round on the 8th July.

Ruy Lopez.

Capt. MACKENZIE.	Mr. GIFFORD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Castles	5 Kt takes K P
6 R to K sq	6 Kt to B 4
7 B takes Kt	7 Q P takes B
8 P to Q 4	8 Kt to K 3
9 Kt takes P	9 B to K 2
10 B to K 3	10 Castles
11 P to K B 4	11 P to K B 3
12 Kt to K B 3	12 Q to Q 4
13 Kt to B 3	13 Q to K R 4
14 Kt to K 2	14 B to Q 3
15 Q to Q 2	15 B to Q 2
16 P to Q B 4	16 Q R to K sq
17 P to Q B 5	17 B to K 2
18 P to K R 3	18 Kt to Q sq
19 K to R 2	19 B to K 3
20 R to K Kt sq	20 B to Q 4
21 P to K Kt 4 (a)	21 Q to B 2
22 Q R to K B sq	22 B takes R P
23 Kt to Kt 3	23 B to Q 4
24 P to K B 5	24 B takes Kt
25 R takes B	25 Q to Q 4
26 Q to K B 2	26 Kt to K B 2 (b)
27 P to R 4	27 K to R sq
28 Kt to K 2	28 B to Q sq
29 P to K Kt 5	29 R to K Kt sq
30 P to Kt 6	30 Kt to R 3
31 P takes P	31 K takes P
32 R to Kt 6 (c)	32 Q to K 5
33 B takes Kt	33 Q takes Kt
34 B to K B 4	34 Q takes Q ch
35 R takes Q	35 R to K 5
36 P to K R 5	36 R takes P
37 K to Kt 3	37 B to K 2
38 R to K R 2	38 B to K B sq
39 B to K 3	39 R to Q 2
40 K to B 3	40 R to K sq
41 P to R 6	41 K to Kt sq
42 R fr. R 2 to Kt 2	42 K to R 2
43 R to R 2	43 K to Kt sq
44 R fr. R 2 to Kt 2	44 K to R 2
45 P takes P	45 B takes P (d)
46 B to R 6 (e)	46 B takes B
47 R to R 2	47 R to Q 6 ch
48 K to K 4	48 R to K 6 ch
49 K to Q 4 and wins	

(a) In order to keep Black locked up, but he throws away a Pawn in doing so. It would be hard to say he was not justified, seeing that the apparent alternative was 21 Kt to Kt 3, Q to B 2, 22 P to Q Kt 3, B takes Kt, 23 P takes B, P to B 4, and certainly White would not seem to have much on. My own idea would very likely have been Kt to K sq, with the idea of keeping both the position and the Pawn and letting the attack wait a little while.

(b) I fancy Black has time for P to Q R 4, threatening P to Q Kt 3, which diversion, with the aid of Kt to Kt 2, would probably be rather awkward for White. This, of course, is upon the assumption that the forthcoming attack can be withstood, and I think it can, especially as Black's pieces would soon be free enough to operate in all directions.

(c) The exchange could practically be won by Q to Kt 3, but it would be a dubious gain.

(d) This loses, which is a great pity, after such a long, skilful and successful defence under the most difficult circumstances. By taking with the Rook he would have drawn.

(e) It is this very fine stroke that Mr. Gifford did not foresee.

GAME 156.

Played in the Fourth Round, on the 27th June.

Four Knights' Game.

White.	Black.
M. CLERC.	Captain MACKENZIE.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Q Kt 5	4 B to Q Kt 5
5 Kt to Q 5	5 B to Q B 4
6 P to Q 3	6 P to K R 3
7 Castles	7 P to Q R 3
8 B to Q R 4	8 P to Q 3
9 B to K 3	9 B to Q R 2
10 B takes B	10 R takes B
11 Kt to K 3	11 Castles
12 B to Q Kt 3	12 Kt to K 2
13 Kt to K R 4	13 P to K Kt 4 (a)
14 Q to K B 3	14 K to Kt 2
15 K Kt to B 5 ch	15 B takes Kt
16 Kt tks B ch (b)	16 Kt takes Kt
17 Q takes Kt	17 Q to Q 2
18 Q to K B 3	18 Q R to Q R sq
19 K R to K sq	19 Q R to K sq
20 Q R to Q sq	20 Q to K 2
21 P to Q B 3	21 Kt to Q 2
22 Q to K B 5	22 Kt to Q B 4
23 R to K 3	23 Q to K B 3
24 Q to K R 3	24 R to K R sq
25 Q to K R 5	25 Q to K Kt 3
26 P to K Kt 4 (c)	26 Q takes Q
27 P takes Q	27 K R to K B sq
28 R to K B 3	28 Kt to Q 2
29 K to B sq	29 Kt to K B 3
30 R to K R 3	30 Kt to K Kt sq
31 R to K B 3	31 Kt to K 2
32 R to K Kt 3	32 P to Q B 3
33 K to K 2	33 P to Q 4
34 P to K B 3	34 K to B 3
35 P to Q 4	35 K P takes P
36 B P takes P	36 Kt to K B 4
37 R to K Kt 4	37 Kt to K Kt 2
38 P to K R 4	38 Kt takes P
39 P takes P ch	39 P takes P
40 P to K 5 ch (d)	40 K to K 2
41 R takes P	41 Kt to K B 5 ch
42 K to K 3	42 Kt to K 3
43 R to K Kt 3	43 R to K R sq
44 R to Q 2	44 R to K R 5
45 B to Q B 2	45 R to K B 5
46 R to K Kt 4	46 R takes R
47 P takes R (e)	47 R to K R sq
48 B to Q sq	48 R to K R 6 ch
49 B to B 3	49 P to Q R 4
50 P to Q R 3	50 P to Q R 5
51 R to Q sq (f)	51 P to Q Kt 3
52 K to B 2	52 R to K R 7 ch
53 B to K Kt 2	53 Kt to K B 5
54 K to Kt 3	54 R takes B ch
55 K takes Kt	55 R takes Q Kt P
56 R to Q B sq	56 K to Q 2
57 P to K Kt 5	57 R to Q Kt 6 (g)
58 R to K R sq	58 R takes P
59 R to K R 7	59 K to K sq
60 P to Kt 6	60 P takes P
61 P to K 6	61 K to B sq
62 K to K 5	62 K to Kt sq
63 R to Q R 7	63 P to Q Kt 4
64 K to B 6	64 R to K B 6 ch
65 K to K 5	65 P to Q R 6
66 K to Q 6	66 R to K 6
67 R to Q R 8 ch	67 K to Kt 2
68 P to K 7	68 P to Q Kt 5
69 K to Q 7	69 K to B 3 (h)
70 P Queens	70 R takes Q
71 K takes R	71 K to K 3
72 R to Q R 4	72 P to Kt 4
73 R takes Kt P	73 K to B 4
74 R to Q R 4	74 P to Kt 5
75 K to Q 7	75 K to K 5
76 K takes P	76 P to Kt 6
77 R takes P	77 P to Kt 7
78 R to K Kt 3	28 K takes P
79 R takes P	79 K to B 5
80 K to K 6	80 P to Q 5
81 K to K5	Resigns

(a) Always a hazardous move when adopted at an early period after castling, though certainly the position seems to invite it.

(b) Both parties have been playing very well, nor do I state this as a preface to censure at this point, nevertheless, though the text move is not to be condemned in any way, yet if he cared to back risk against risk, I fancy he could get more of

an attack from P takes B, threatening then P to K R 4.

(c) The wisdom of this step is very doubtful.

(d) All this is indicative of an expert, even though through the cause alluded to in the next note, Black ultimately obtains the better game.

(e) In this tourney the superiority of the Knight to the Bishop in end games has been demonstrated in an especial and convincing manner. M. Clerc has been since the exchange of Queens fighting against the power of the adverse Knight, and he now by no bad play, so far as I have seen, finds himself with a position wherein the chances are all with the other side.

(f) He can do nothing better, for K to B 2 leads to all the pieces being changed off, and Black has then a winning end game.

(g) This is not well conceived. Amongst various lines of play the most promising seems 57 R to Q 7, 58 K to K 3 (best), R to K R 7, after which White cannot save the game.

(h) A very unhappy selection, K to B 2 draws easily, but could he not even aim at something better, *e.g.*: 69 P to K Kt 4, 70 P Queens, R takes Q, 71 K take R, P to K Kt 5, 72 R to R 4, P to Kt 6, 73 R takes Kt P, P to R 7, and wins.

GAME 157.

Played in the Ninth Round on the 16th July.

Four Knights.

White. Mr. Mason.	Black. Capt. Mackenzie.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to Kt 5
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 Castles	6 B takes Kt
7 P takes B	7 Castles
8 Kt to K sq (a)	8 B to K Kt 5 (b)
9 P to K B 3	9 B to R 4
10 P to K Kt 4	10 B to Kt 3
11 B takes Kt	11 P takes B
12 B to K Kt 5	12 P to Q 4
13 Kt to Kt 2	13 Q to Q 3
14 Q to K sq	14 Kt to Q 2
15 B to K 3	15 K R to Kt sq
16 Q to B 2	16 R to Kt 7
17 Kt to R 4	17 P to Q R 4
18 P to Q R 4 (c)	18 Q R to Kt sq
19 Kt to B 5	19 B takes Kt
10 Kt P takes B	20 P to Q B 4
21 K to R sq	21 P to Q 5
22 B to B sq	22 R to Kt 8
23 R takes R	23 R takes R (d)
24 P takes P	24 B P takes P
25 R to K Kt sq	25 P to K R 3
26 Q to Kt 3	26 Q to K B 3
27 P to K B 4	27 P to Q B 4
28 B to Q 2	28 P takes P
29 B takes P	29 R takes R ch
30 K takes R	30 Kt to Kt 3
31 P to R 4	31 Kt to Q 2
32 K to R 2	32 K to R 2
33 B to Q 2 (e)	33 Kt to K 4
34 B takes Q R P (f)	34 P to R 4
35 B to Q 2	35 Kt to Kt 5 ch
36 K to Kt 2 (g)	36 Q to Q B 3
37 P to R 5	37 Q to R 5
38 K to B 3	38 Q takes B P
39 K to K 2	39 Kt to K 6
40 Q to Kt sq	40 P to B 5 (h)
41 P takes P	41 Q takes P ch
42 K to B 3	42 Kt to Kt 5
43 Q to Q Kt sq	43 P to K B 3
44 B to Kt 4	44 Kt to K 4 ch
45 K to Kt 3	45 Q to K 7
46 B to K sq	46 Q to B 6 ch
47 K to R 2	47 Kt to Kt 5 ch
48 K to Kt sq	48 Q to K 6 ch
49 K to Kt 2	49 Q to K 7 ch
50 K to Kt 3	50 Q to R 7 ch
51 K to B 3	51 Kt to K 4 mate.

(a) B to Kt 5 would appear to be somewhat stronger. No doubt Black would follow suit, but White keeps his start as first player.

(b) P to Q 4 would cause the scales to incline a little in Black's favour.

(c) There is much to be said for P to K B 4.

(d) P takes P looks tempting, and would no doubt be sound, if there were any means of bringing the Knight down there afterwards.

(e) Not well conceived; he should keep that diagonal.

(f) He should now bring the Bishop back again to B 4.

(g) K to R 3 is preferable as allowing of Q to Kt 2, where she may for a time defend the Q B P, but I doubt whether by that or any other course the game can now be saved.

(h) Captain Mackenzie plays with much skill and nicety hereabouts. What has been going on serves as a good illustration of the superiority of Knight against Bishop in end games.

GAME 158.

Played in the final Round, on the 23rd July.

Sicilian Defence.

White. Herr Pitschel.	Black. Capt. Mackenzie
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 P to Q R 3
6 B to K 3	6 B to Q Kt 5
7 B to Q 3	7 K Kt to K 2
8 Castles	8 B takes Kt
9 P takes B	9 P to Q 4
10 P to K B 4	10 P takes K P
11 K B takes P	11 Kt to Q 4
12 Q to K B 3	12 Q Kt to K 2
13 P to Q B 4	13 Kt takes Q B
14 Q takes Kt	14 P to K Kt 3
15 Q R to Q Kt sq	15 Q to Q B 2
16 K to R sq	16 Castles
17 Q to K B 3	17 R to Q Kt sq (a)
18 B to Q 3	18 B to Q 2
19 R to Q Kt 2	19 K R to Q sq
20 K R to Q Kt sq	20 B to Q B sq
21 Q to K 3	21 Q to Q B 4
22 Kt to B 5	22 Q takes Q
23 Kt takes Q	23 R to Q 5
24 P to K Kt 3	24 B to Q 2
25 K to Kt sq (b)	25 B to B 3
26 Kt to K Kt 4	26 P to K Kt 4 (c)
27 Kt to B 6 ch	27 K to Kt 2
28 P takes Kt P	28 Kt to Kt 3
29 R to K sq	29 Q R to Q sq
30 R frm Kt 2 to Kt sq	30 Kt to K 2
31 R to K 5	31 Kt to K B 4
32 R to K B sq	32 Kt to Q 3
33 Kt to R 5 ch	33 K to Kt sq
34 Kt to B 6 ch	34 K to R sq
35 R to Q B 5 (d)	35 K to Kt 2
36 R to K B 4	36 R takes R
37 P takes R	37 Kt to K sq
38 Kt to R 5 ch	38 K to B sq
39 K to B 2 (e)	39 K to K 2
40 K to to K 3	40 Kt to Q B 2
41 Kt to K Kt 3	41 R to K R sq
42 R to K 5	42 K to Q 2
43 P to K R 4	43 P to Q Kt 4
44 Kt to K 4	44 P to K R 3
45 Kt to B 6 ch	45 K to K 2
46 P to K R 5	46 P to Q Kt 5
47 Kt to K R 7	47 Kt to K sq
48 R to Q B 5	48 K to Q 3
49 R to Q R 5	49 B to Kt 2
50 P to K Kt 6	50 P takes P
51 P takes P	51 Kt to Kt 2
52 K to B 2	52 R to Q B sq
53 P to Q R 3	53 P takes R P
54 R takes P	54 R to Q B 4
55 Kt to K B 6	55 K to Q B 2
56 R to Q R sq	56 P to Q R 4
57 K to K 3	57 P to K R 4
58 K to Q 4	58 K to Q 3
59 Kt to K 4 ch	59 B takes Kt
60 B takes B	60 P to K 4 ch
61 P takes P ch	61 R takes K P
62 R to Q Kt sq	62 Kt to K 3 ch
63 K to K 3	63 Kt to B 4
64 R to Kt 6 ch	64 K to K 2
65 K to Q 4	65 R takes B ch
66 K takes Kt	66 P to K R 5
67 K to Kt 5	67 R to Kt 5
68 K takes P	68 R takes Q B P
69 P to Kt 7	69 K to B 2
70 R to Kt 6	70 K to Kt sq
71 R to Kt 2	71 P to R 5
72 R to R 2	72 K takes P (f)

Drawn (f)

(a) Black takes nothing numerically by capturing the Pawn, though he would, I think, obtain rather the better position thereby. However, he wants to win this game, and with it the fourth prize, so is afraid to simplify.

(b) Not to be caught.

(c) An ill considered advance.

(d) If Kt takes P, then of course R takes B, and if B takes P then Kt takes P.

(e) If he take R P his own R P goes in exchange.

(f) Herr Pitschel deserves the greatest credit for having played this complicated and difficult game so well. His position was no doubt such that were he of equal strength to Captain Mackenzie, he would

I should say have won, but on the other hand, save for having both eyes well open, it would have been very easy for him to have lost; as it is, to him is due the distinction of being the creator of the tie between Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Bird, that result being caused through the unexpected stand made by Herr Pitschel against the American champion.

GAME 159.

Played in the Fifth Round, on the 2nd July.

Queen's Fianchetto attack.

White. Mr. Bird.	Black. M. Clerc.
1 P to K 3	1 P to K 4 (a)
2 P to Q Kt 3	2 P to Q 4
3 B to Kt 2	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to Q Kt 5	4 P to K B 3
5 Q to R 5 ch	5 P to K Kt 3
6 Q to K 2	6 B to Q 2
7 Kt to Q B 3	7 P to Q R 3
8 B takes Kt	8 B takes B
9 Kt to K B 3	9 B to Q 3
10 P to Q 4	10 P to K 5
11 Kt to Q 2	11 Q to Q 2
12 P to Q R 4	12 P to Q R 4 (b)
13 P to K B 3	13 P to K B 4 (c)
14 Kt takes Q P (d)	14 B takes Kt
15 P to Q B 4	15 P takes P
16 P takes P	16 Kt to K B 3
17 P takes B	17 Kt takes P
18 Kt to Q B 4	18 Castles K R
19 Castles K R	12 Q R to K sq
20 Kt to K 5	20 Q to K 3
21 P to K B 4	21 P to Q B 3
22 R to B 3	22 R to K 2
23 R to Q B sq	23 R to K Kt 2
24 R to K Kt 3	24 K to R sq
25 K to R sq	25 B to K 2
26 Q R to K Kt sq	26 K R to K Kt sq
27 Q to K B 3	27 Kt to K B 3
28 P to Q 5 (e)	28 Q takes P
29 Q takes Q	29 P takes Q
30 R to Q B sq	30 R to K B sq
31 R to Q B 7	31 B to Q sq
32 R to Q B 8	32 K to Kt sq
33 R to K Kt 2	33 R to Q B 2
34 R to Q B 2	34 R takes R at Q B 2
35 R takes R	36 B to Kt 3
36 B to Q B sq	36 R to Q sq
37 K to Kt 2	37 Kt to K 5
38 P to K R 4	38 Kt to Q B 4
39 B to R 3	39 Kt to K 3
40 B to K 7	40 R to Q R sq
41 K to B 3	41 P to Q 5
42 Kt to B 4	42 R to Q B sq
43 R to K Kt 2	43 B to Q B 2
44 P to K R 5	44 K to B 2
45 B to Q 6	45 K to Kt 2
46 P takes Kt P	46 P takes Kt P
47 B to K 5 ch	47 B takes B
48 P takes B	48 R to Q B 4
49 P to K 4	49 P to K B 5
50 R to Q 2	50 P to K Kt 4
51 K to Kt 4	51 K to Kt 3
52 R to K R 2	52 P to Q Kt 4
53 Kt to Q 6	53 P takes P
54 Kt to K B 5 (f)	54 R takes P
55 R to R 6 ch	55 K to B 2
56 P takes P	56 P to Q 6
57 R to R 7 ch	57 K to K sq
58 R to R 3	58 P to Q 7
59 R to Q 3	59 K to B sq
60 R takes P	60 R takes P
61 Kt to Q 6	61 R takes P
62 R to Q 5	62 K to K 2
63 Kt to B 8 ch	63 K to B 3
64 R to B 5 ch	64 K to Kt 2
65 R to K 5	65 P to B 6 dis ch
66 K takes P	66 K to B 3
67 R to Q 5	67 Kt to Q 5 ch
68 K to Kt 3	68 Kt to B 4 ch
69 K to B 2	69 P to Kt 5
70 Kt to Kt 6	70 R to R 7 ch
71 K to Kt sq	71 P to Kt 6
72 R to Q sq	72 K to Kt 4
73 Kt to B 4	73 K to R 5
74 R to K B sq	74 Kt to Q 5
75 Kt to K 3	75 K to R 6
76 K to R sq, (g)	Black mates in two moves

(a) He has I think, better moves, such as 1 P to K 3, or 1 P to Q 4, 1 P to Q Kt 3, would be also good. If I remember aright, Mr. Blackburne adopted 1 P to K Kt 3 against the Rev. Mr. Owen.

(b) I expect M. Clerc does not altogether understand close openings. He has a very inferior game, and this ill-chosen move makes it much worse. Now that matters have come to this pass, he has no better resource than to play 12 Kt to K 2, 13 P to B 3, P takes P, and then Castle on the K side.

(c) What he ought to do now is not so easy to discover, but this, if taken due advantage of, should turn out badly. Probably the best resource is P takes P followed, if Q takes P, by Q to K 3.

(d) This caps the want of judgment shown on the other side. Whereas by 14 P takes P, B P takes P, 15 Q Kt takes K P, etc., he evidently obtains a won game.

(e) The only chance now undoubtedly.

(f) Playing to win the Knight by R to R 6 ch followed by R to B 6 ch, but Black is not likely to allow anything of the kind. I take this opportunity of expressing my opinion that M. Clerc is the strongest native player France posesses, and is fully entitled as such to look upon himself as his country's champion. Before this tourney I was totally unaware that, excluding De Riviere who is not now in active practice, there was a single French player of the first class, but M. Clerc has shown that he is fully entitled to that rank.

(g) On the off chance, I suppose, of making a further struggle if P to Kt 7 ch.

GAME 160.

Played in the Ninth Round, on the 16th July.

Queen's Fianchetto.

White. Herr Englisch.	Black. Mr. Bird.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q Kt 3
3 B to Q 3	3 B to Q Kt 2
4 Kt to K B 3	4 P to Q B 4
5 P to Q B 3	5 P takes P
6 P takes P	6 Kt to K B 3
7 Q to K 2	7 B to Q Kt 5 ch
8 Kt to Q B 3	8 P to Q 4
9 P to K 5	9 Kt to K 5
10 Q to Q B 2	10 Castles
11 Castles	11 B takes Kt
12 P takes B	12 Kt to Q R 3
13 B takes K Kt (a)	13 P takes B
14 Kt to Kt 5	14 Q R to Q B sq
15 Kt takes K P (b)	15 B takes Kt
16 Q takes B	16 R takes P
17 B to Kt 2	17 R to Q B 5
18 Q R to Q B sq	18 R to Q R 5
19 P to Q R 3	19 Q to K sq
20 Q to Q 3	20 Q to Q 2
21 P to K B 4	21 Kt to Q B 2
22 P to K B 5	22 P takes P
23 R takes P	23 Kt to K 3
24 R frm Q B to K B sq	24 Q to Q 4
25 Q to K R 3	25 R to Q B 5
26 R to K R 5	26 P to K R 3
27 R to K R 4	27 R to Q B 7
28 B to B sq	28 K R to Q B sq
29 B to K 3	29 R fr B sq to B 6 (c)
30 R to Kt 4 (d)	30 Kt to Kt 4
31 Q to Kt 3	31 R to K 7
32 R to B 3	32 Kt takes R ch (e)
33 P takes R	33 R at B 6 takes B (f)
34 R takes P ch	34 K to R sq (g)
35 R to Kt 8 ch and wins	

(a) Something is to be said for 13 B to R 3. If, then, R to K sq, 14 Q R to B sq, Q R to B sq, 15 Q to R 4, or Q to K 2.

(b) Here I think his best course would be 15 P to B 3, followed, if Kt to Kt 5, by 16 Q to Q 2

(c) All this has been played by Mr. Bird with first-rate judgment, and he has now a won game.

(d) A very forlorn hope this must have seemed to Herr Englisch at the time.

(e) Four causes of wonder knock at the mental door in relation to this move. First, that Mr. Bird, with his quick sight, should not see at a glance the effects of this capture; secondly, that he should not look and examine, so as to satisfy himself that every thing is all right at this, which is the crisis of the fight; thirdly, that he should not credit the opponent in having an object in giving away a whole Rook; fourthly, that the neat but not very difficult method of eliminating every bother, and winning right off, which is at his disposal, should escape his undeniable penetration—*i.e.*, 32 R takes P ch, followed by Kt takes R ch, or R takes B, as the case may require.

(f) I consider that Mr. Bird, by playing P to Kt 3, can still win. Of course, White may reply with R takes P ch, but there appears to be no perpetual check if the Rook be taken.

(g) If 34 K to B sq, 35 R to Kt 8 ch K to K 2, 36 Q to R 4 ch K to Q 2, 37 R to Q 8 ch K to B 3, 38 Q to B 6 ch Q to K 3, 39 P to Q 5 ch, and wins.

GAME 161.

Played in the Seventh Round, on the 8th July.

K B P Opening.

White. Mr. Bird.	Black. Herr Pitschel.
1 P to K B 4	1 P to K B 4
2 P to K 3	2 P to K 3
3 B to K 2	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to Q Kt 3	4 B to K 2
5 B to Kt 2	5 Castles
6 Kt to K B 3	6 P to Q 3
7 P to Q R 4 (a)	7 Kt to K 5
8 P to Q 3	8 B to K B 3
9 P to Q B 3	9 Kt to Q B 4
10 P to Q Kt 4	10 K Kt to Q 2 (b)
11 Q to Kt 3	11 Q to K sq
12 Kt to Q 4	12 B takes Kt
13 B P takes P	13 P to Q 4
14 Kt to Q 2	14 Kt to K B 3
15 Kt to K B 3	15 Kt to K Kt 5
16 K to Q 2 (c)	16 Kt to Q 2
17 P to K R 3	17 Kt to R 3
18 K R to Q B sq	18 P to Q B 3
19 P to Q Kt 5	19 Kt to K B 3
20 B to Q R 3	20 R to B 2
21 Kt to K 5	21 B to Q 2 (d)
22 P to K Kt 4	22 P takes Q Kt P
23 P to K Kt 5	23 P takes P
24 Q to Q Kt 4	24 B to Q B 3
25 P takes K Kt	25 R to Q B 2
26 R to K Kt sq	26 Q R to Q B sq
27 Q R to Q B sq	27 P to K Kt 3
28 P to R 4	28 K to R sq
29 Q to Q 6	29 P to Q R 4
30 P to R 5	30 P to Q Kt 4
31 B to Q B 5	31 B to Q R sq
32 P takes P	32 P to Q Kt 5
33 Mate in four moves (e)	

(a) Mr. Bird is rather partial to this advance of the Q R P. Going by first impressions I should characterise it as bad, but after pausing to survey I see that it is not without its favourable points. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the Q B P is never destined in close games to remain at home, and when it moves elements of weakness are introduced.

(b) All this is of course a wasteful expenditure of time on the part of Black.

(c) I had some doubts whether 12 Kt to Q 4 was necessary or advisable, and this confirms them somewhat. But I should have preferred castling (K R) on the last move, and either taking off the Knight when it came to Kt 5, or playing R to B 3, the latter for choice. However even as matters stand White's game is superior most decidedly.

(d) If R to Q B 2, then B to Q 6. Altogether Black is in a dreadful fix, and no wonder for he gets his pieces into such queer places.

(e) This *partie* is a good specimen of Mr. Bird's vigorous and valorous style. He sometimes slaps safety in the face, but at any rate he abhors all the ways of dulness, and consequently his games nearly always give pleasure.

GAME 162.

Played in the Sixth Round on the 4th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Prof. Anderssen.	Black. Mr. Gifford.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Q Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 B takes Kt ch	6 P takes B
7 Kt to Q B 3	7 P to K Kt 3
8 P to Q 4	8 P takes P
9 Kt takes P	9 B to Q 2
10 Castles	10 B to K Kt 2
11 P to K R 3	11 Kt to K R 4
12 B to K 3	12 R to Q Kt sq
13 P to Q Kt 3	13 P to Q B 4
14 K Kt to K 2	14 Q to R 5 (a)
15 Q to Q 3	15 B to Q Kt 4
16 Kt takes B	16 P takes Kt (b)
17 Q R to K sq	17 Castles
18 P to K B 4	18 Q to K 2
19 B to Q B sq	19 Kt to K B 3
20 Kt to K Kt 3	20 Kt to Q 2
21 P to Q B 3	21 P to Q Kt 5
22 P takes P	22 R takes P
23 R to K 2	23 K R to Q Kt sq
24 K R to K sq	24 Q R to Q Kt 4
25 K to R sq	25 Q R to Q Kt 2 (c)
26 Kt to K B sq	26 R to R sq
27 Kt to K 3	27 Kt to Q Kt 3
28 Kt to Q 5	28 Q to Q 2
29 Kt to Q B 3	29 R to K sq
30 B to Q Kt 2	30 Q to Q B 3
31 Q to Q B 2	31 Q R to Q Kt sq
32 P to Q R 4	32 P to Q B 5 (d)
33 P to Q Kt 4	33 Kt to Q 2
34 P to Q Kt 5	34 Q to Q Kt 2
35 Kt to Q sq	35 R to R sq
36 B takes B	36 K takes B
37 Q takes P	37 Kt to Q Kt 3
38 Q to Q 4 ch (e)	38 K to Kt sq
39 Kt to Q B 3	39 R to Q R 4
40 P to K 5	Resigns (f)

(a) Not likely to be of much use there, I think.

(b) Almost needless to point out that B takes R would not be a very wise capture.

(c) Halving the moves does not necessarily lead to halving the game.

(d) If this Pawn could speak he would probably crave permission to remain where he was.

(e) Which shews where the opponent's conception leaked.

(f) A very handsome and gentlemanly resignation, and just such a compliment as Mr. Gifford would be likely to pay to a veteran hero whom he is proud to fight, but does not want to trouble unnecessarily.

GAME 163.

Played in the Sixth Round, on the 2nd July.

Two Knights' Opening.

White. Mr. Gifford.	Black. Prof. Anderssen.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 B to Q Kt 5
4 B to Q Kt 5 (a)	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Kt to Q 5 (b)	5 B to B 4
6 P to Q 3	6 P to K R 3
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 B to K 3 (c)	8 B takes B
9 Kt takes B	9 P to Q 3
10 Q to Q 2	10 Kt to K R 4
11 B to Q B 4	11 Kt to K 2 (d)
12 P to Q 4	12 Kt to K Kt 3
13 P takes P	13 P takes P
14 Q to Q B 3	14 R to K sq (e)
15 Q R to Q sq	15 B to Q 2
16 Q to Q Kt 3	16 R to K B sq
17 R to Q 2	17 Q to Q B sq
18 K R to Q sq	18 B to B 3
19 B to Q 5	19 Kt to B 3
20 B takes B	20 P takes B
21 Q to Q B 4	21 Q to Q Kt 2
22 P to Q Kt 3	22 Q R to K sq
23 Kt to K sq	23 R to K 3
24 Kt to B 5	24 P to Q B 4
25 P to K B 3	25 R to Q B 3
26 R to Q 8	26 Kt to K sq
27 K R to Q 7	27 Q to Kt 5
28 Q takes Q	28 P takes Q
29 R to Q B 8	29 P to K B 3 (f)
30 R to K 7 (g)	30 Kt to Q 3
31 R takes P ch	31 K to R sq
32 R fr. B 8 takes P	32 R takes R
33 R takes R	33 Kt to Q Kt 4
34 R to Q Kt 7	34 P to Q R 3
35 R to Q Kt 6	35 Kt to K B 4
36 Kt takes P	36 K to R 2
37 Kt to K Kt 4	37 K to Kt 2
38 Kt to K 3	38 R to Q sq
39 P to K Kt 3	39 Kt to K 7 ch
40 K to Kt 2	40 R to Q 7
41 K to R 3	41 Kt to Kt 8 ch
42 K to Kt 4	42 R takes R P
43 Kt fr. K sq to Kt 2	43 Kt to K R 6
44 R to Kt 7 ch	44 K to Kt sq
45 Kt to R 4	45 Kt to Q 5
46 K to R 5	46 Kt takes P
47 Kt takes Kt	Resigns

(a) Kt to Q 5 at once may be stronger.

(b) The fashionable position now makes its appearance; I should say none of the competitors will ever see it in after years, without thinking of Paris and its tournament.

(c) This does not seem to me very promising. P to Q B 3 ought to be the best continuation here.

(d) This is a feverish style. The second player ought to be in no hurry to commence an attack, and he ought to credit weaker opponents with not being too weak.

(e) I would prefer Kt to B 3.

(f) This is a blunder.

(g) And this is ditto, for he could ob-

viously win two Knights for a Rook, with a comfortable game afterwards. However, he has quite enough force to win with as it is.

GAME 164.

Played in the Ninth Round on the 16th July.

French Defence.

White. Prof. ANDERSSEN.	Black. M. CLERC.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to K Kt 5	4 P takes P (a)
5 Kt takes P	5 B to K 2
6 Kt takes Kt ch	6 B takes Kt
7 B takes B	7 Q takes B
8 Kt to K B 3	8 P to Q B 4
9 P to Q B 3	9 P takes P
10 P takes P	10 Kt to Q B 3
11 B to Q 3 (b)	11 Castles
12 Castles	12 P to K Kt 3 (c)
13 B to Q Kt 5	13 R to Q sq
14 B takes Kt	14 P takes B
15 Q to B 2	15 B to Kt 2
16 Q to Kt 3	16 Q R to Kt sq
17 Q to R 3	17 R to R sq
18 Q R to Q B sq	18 R to Q 4
19 R to Q B 3	19 Q to Q sq
20 P to K R 3	20 R to Q R 4
21 Q to Q Kt 3	21 Q to Q Kt 3
22 Kt to K 5 (d)	22 R to Q Kt 4
23 Q to Q sq	23 R takes P
24 Q to K B 3 (e)	24 Q to B 2
25 Q to B 6	25 R to K B sq
26 R to K Kt 3 (f)	26 Q to Q sq
27 Q to B 4	27 R to Q Kt 5
28 Q to R 6	28 Q to K sq (g)
29 R to K Kt 4	29 Q to K 2 (h)
30 R to K R 4	30 P to K B 4
31 Kt takes P	31 Q to Kt 2
32 Q takes Q ch	32 K takes Q
33 Kt takes R	33 K takes Kt
34 R takes P	34 P to Q R 4
35 R to K sq	35 B to Q R 3
36 R takes P	36 B to Kt 4
37 R to Q 6	37 K to K sq
38 R to Q R 7 and wins.	

(a) Though Blackburne mostly obtained good games from 4 B to K 2, yet there are dubious points, and elements of danger about that defence. Consequently the text move which introduces another, and more easily understood set of variations, has its attractions. However, it has one unfavourable feature, viz.: the numbed condition of the K P.

(b) B to Kt 5 must be superior.

(c) By R to Q sq a Pawn can be won, and safely won, assuming always of course due care afterwards.

(d) Very unsound.

(e) If Kt to B 4 which perhaps had been intended, Black replies with Q to Kt 5.

(f) If Kt to Kt 4, then P to K R 4.

(g) Q takes P would give him a won game. The ill-judged text move transfers the advantage to the other side.

(h) His only chance here is 29 P to K B 4, 30 R to R 4, R to B 2, followed if 31 Kt takes P by R to Kt 2, while as to 31 Kt takes R of course Queen retakes.

GAME 165.

Played in the First Round, on the 18th June.

Philidor's Defence.

White. Prof. ANDERSSEN.	Black. Herr PITSCHEL.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 B to B 4	3 P to K B 4 (a)
4 P to Q 3 (b)	4 P to Q B 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 Kt to K B 3
6 B to Q Kt 3	6 Q to Q B 2
7 Castles	7 B to K 2
8 P to K R 3	8 Kt to Q R 3
9 P takes P	9 B takes P
10 P to Q 4	10 P to K 5
11 Kt to K R 4	11 B to Q 2
12 P to K B 3	12 P takes P
13 Kt takes P	13 Castles Q R
14 B to K B 4 (c)	14 P to K R 3
15 B to K R 2	15 P to K Kt 4
16 Kt to Q 2	16 Q R to K B sq
17 Q to K 2	17 Q to Q sq
18 Q R to K sq	18 R to R 2
19 Kt to Q B 4 (d)	19 Kt to K sq
20 R takes R	20 B takes R
21 Q to K B 2	21 B to K 2
22 P to Q 5	22 P to Q B 4
23 Kt to K 4	23 Kt to Q B 2
24 Q Kt takes P ch	24 B takes Kt
25 B takes B	25 P to Q Kt 3
26 B takes Kt	26 Kt takes B
27 Kt to K 5	27 Kt to Q Kt 4
28 B to Q R 4	28 R to K 2
29 P to Q B 4	29 Q to K sq
30 Q to K Kt 3	30 P to K R 4 (e)
31 B takes Kt	31 B takes B
32 P takes B	32 P to K Kt 5
33 P to Q 6 and wins.	

(a) Either B to K 2 or P to Q B 3 is preferable.

(b) P to Q 4 may be played here with advantage.

(c) But for this move the aspect of the game would not lead to the inference of White having the superiority

(d) Now at any rate after a few powerful strokes of Anderssen's, there can be no doubt as to which way the tree leans.

(e) The game is totally gone, but if not resigning, Kt to Q 5 would be more to the purpose.

GAME 166.

Played in the First Round, on the 19th June.

English Opening.

White. Herr PITSCHEL.	Black. Prof. ANDERSSEN.
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 3	2 P to K B 4
3 P to K B 4 (a)	3 Kt to K B 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 B to K 2
5 B to K 2	5 Castles
6 Castles	6 P to Q 3
7 Kt to Q R 3	7 Kt to B 3
8 Kt to B 2	8 P to K 4
9 P to Q Kt 3	9 Kt to K 5
10 B to Kt 2	10 B to B 3
11 P to Q 4	11 P takes B P
12 P takes P	12 Kt to K 2
13 R to Q Kt sq	13 P to Q B 3
14 Q to Q 3	14 Q to Q Kt 3
15 P to K Kt 3	15 B to K 3
16 K to Kt 2	16 B to B 2
17 Kt to K 3	17 Q R to K sq
18 P to K R 3	18 Q to B 2
19 P to Q R 3	19 K to R sq
20 B to Q B sq	20 P to K R 3
21 B to Kt 2	21 B to K R 4 (b)
22 Kt to K Kt sq	22 B takes B
23 Kt takes B	23 P to Q 4
24 P to K R 4	24 Q to Q 2
25 P to Q R 4	25 Kt to Kt sq
26 R to B 3	26 P to K R 4
27 Kt to Kt sq	27 Kt to K R 3
28 P to Q B 5	28 B to Q sq
29 P to Q Kt 4	29 Kt to K Kt 5
30 Kt to K R 3	30 P to K Kt 3
31 Kt to K Kt 5	31 B takes Kt
32 R P takes B	32 Kt fr K 5 to B 7 (c)
33 Q to Q 2	33 R to K 5
34 Kt takes Kt	34 Kt takes Kt
35 R to K sq	35 K R to K sq
36 R takes R	36 R takes R
37 B to Q B 3	37 Q to K 3
38 K to B sq	38 P to Q R 3
39 R to Q 3	39 K to Kt 2
40 R to B 3	40 K to B 2
41 R to Q 3	41 Q to K sq
42 R to B 3	42 Q to K R sq
43 K to Kt 2	43 Q to K sq
44 K to B sq	44 Kt to K 6 ch
45 K to B 2	45 Kt to Q B 5
46 Q to Q B 2	46 R to K 6 (d)
47 R takes R	47 Q takes R ch
48 K to Kt 2	48 P to R 5
49 P takes P	49 Q takes B P
50 Q to K 2	50 Kt to K 6 ch
51 K to R 3	51 Q to K 5
52 B to Q 2	52 Q to Kt 5 ch (e)
53 Q takes Q	53 P takes Q ch
54 K to R 2	54 Kt to B 8 ch
55 K to Kt 2	55 Kt takes B and wins

(a) Against the principles.

(b) The elimination of this Bishop is scarcely desirable, and in a general way the exchange of pieces in a close game tends to a draw, but it is difficult to see what Anderssen can do, for the opponent keeps obstinately on the defensive, yet has so arranged his forces as to make an advance hazardous.

(c) Ingenious, but yet for a long time Black is not unhappy.

(d) Now the end begins.

(e) Awfully cruel.

GAME 167.

Played in the Sixth Round on the 6th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Herr ENGLISCH.	Black. M. ROSENTHAL.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3

White.	Black.
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 B to Q 2
7 Q to K 2	7 Kt to K 2
8 B to Kt 3	8 B to K Kt 5
9 P to K R 3	9 B takes Kt
10 Q takes B	10 Kt to Kt 3
11 P to Kt 4	11 P to K R 3
12 B to K 3	12 Kt to R 5
13 Q to Kt 3	13 P to K Kt 4
14 Kt to Q 2	14 Kt to K Kt 3
15 Castles Q R	15 Q to K 2
16 Kt to B sq (a)	16 Castles Q R
17 Q to B 3	17 Kt to R 5
18 Q to K 2	18 P to Q 4
19 Kt to K Kt 3	19 P to Q 5
20 P takes P	20 P takes P
21 B to Q 2	21 Kt to Q 2
22 K to Kt sq	22 Kt to Q B 4
23 B to Q Kt 4	23 Q to Q 2
24 B takes Kt	24 B takes B
25 Q to Q B 2	25 B to Kt 3
26 Q to B 4	26 P to K B 3 (b)
27 Kt to B 5	27 Kt to B 6
28 B to R 4	28 P to Q B 3
29 Q to Kt 4	29 Q to Q B 2
30 R to Q B sq	30 K to Kt sq
31 Q to Q R 3	31 R to R 2
32 B to Q sq	32 Kt to K 4
33 P to K R 4	33 Q R to Q 2
34 Q to Kt 3 (c)	34 K to R 2
35 B to K 2	35 Kt to Kt 3
36 Q to Q B 4	36 Q to Q sq
37 P to K R 5	37 Kt to K 4
38 Q to Kt 3	38 Q to K sq
39 P to K B 3	39 Q to K B 2
40 Q takes Q	40 Q R takes Q (d)
41 Kt to Q 6	41 R to K B sq
42 Kt to B 5	42 R to Q sq
43 K R to Q sq	43 Q R to Q 2
44 K R to K B sq	44 B to B 2
45 P to Q R 3	45 Kt to B 2
46 K to R 2	46 B to K 4
47 R to Q B 4	47 Kt to Q 3
48 Kt takes Kt	48 R takes Kt (e)
49 B to Q sq	49 B to B 5
50 B to Kt 3	50 R to K 2
51 Q R to Q B 2	51 B to K 6
52 R to K sq	52 R to K 4
53 R to Q sq	53 R to Q sq
54 K to Kt sq	53 Q R to K sq
55 K to R 2	55 K to Kt 3
56 K to Kt sq	56 R to Q B 4
57 R to K sq	57 R takes R
58 B takes R	38 R to K 4
59 B to Kt 3	59 K to B 2
60 R to K 2	60 K to Q 3
61 B to Q sq	61 R to K 2
62 R to Q B 2	62 P to Q B 4
63 P to Q Kt 3	63 R to Q B 2
64 P to Q R 4	64 P to Q Kt 4
65 P takes P	65 P takes P
66 R to Q R 2	66 P to Q B 5
67 Kt P takes P	67 P takes P
68 P takes P	68 R takes P
69 R to Q B 2	69 K to B 4
70 B to K 2	70 R to B 6
71 K to Kt 2	71 K to Kt 5
72 R takes R	72 P takes R ch
73 K to B 2	73 R to Q 7
74 B to Q 3	74 K to B 4
75 B to K 2	75 K to Kt 5

76 B to Q sq, and after many moves the game was drawn.

(a) K R to K sq strikes me as much stronger. The circumlocutory style at present in vogue, and of which the galloping about of Knights is one of the chief features will meet with a severe rebuke should any strong player possessed of De Vere's straightforward method, arise amongst us. The goal of the text move is of course B5, and it cannot get there under four moves at the least.

(b) Silence does not imply approval in respect of Black's method of conducting his game, but I have not cared to stay on the way. It is obvious that he has now a weak kind of position.

(c) If Kt takes R P, then of course Kt takes Q P.

(d) I should say the parties might have drawn here, because save by bad play on either side no other result can come.

(e) No Knights on the board, and Bishops of opposite colours, why don't they draw? Is it that in a tourney, prolific of blunders a windfall of that kind is hoped for? However, I would not be misunderstood, and therefore let me express my opinion that the Paris Tourney stands distinguished for fine play as well as for extraordinary and numerous mistakes. above all its predecessors. This statement is of course without prejudice to my criticisms upon the spirit of purposeless elaboration, and nerveless manœuvring which has been displayed in so many of the games.

GAME 168.

Played in the Tenth Round, on the 19th July.

Philidor's Defence.

White. Herr Englisch.	Black. Herr Pitschel.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P to K B 4
4 Kt to Q B 3 (a)	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P takes K P	5 Kt takes P
6 Kt takes Kt	6 P takes Kt
7 Kt to Kt 5	7 P to Q 4
8 P to K 6	8 B to B 4
9 Kt takes K P	9 B to K 2
10 Q to R 5 ch	10 P to Kt 3
11 Q to K 5	11 Castles
12 B to R 6	12 B to B 3
13 P to K 7 (b)	13 B takes Q
14 P takes R (Q) ch	14 Q takes Q
15 B takes Q	15 B takes Kt P
16 R to Kt sq	16 K takes B
17 R takes B	17 P takes Kt
18 B to B 4 (c)	18 P to Q B 3
19 Castles	19 P to Q Kt 4
20 B to Kt 3	20 B to B 4
21 P to K R 3	21 P to K R 4
22 P to Q B 3	22 Kt to Q 2
23 P to B 3	23 P takes P
24 R takes P	24 K to Kt 2
25 R to K sq	25 Kt to B 4
26 R to K 5	26 Kt takes B
27 P takes Kt	27 P to R 4
28 P to B 4	28 P takes P
29 P takes P	29 P to Q R 5
30 K R to Q R 3	30 B to B 7
31 R to Q B 5	31 R to R 3
32 K to B 2	32 R to Kt 3
33 K to K 3	33 K to B 3
34 K to Q 4	34 R to R 3
35 R to K 5	35 B to Kt 6
36 R to K 3	36 R to R sq
37 R to R sq (d)	37 P to B 4 ch
38 K to B 3 (e)	38 R to Q sq
39 R to B sq ch	39 K to Kt 2
40 R to K 5	40 R to Q B sq
41 P to K R 4	41 R to B 2
42 R to Kt 5	42 R to K 2
43 R takes B P	43 R to K 7
44 R to B 7 ch	44 K to Kt sq
45 R to K B 6	45 R takes P
46 R to Q R 6	47 R to Kt 6 ch
47 K to Kt 4	47 R to K B 6

48 R takes P ch and wins.

(a) Zukertort's continuation, and a very good one I am inclined to think.

(b) Which wins the exchange very prettily.

(c) R to Kt 4 wins a Pawn, and safely enough as it seems to me.

(d) If R takes B, then R to Q sq ch.

(e) If he take the Pawn, Black wins it back and the game would be drawn.

GAME 169.

Played in the Tenth Round, on the 18th July.

Giuoco Piano.

White. Herr Pitschel.	Black. Herr Englisch.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes P
6 P takes P	6 B to Kt 5 ch
7 B to Q 2	7 B takes B ch
8 Q Kt takes B	8 P to Q 4
9 P takes P	9 K Kt takes P
10 Q to Kt 3	10 Q Kt to K 2
11 Castles K R	11 Castles
12 K R to K sq	12 P to Q B 3
13 Q R to Q sq	13 Kt to Q Kt 3
14 Kt to K 5	14 Kt takes B
15 Q Kt takes Kt	15 Q to B 2
16 P to Q R 4	16 B to K 3
17 Q to R 3	17 Kt to Q 4
18 Kt to K 3	18 Q R to Q sq
19 Kt takes Kt	19 R takes Kt
20 P to K R 3	20 K R to Q sq
21 Q to Q B 3	21 Q to Q R 4
22 Kt to K B 3	22 Q to Q B 2
23 P to Q Kt 4	23 Q to K B 5
24 R to K 3	24 P to K R 3
25 Q R to K sq	25 Q to Q 3
26 R to K 4	26 P to Q R 3
27 Q R to K 3	27 K to R 2
28 P to K Kt 4 (a)	28 K to Kt sq
29 Q to K sq (b)	29 P to Q R 4
30 P takes P	30 R to Q R sq
31 Q to Q Kt sq	31 R at Q 4 takes P

White.	Black.
32 R takes B (c)	32 P takes R
33 Q to K Kt 6	33 R to K B sq
34 R takes P	34 Q to K B 5
35 R to K 3	35 R takes P
36 Q to Q B 2	36 Q to K B 2 (d)
37 Q takes R	37 P to Q Kt 4
38 Q to Q B 2	38 Q to Q 4
39 K to Kt 2	39 P to R 4
40 Q to Q B 5	40 Q takes Q
41 P takes Q	41 P takes P
42 P takes P	42 R to K B 5
43 Kt to K 5	43 R to Q 5
44 K to B 3	44 R to Q 4
45 Kt to Q 3	45 R to Q 5
46 Kt to K 5	46 R to Q 4
47 Kt takes P	47 R takes P
48 Kt to Kt 4	48 R to B 5
49 R to K 4	49 R to B 6 ch
50 K to B 4	50 R to Q Kt 6
51 K to Kt 5	51 K to B 2
52 P to B 4	52 R to Q B B
53 P to B 5	53 R to B 4
54 Kt to Q 3	54 R to Q 4
55 Kt to K 5 ch	55 K to K 2
56 Kt to Kt 6 ch	56 K to Q 3
57 Kt to K 7	57 R to Q 8
58 K to Kt 6	58 P to Kt 5
59 K takes P	59 P to Kt 6
60 P to B 6 (e)	60 P to Kt 7
61 R to Q Kt 4	61 P Queens
62 R takes Q	62 R takes R
63 P to B 7	63 R to Kt sq
64 Kt to B 5 ch	64 K to K 4
65 P Queens and wins	

(a) Very dangerous, for it will enable Black, when ready, to advance the K R P with effect seeing that the Knight cannot be detached to defend on account of the weak Q P. He ought to play 28 P to R 5.

(b) Again P to R 5 should be played, and in other respects the text move is the reverse of judicious.

(c) He probably intended to take the Kt P, but finds now that this will not do on account of R to Kt sq. The sacrifice may be as good as anything else but he has a lost game whatever course be adopted.

(d) Curious. I really think the attention of physicians ought to be directed to the Parisian atmosphere for there can be no doubt that in some way hitherto, unexplained it has a bad effect on the eyesight.

(e) Herr Pitschel conducts this ending both boldly and skilfully.

GAME 170.

Played in the Seventh Round on the 9th July.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
Herr Englisch.	Mr. Mason.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 P to Q B 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 B to K Kt 5
9 P to K R 3	9 B takes Kt (a)
10 Q takes B	10 Q Kt to Q 2
11 Kt to K 2	11 Q to B 2
12 Kt to Kt 3	12 B takes Kt (b)
13 P takes B	13 K R to K sq
14 P to K Kt 4	14 P to K R 3 (c)
15 B to R 4	15 Q to Q 3
16 P to Kt 5	16 P takes P
17 B takes P	17 Q to K 3
18 B to B 5	18 Q to K 7
19 Q to B 4	19 Q to R 4
20 R to B 3 (d)	20 Kt to K 5 (e)
21 B to Kt 4	21 Q takes B
22 Q takes P ch	22 K to R sq
23 Q takes Kt	23 R to K 2
24 Q to B 5	24 Q to Q 7
25 Q to R 5 ch	25 K to Kt sq
26 P to Q B 3	26 Kt to B 3
27 Q to Kt 6	27 Kt takes B
28 P takes Kt	28 R to K B sq
29 R takes R ch	29 K takes R
30 R to K B sq ch	30 K to Kt sq
31 R to B 3	31 Q takes Q Kt P
32 P to Kt 5	32 Q to K 7
33 Q to B 5	33 Q to K 8 ch
34 K to R 2	34 Q to R 5 ch
35 R to R 3	35 Q to K 5
36 Q to Q B 8 ch	36 R to K sq
37 Q takes P	37 Q to B 5 ch
38 R to Kt 3	38 Q to R 5 ch
39 R to R 3	39 Q to B 5 ch
40 R to Kt 3	40 Q to R 5 ch
Drawn by perpetual check.	

(a) If Black had a Knight at Q B 3 this capture would of course be good, but under the present circumstances it is very much otherwise, for the opponent's Queen is afforded a sphere of quiet activity and the power of his other pieces is increased immensely. The Bishop can go to R 4 comfortable enough, though Mr. Blackburne has a penchant for K 3 in similar cases.

(b) All this follows as a matter of course from Black's ninth move.

(c) If Q to Kt 3, then B to K 3, proposing P to Kt 5, moreover White could if he chose reply with P to B 3 or Q to B 2.

(d) White has two much better moves, viz: 20 P to K R 4, threatening P to K Kt 4 or 20 P to K Kt 4 at once. In the latter case if the R P were captured he could play 21 Q B takes Kt, and then, if Kt retake, P to Kt 5 or 21 R to B 3. Whichever course or courses be adopted he could not fail to win very speedily.

(e) A highly ingenious device, whereby at no great expense Black breaks through his fetters.

GAME 171.

Played in the Seventh Round on the 8th July.

Ruy Lopez.

Mr. Mason.	Herr Englisch.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Castles	5 Kt takes K P
6 R to K sq	6 Kt to B 4
7 B takes Kt	7 Q P takes B
8 P to Q 4	8 Kt to K 3
9 Kt takes P	9 B to K 2
10 B to K 3	10 Castles
11 P to K B 4	11 P to Q B 4 (a)
12 P to Q 5	12 Kt to Q 5
13 B takes Kt	13 P takes B
14 Q takes P	14 P to Q B 3
15 Kt to Q B 3	15 B to K 3
16 Q R to Q sq	16 P takes P
17 Kt takes Q P	17 B takes Kt
18 Q takes B	18 Q to Kt 3 ch
19 K to R sq	19 Q takes Kt P
20 Kt takes B P	20 R takes Kt
21 R takes B	21 Q R to K B sq
22 R takes R	22 R takes R
23 R to K sq	23 P to K R 3
24 P to K Kt 3	24 Q to B 3
25 R to K 6	25 Q to B 4
26 R to K 5	26 Q to Q 2
27 P to Q B 4	27 K to R 2
28 K to Kt 2	28 P to K Kt 3
29 Q takes Q	29 R takes Q
30 R to Q 5	30 R to K 2
31 K to B 3	31 K to Kt 2
32 R to K 5 (b)	32 R to Q 2
33 K to K 3	33 K to B 3
34 R to Q 5	34 R to K 2 ch
35 K to Q 3	35 R to K 8
36 K to B 3	36 R to B 8 ch
37 K to Kt 3	37 R to Q R 8
38 K to Kt 2	38 R to K R 8
39 R to Q 2	39 K to B 4
40 R to K 2	40 K to Kt 5
41 K to B 3	41 K to R 6
42 R to K 6	42 R takes P
43 R takes Kt P	43 R takes P
44 P to Kt 5	44 K to R 5
45 P to K B 5	45 R to K B 7
46 P to B 6	46 R to B 5
47 K to Q 3	47 P to Q R 4
48 K to B 3	48 R to B 6 ch
49 K to Q 4	49 P to R 5
50 K to K 5	50 P to R 6
51 R takes P ch	51 K to Kt 4
52 R to R 5 ch	52 K to Kt 3
53 K to Q 4	53 R takes P
54 R to Q R 5	54 R to B 5 ch
55 K to Q 5	55 R to B 6
56 P to B 5	56 K to Kt 4
57 R to R 7	57 R to Q Kt 6
58 K to B 4	58 R to Kt 8
59 R takes R P	59 K takes P

and after a few more moves the game was drawn.

(a) The reason for this sacrifice of a Pawn is not apparent to the unassisted vision.

(b) There ought to be a work upon end games for the benefit of strong players. Mr. Mason need take no offence, for I consider we are all very deficient in what should be the easiest part of the game. It is obvious enough that the extra Pawn on the King's side ought to be utilized, and the correct line of play now is P to Kt 4, to be followed by P to K R 4.

GAME 172.

Played in the Third Round, on the 24th June.
Vienna Opening.

White. M. Clerc.	Black. Herr Englisch.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 P to K B 4	3 P to Q 4
4 P takes K P (a)	4 Kt takes P
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to Q Kt 5 (b)
6 B to K 2 (c)	6 P to Q B 3
7 Castles (d)	7 Q to Kt 3 ch
8 K to R sq	8 Kt to B 7 ch
9 R takes Kt	9 Q takes R
10 P to Q 4	10 B to K Kt 5
11 B to K B 4	11 B takes Q Kt (e)
12 P takes B	12 P to Q B 4 (f)
13 Q to Q 2	13 Kt to Q B 3
14 B to K 3	14 Q takes K B
15 Q takes Q	15 P to Q B 5
16 P to K R 3	16 B to R 4
17 Q to K B 2	17 Castles Q R
18 Kt to K R 4	18 R to Q 2
19 Kt to K B 5	19 B to K Kt 3
20 Kt to Q 6 ch	20 K to Kt sq
21 B to K B 4	21 K to R sq
22 Q to K B 3	22 Kt to K 2
23 R to Q Kt sq	23 K R to K B sq
24 Q to Kt 4	24 K R to Q sq
25 R to Kt 2	25 P to K R 3
26 P to K R 4	26 P to K R 4
27 Q to K Kt 5	27 P to Q Kt 3
28 P to Q R 4	28 R to Q Kt sq
29 P to Q R 5	29 P to Kt 4
30 R takes P	30 R takes R
31 Kt takes R	31 P to Q R 3
32 Kt to Q 6	32 K to R 2
33 P to K Kt 4	33 P takes P
34 P to K R 5	34 B takes Q B P
35 Q tks P at K Kt 5	35 R to Q sq
36 Q takes P	36 Kt to K B 4
37 Q takes P ch and wins	

(a) Scarcely so good as 4 P to Q 3, followed if P takes K P by 5 B P takes P.

(b) Quaint, but sound, I think.

(c) Natural, but bad. Having travelled out of the usual course, he has no alternative but to go further in the same direction, and should play Q to K 2.

(d) This as continued costs the exchange, which need not have been, but in any case it involves the loss of a Pawn, with a bad position. What to do instead is not clear, for he is in quite a fix. I see nothing for it but 7 P to Q R 3, B to R 4, 8 P to Q Kt 4, B to Kt 3, 9 R to B sq.

(e) He should capture the K Kt, and bid his Queen take her departure immediately.

(f) A dreadful blunder. He could still have taken off the K Kt, whereas the move made delivers his unfortunate Queen into the hands of her enemies.

GAME 173.

Played in the Eleventh Round on the 23rd July.
Ruy Lopez.

White. Herr Englisch.	Black. Mr. Gifford.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to Kt B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 Kt to B 3	6 B to Q 2
7 Castles	7 Kt to K 2 (a)
8 B to Q Kt 3	8 Kt to K Kt 3
9 Kt to K Kt 5	9 P to Q 4
10 Kt takes P	10 B to K 3
11 Kt takes B	11 P takes Kt
12 Kt takes Kt ch	12 Q takes Kt
13 Q to Kt 4	13 K to Q 2
14 B to K Kt 5	14 Q to K B 2
15 P to Q 4	15 P takes P
16 P to K B 4	16 Kt to K 2
17 P to K B 5, and wins.	

(a) The Knight swings easily to a position where it threatens no injury to the enemy, and impedes the action of its own comrades. Question for the chess pschycologist: Why are chess-players chronical spendthrifts with Knights, and not with other pieces?

GAME 174.

Played in the Fourth Round, on the 27th June.
Queen's Gambit.
Blackburne's Atttack.

White. M. Rosenthal.	Black. Mr. Gifford.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P to Q B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K 3 (a)
4 P to K 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B takes P	5 B to Q 3
6 Kt to Q B 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 P to Q B 3
8 P to K 4 (b)	8 B to K 2
9 B to Q 3	9 P to K R 3
10 B to Q B 2	10 Kt to R 2
11 B to K 3	11 P to K B 4
12 Kt to K 2	12 Kt to K Kt 4
13 Kt takes Kt	13 P takes Kt
14 P to K B 4	14 P to Kt 5
15 Kt to K Kt 3	15 Q to K sq
16 R to K sq	16 B to R 5
17 P takes P	17 B takes Kt
18 P takes B	18 P takes P
19 B to Kt 3 ch	19 K to R 2
20 P to Q 5	20 P takes P
21 B to B 5	Resigns

(a) If this be the best reply to Mr. Blackburne's attack, then the Queen's Gambit ought not to be accepted. I have some doubts whether the Gambit Pawn cannot be defended, but reserving that question, 3 Kt to K B 3, 4 P to K 3, B to Kt 5, 5 B takes P, P to K 3, as adopted by M. Clerc against Mr. Blackburne himself in the present tourney seems to afford a fair defence.

(b) Which is always a formidable continuation in this kind of game.

GAME 175.

Played in the Seventh Round, on the 9th July.
Vienna Game.

White. M. Clerc.	Black. M. Rosenthal.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 B to B 4
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 3
4 B to B 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 Kt to Q B 3
6 B to K 3	6 B to Kt 3
7 P to K R 3	7 Kt to K 2
8 Q to Q 2	8 Kt to Kt 3
9 Kt to K Kt 5	9 Castles
10 Castles Q R	10 P to Q B 3
11 P to Q 4 (a)	11 P to Q 4
12 K P takes P	12 B P takes P
13 P takes K P	13 P takes B
14 Q takes Q	14 B takes Q
15 P takes Kt	15 B takes P
16 K Kt to K 4	16 B to K 4
17 P to K R 4	17 B to K B 4
18 Kt to Q 6 (b)	18 B takes K Kt
19 R takes B	19 P to Q R 3 (c)
20 R to Q Kt 6	20 B to Q 2 (d)
21 P to R 5	21 Kt to K 4
22 R takes Kt P	22 B to B 3
23 R to K 7	23 B takes Kt P
24 R to Kt sq	24 Kt to Q B 3
25 R to B 7	25 B to B 6
26 B to R 6	26 P to Kt 3
27 P takes P (e)	27 B P takes P
28 B takes R	28 R takes B
29 R to K sq	29 R to B 2 (f)
30 R takes R	30 K takes R
31 Kt to K 4	31 P to K R 3
32 Kt to Q 6 ch	32 K to B 3
33 Kt takes P	33 P to Kt 4
34 Kt to Q 2	34 B to Q 4
35 P to Q B 4	35 B to B 2
36 Kt to K 4 ch	36 K to Kt 2
37 Kt to Q 6	37 B to Kt 3
38 P to Q R 3	38 P to Q R 4
39 K to Q 2	39 P to R 5
40 K to B 3	40 P to K R 4
41 P to B 5	41 P to R 5
42 K to B 4	42 P to R 6
43 K to Q 5	43 Kt to R 2
44 P to B 6 (g)	44 B to R 4
45 Kt to B 5 ch	45 K to B 3
46 Kt to Q 4	46 B to Kt 5
47 K to B 5	47 Kt to B sq
48 P to B 7	48 Kt to K 2
49 P to K B 3	49 B to B sq
50 K to Q 6	50 Kt to Kt 3
51 Kt to B 6	51 Kt to R 5
52 Kt to Q 4	52 Kt to Kt 7
53 R to K 8 (h)	53 P to R 7
54 R takes B	54 P to R 8 Queens
55 R to B 8 ch	55 K to Kt 2
56 P to B 8 Queens	56 Q to R 7 ch
57 K to Q 7	57 Q to K R 2
58 Kt to B 5 ch	58 K to Kt 3 dis ch
59 K to Q 6	59 Q to R 7 ch
60 K to B 6	60 P to Kt 5
61 R to Kt 8-ch	61 K to B 3

White.	Black.
62 Q to B 8 ch	62 K to K 3
63 Kt to Q 4 ch	63 K to K 4
64 Q to Q 6 mate	

(a) Correctly played.

(b) A very good move.

(c) Not allowing for the skill of his antagonist, who certainly will not permit the Pawn to come to Kt 4.

(d) Ingenious in its way, but White plucks the riper apple of the two.

(e) Missing no point.

(f) A melancholy kind of resource, but he can make no other move without loss, for White threatens R to K 3.

(g) White's mind is far away from any such obtuseness as would be displayed by R to K 7 ch.

(h) Capitally played.

GAME 176.

Played in the Fith Round, on the 2nd July.

English Opening.

Herr PITSCHELL.	M. ROSENTHAL.
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 4 (a)
2 P to K 3 (b)	2 K Kt to B 3
3 P to Q R 3	3 P to Q 4
4 P takes P	4 Kt takes P
5 K Kt to B 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Kt to B 3	6 Kt takes Kt
7 Kt P takes Kt	7 Kt to B 3
8 P to Q 4	8 Castles
9 B to K 2	9 P to K 5
10 Kt to Q 2	10 P to B 4
11 Kt to B 4	11 B to K 2 (c)
12 P to Q 5	12 Kt to Kt sq
13 Castles	13 Kt to Q 2
14 P to Q 6 (d)	14 P takes P (e)
15 Kt takes P	15 Kt to B 4
16 Kt takes B (f)	16 R takes Kt
17 B to B 4 ch	17 K to R sq
18 Q to K 2	18 R to K B 3
19 R to Q sq	19 Q to B 2
20 P to Q R 4 (g)	20 Kt to Q 2
21 B to Kt 5 (h)	21 Kt to K 4
22 P to K B 4 (i)	22 P tks P *en passant*
23 P takes P	23 P to Q R 3
24 B to Q 3	24 R to Q sq
25 B to Kt 2	25 R to Kt 3 ch
26 K to R sq	26 R to R 3
27 B takes P	27 R to K B sq
28 B to K 4	28 R takes B P (j)
29 R to Q 7 (k)	29 Q takes R
30 B takes R	30 Q to R 6
31 R to K B sq (l)	31 B to Q 3
32 B to B sq	32 Kt takes B
33 R takes Kt	33 Q takes P ch
34 Q takes Q	34 R takes Q ch
35 K to Kt sq	35 R to Q B 7
36 R to B sq	36 K to Kt sq
37 R to Q sq	37 R takes P
38 B to Kt 2	38 R to B 7
39 B takes P	39 B to R 7 ch

Resigns.

(a) The moves at Black's disposal are four, and they are all more or less in use according to taste. These are P to Q B 4, P to K 3, P to K B 4, and P to K 4, as in the text. I give the preference to either of the two first named replies, but there is no doubt that P to K 4 will never become obsolete.

(b) Whether this or Kt to Q B 3 be the better move has not yet been conclusively decided. I expect that opinion will ultimately settle down in favour of the latter.

(c) This retreat is forced, if not by the position, at any rate by the necessity of avoiding a draw.

(d) A hazardous advance. He has the satisfaction of driving the Kt home, but his Q B P remains afterwards exceedingly weak.

(e) Black could safely play 14 B to B 3 notwithstanding the check of the Queen, for the K B P could not be taken, and P to K Kt 3 could be played afterwards when necessary.

(f) 16 B to B 4 ch, followed, if B to K 3 by 17 Kt takes Kt P leads to a shrubbery of complications. Theoretical result uncertain.

(g) Natural enough, but B to Q 5 affords a better chance, notwithstanding that it surrenders Q 6 to the Kt.

(h) B to Q 5 is still his best resource.

(i) Which shows that he is in distress, but there is no more hopeful continuation discoverable.

(j) This brilliant stroke is the concluding move of a fine combination, which commenced not later than his twenty-third move.

(k) Ingenious, and hindering what is immediately threatened, but it leaves him with a lost end game.

(l) B takes P would give Black some trouble, and would demand very accurate play on part; but with that requirement satisfied his victory seems assured.

GAME 177.

Played in the Sixth Round on the 4th July.

Two Knights' Opening.

White. M. CLERC.	Black. Mr. MASON.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 B to B 4
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 3
4 B to B 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 Kt to B 3
6 B to K Kt 5	6 Kt to K 2 (a)
7 Kt to Q R 4 (b)	7 Kt to Kt 3
8 Kt takes B	8 P takes Kt
9 P to K R 3	9 P to K R 3
10 B to K 3	10 Q to K 2
11 Q to Q 2	11 B to Q 2
12 Q to B 3	12 P to Q Kt 3
13 Castles K R	13 Castles K R
14 P to Q R 4	14 Q R to Q sq
15 P to Q R 5	15 K R to K sq
16 P takes P	16 R P takes P
17 R to R 7	17 Q to Q 3
18 Q to Q 2	18 Kt to K R 4 (c)
19 B takes R P	19 P takes B
20 Q takes R P	20 Kt to Kt 2
21 Kt to Kt 5	21 B to K 3
22 B takes B	22 R takes B
23 Q to R 7 ch	23 K to B sq
24 P to K R 4	24 Kt to K 2
25 Kt takes R ch	25 Kt takes Kt
26 K R to Q R sq	26 Kt to Q B sq
27 R to R 8	27 K to K sq
28 P to R 5 (d)	28 Q to K B sq
29 P to K Kt 3	29 Q to Kt 2
30 Q takes Q	30 Kt takes Q
31 P to R 6 (e)	31 Kt to K 3
32 P to R 7	32 K to Q 2
33 R to Kt 8	33 Kt to Kt 4
34 P to K B 4	34 P takes P
35 P takes P	35 Kt takes R P
36 K to B 2	36 Kt to B 3
37 K to B 3	37 R to R sq
38 R to K Kt sq	38 R to R 6 ch
39 R to Kt 3	39 R to R 2
40 P to Q B 4	40 Kt to K 2
41 P to K 5	41 Kt to R 4
42 R to Kt 5	42 Kt to Kt 3
43 R to Kt 4	43 Kt at R 4 tks P (f)
44 R takes Kt	44 R to R 6 ch
45 K to K 4	45 Kt takes R
46 K takes Kt	46 R takes P
47 R to K B 8	47 K to K 2
48 R to Q B 8	48 R to Q 5 ch
49 K to B 5	49 K to Q 2
50 R to K B 8	50 K to K 2
51 R to Q B 8	51 R takes P
52 R takes P ch	52 K to K sq
53 R to Q Kt 7	53 R to Q Kt 5
54 K to B 6	54 R to B 5 ch
55 K to Kt 5	55 R to Q Kt 5
56 K to B 6	56 R takes P
57 R to K 7 ch	57 K to Q sq
58 R takes P	58 P to B 5
59 P to K 6	59 R to K B 7
60 K to Kt 7	60 R to K 7
61 K to B 6	61 P to B 6
62 R to Q 7 ch	62 K to B sq
63 R to Q 3	63 P to B 7
64 R to Q B 3 ch	64 K to Q sq
65 R to Q 3 ch (g)	65 K to K sq
66 R to Q B 3	66 R to B 7 ch
67 K to K 5	67 K to K 2
68 R to B 7 ch	68 K to Q sq
69 R to B 3	69 R to Q 7
70 K to B 6	70 P to Kt 4
71 P to K 7 ch	71 K to Q 2
72 R to K 3	72 R to B 7 ch
73 K to Kt 7	73 K to K sq and wins

(a) A very summary manner of unpinning. It cannot but find favour with our wishes, but our hopes are more coy.

(b) M. Clerc ought to take the Knight if only that analysts and students may by the light of practical play gauge the merits of Black's last move. The following would be a likely variation 7 B takes Kt, P takes B, 8 Kt to K R 4, Kt to Kt 3, 9 Q to R 5, and I am afraid there can be little doubt but that White has an advantage. It is true Black could continue with 8 B to Kt 5, but White replies with 9 Q to B 3, and if Kt to Kt 3, then 10 Q to R 5, as before.

(c) I presume Mr. Mason saw and thought it would be to his interest to allow the sacrifice which White proceeds to make. No blame attaches to him on that

account, and certainly none to M. Clerc, for the latter obtains a promising attack. However, I may point out that Black could by playing B to K 3, prevent the intended sacrifice, and that without any loss of position.

(d) This passed Pawn is likely if preserved to be of great future value, and therefore its safety ought not to be endangered. Q to B 5 seems a fair continuation, and there is much to be said for R to Kt 8.

(e) This is very rash, P to K Kt 4 is obviously his best play.

(f) This ingenious capture, which wins a Rook and two Pawns for the two Knights, changes the aspect of the game considerably.

(g) White misses a draw here, *e.g.*: 65 P to K 7 ch, K to Q 2 (R takes P is useless against correct play) 66 R to Q 3 ch, K to B 3, 67 R to B 3 ch, K to Q 4, 68 R takes P.

GAME 178.

Played in the Sixth Round on the 5th July.

French Defence.

White. Mr. Mason.	Black. M. Clerc.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 Kt to K B 3	5 B to K 3 (a)
6 B to Q 3	6 B to Q 3
7 Castles	7 P to Q B 3
8 Kt to K 5	8 B takes Kt (b)
9 P takes B	9 Kt to K Kt 5
10 Q to K 2	10 Q to R 5
11 B to K B 4	11 Kt to K R 3
12 B to Kt 3	12 Q to K 2
13 P to K B 4	13 B to K B 4
14 B takes B	14 Kt takes B
15 B to K B 2	15 P to R 4
16 Q to Q 3	16 P to K Kt 3
17 Kt to K 2	17 Kt to Q R 3
18 P to Q B 3	18 Kt to Q B 2
19 Kt to Q 4	19 Kt to Kt 2
20 Q to R 3	20 Q Kt to K 3
21 B to K R 4	21 Q to Q B 4
22 Q R to Q sq	22 Kt to K B 4
23 B to B 2	23 Q to Q B 5 (c)
24 P to Q Kt 3	24 Q to Q R 3
25 Kt takes K Kt	25 P takes Kt
26 Q takes B P	26 Q to K 7 (d)
27 Q R to K sq (e)	27 Q to K Kt 5
28 Q takes Q	28 P takes Q
29 B to K 3	29 R to K R 4
30 R to K 2	30 Kt to Kt 2
31 P to K Kt 3	31 Kt to K B 4
32 R to Q sq	32 K to K 2
33 K to Kt 2	33 Q R to K R sq
34 B to Kt sq	34 K to K 3
35 K to B sq	35 P to Q Kt 3
36 K to K sq	36 P to Q B 4
37 R from Q sq to Q 2	37 R to Q B sq
38 K to Q sq	38 K R to K R sq
39 K to B 2	39 P to Q R 4
40 P to Q R 4	40 R to Q B 2
41 K to Kt 2	41 R to Q R sq
42 P to Q B 4	42 P to K 5
43 R to Q 3	43 R to K R sq
44 P to R 4 (f)	44 P takes P *en pas.*
45 P to K Kt 4	45 Kt to K 6
46 P to B 5 ch	46 K to K 2
47 P to B 6 ch	47 K to K 3
48 P to K Kt 5	48 R to R 4
49 R to R 2	49 R takes P
50 B takes Kt	50 R to Kt 6 (g)
51 R to Q sq	51 P takes B
52 R from Q sq to K R sq	52 R to Kt 7 ch
53 K to B 3	53 R takes R
54 R takes R	54 K takes P
55 R takes P	55 K to B 5
56 R to R 4 ch	56 K to Kt 6
57 R to K 4	57 K to B 6
58 R to K 7	58 R to B 3
59 R takes P	59 P to K 7
60 R to K 7	60 R takes P
61 K to Q 2	61 R to Q 3 ch
62 K to B 2	62 R to Q 8
63 R to B 7 ch	63 K to Kt 5
Resigns	

(a) Black ought to Castle at once. The Bishop is not at present wanted at K 3, nor at any time may be, and should the occasion for his presence on that square arise, he will in almost every possible position be able to go there. Why, therefore, waste a move and that in an opening wherein moves are of the utmost value?

(b) Had he Castled he could now with effect play P to Q B 4. It may be thought that he could here advantageously play 8 Q to Kt 3, but that, to say the least of it, is doubtful if White reply with 9 Kt to K 2. However, I do not rest my objection to 5 B to K 3 on White's last move.

(c) All this has been ill conceived, and he now loses a Pawn.

(d) This, however is very well judged indeed.

(e) P to K R 3 is preferable. True, Black may go to K 5, but an exchange of Queens in that way would not be particularly disadvantageous to White.

(f) Success either actual or potential is required for the justification of this advance. Neither condition is fulfilled in the present case, and in fact, not to blunt the point too much, the move is a blunder of the regular Paris Tourney brand.

(g) Which of course cuts the sinews of White's game.

GAME 179.

Played in the Second Round on the 21st June.

Vienna opening.

White. M. Clerc.	Black. Herr. Pitschel.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 B to B 4
3 P to K B 4	3 P to Q 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to B 4	5 Kt to B 3
6 P to Q 3	6 B to K Kt 5
7 P to K R 3	7 B takes Kt
8 Q takes B	8 Q to K 2
9 Kt to K 2	9 Castles Q R
10 P to Q B 3	10 B to Kt 3
11 B to K 3	11 K to Kt sq
12 B takes B	12 R P takes B
13 P to K B 5	13 P to K R 4
14 Castles Q R (a)	14 Kt to Q R 4
15 B to Kt 3 (b)	15 Kt takes B
16 R P takes Kt	16 P to Q 4
17 K to B 2	17 Q to Q B 4
18 Kt to B sq	18 P to Q Kt 4
19 Kt to Q R 2	19 R to Q 3
20 Kt to Kt 4	20 K R to Q sq
21 P to Q 4	21 Q to Kt 3
22 P takes Q P (c)	22 P to K 5
23 Q to K B 4	23 R to K sq
24 K R to K sq	24 R to Q 2
25 P to K Kt 4	25 P takes P
26 P takes P	26 Q R to K 3
27 R to K 3	27 Q to Q 3
28 Q takes Q	28 P takes Q
29 R to K Kt sq	29 P to K Kt 4
30 P takes P *en pas*	30 P takes P
31 P to K Kt 5	31 Kt to R 4
32 R to K B sq	32 Kt to Kt 2
33 R to B 6	33 Kt to B 4
34 R to K sq	34 P to K 6
35 Kt to Q 3	35 R to R sq
36 Kt to B 4	36 R to R 7 ch
37 Kt to K 2	37 R to Kt 2
38 K to Q 3	38 R to B 7
39 P to Q B 4	39 P to Kt 3
40 R to Q R sq	40 P to Kt 5 (d)
41 R to B 8 ch	42 K to Kt 2
42 R fr B 8 to Q R 8 and wins.	

(a) P to Q Kt 4 may seem attractive, but it involves Castling on the K side, a line of play attended with some hazard.

(b) It is not often we see the Q R file completely open, with both parties Castled on that side.

(c) If P takes K P, then P takes P.

(d) Not seeing what is threatened, but the game is gone in any case. P takes P ch, followed by Kt to K 2 is the only resource to prolong the struggle.

GAME 180.

Played in the Second Round on the 22nd June.

French Defence.

White. Herr Pitschel.	Black. M. Clerc.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to K 3 (a)	5 B to Q 3
6 P to Q B 4	6 P to Q B 3
7 Kt to B 3	7 B to K 3
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Q to Kt 3
9 Q to R 4 (b)	9 Q takes P
10 Q R to B sq (c)	10 Q to Kt 5
11 P to Q B 5	11 Q takes Q
12 Kt takes Q	12 L to Q B 2
13 B to Q 3	13 Q Kt to Q 2
14 P to K R 3	14 Kt to K 5
15 K to K 2	15 P to K B 4

16 R to Q Kt sq	16 P to Q Kt 4
17 Kt to Kt 2 (d)	17 Kt to B 6 ch
18 K to Q 2	18 Kt takes R and wins.

(a) Not good. Time is lost and nothing else gained.

(b) This is a trap. It will be perceived that Black boldly goes thereinto, eats the piece of fat, and then quietly comes out again.

(c) Little doubt but that White had intended R to Q Kt sq, followed after Q takes Kt ch, by B to Q 2, a charming little conception in its way, but one easy to be seen through whether sound or unsound.

(d) Presumably Black wants to go the exhibition, and White being aware of this, goodnaturedly makes the necessary dispositionsfor the speedy termination of the game.

GAME 181.

Played in the First Round on the 18th June.

Vienna Opening.

White. M. Clerc.	Black. Mr. Gifford.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 B to B 4 (a)
3 P to K B 4	3 P to Q 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to Q B 3
5 B to Q B 4	5 Kt to B 3
6 P to Q 3	6 B to K Kt 5
7 P to K R 3	7 B takes Kt
8 Q takes B	8 P to Q R 3
9 Kt to K 2	9 Q to Q 2
10 B to K 3	10 B takes B
11 Q takes B	11 P takes P
12 Q takes P	12 Kt to K 4
13 B to Q Kt 3	13 Castles (Q R)
14 Castles (Q R)	14 P to K R 3 (b)
15 K R to K B sq	15 K R to K B sq
16 Q to K 3	16 Kt to Q B 3
17 P to Q R 3	17 K to Kt sq
18 Kt to K Kt 3	18 Kt to K R 2
19 Kt to K B 5	19 P to K B 3
20 Q to K Kt 3	20 Kt to K Kt 4
21 P to K R 4	21 Kt to K 3
22 P to Q 4	22 Kt to Q R 4
23 B to Q R 2	23 P to K Kt 4
24 K R to K sq (c)	24 Kt to K B 5
25 Kt takes K R P	25 Q to Q Kt 4
26 Q to K B 3	26 P to Q 4
27 P takes Kt P (d)	27 B P takes P
28 P to K 5	28 Kt to Q B 5
29 B to Q Kt 3	29 P to Q B 4
30 P takes P	30 Q takes P
31 B takes Kt	31 Q takes B
32 P to K Kt 3	32 Q R to Q B sq (e)
33 P to Q B 3	33 Q to Kt 6 (f)
34 P takes Kt	34 R takes K B P
35 Q takes Q P	35 R takes P ch
36 P takes R	36 Q takes B P ch
37 K to Kt sq	37 R to Q B 5
38 R to K 2, and wins.	

(a) Which converts the opening with the King's gambit, declined, viz.—1 P to K 4, P to K 4; 2 P to K B 4, B to B 4; 3 Kt to Q B 3, which is probably White's best continuation. Of course, if it be advantageous to the second player to decline the gambit by B to B 4, then the text move is right enough; but the proposition has weak legs, according to my opinion.

(b) There is no reason why Black should not make this more, for he has, at present, simply a looking-on position. Students would do well to take note of the fact that Bishop and Knight (where the former is free) are normally stronger than two Knights.

(c) P to Q Kt 4 looks tempting; but Kt to K B 5 would be a sufficient answer.

(d) Played with excellent judgment

(e) Plausible, but not good. Kt to K 3 is his best.

(f) As the Kt is left to its fate, P to Q 5 seems to yield more chance than any other line of play.

GAME 182.

Played in the Tenth Round, on the 18th July.

Queen's Gambit.

White. Mr. Blackburne.	Black. M. Clerc.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P to Q B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to K 3	4 B to K Kt 5 (a)
5 B takes P	5 P to K 3
6 Kt to Q B 3	6 P to Q R 3
7 Castles	7 B to K 2
8 Q to K 2 (b)	8 Castles
9 R to Q sq	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 P to Q Kt 3	10 Kt to Q 4
11 B to Kt 2	11 B to K B 3
12 Kt to K 4	12 B to K 2
13 Q R to B sq (c)	13 P to Q R 4
14 P to Q R 4 (d)	14 Q Kt to Kt 5
15 Kt to K Kt 3	15 P to K B 4
16 Kt to B sq	16 B to Q 3
17 B to Q B 3	17 R to B 3
18 Q B takes Kt	18 P takes B
19 B takes Kt	19 P takes B
20 P to K R 3	20 B to R 4
21 Kt to Kt 3	21 Q B takes Kt
22 Q takes B (e)	22 P to Q B 3
23 Kt to K 2	23 Q to Q B 2
24 P to K Kt 3	24 Q R to K B sq
25 R to B 2	25 Q to K 2
26 K to Kt 2	26 Q to K 5
27 Q takes Q	27 B P takes Q
28 Kt to Kt sq	28 P to K Kt 4
29 R to K B sq	29 K to Kt 2
30 P to K B 3	30 P takes P ch
31 R takes P	31 R takes R
32 Kt takes R	32 K to Kt 3
33 Kt to K sq	33 R to K sq
34 R to K 2	34 P to Q Kt 3
35 Kt to B 2	35 P to K R 4
36 P to Kt 4	36 P takes P
37 P takes P	37 P to B 4
38 P takes P	38 P takes P
39 R to Q 2	39 R to K 4
40 K to B 3	40 B to B sq
41 R to Q sq	41 P to B 5
42 R to Q Kt sq	42 R to K sq
43 Kt to Q 4	43 R to R sq
44 Kt to Kt 5	44 K to B 3
45 P to K 4	45 P takes P ch
46 K takes P	46 P takes P
47 R takes P	47 R takes P
48 Kt to Q 4	48 R to R 6
49 R to Kt sq	49 B to B 4
50 Kt to Kt 3	50 B to Q 3
51 K to Q 5	51 B to K 2
52 Kt to Q 4	52 R to K R 6
53 R to B sq ch	53 K to Kt 3
54 Kt to B 5	54 R to Q 6 ch
55 K to K 6	55 B to B 3 (f)
56 R to K R sq and wins	

(a) The best continuation, undoubtedly.

(b) Not by any means satisfactory, but the power of the adverse Q B is such that White is evidently puzzled as to how a promising development may be effected. It must be remembered that Mr. Blackburne cannot afford to draw.

(c) P to K R 3, to be followed, unless the Knight be taken, by Kt to Kt 3 is preferable to any other course.

(d) Very ill judged indeed. P to Q R 3 is the correct play. The Pawn so placed may seem a little weak—but a mere superficial aspect that. Moreover, it can always be defended by the Rook, if necessary, and at the worst can at any time go to R 4.

(e) It will require all Mr. Blackburne's skill, I imagine, to create a win out of this position. Not to put too fine a point upon it he cannot be complimented upon the line of play which has brought matters to this pass.

(f) Thereby falling a victim to his enemy's subtle device. By simply playing B to B sq he not only could not by any possibility lose, but would stand a fair chance of winning. The position is most peculiar. White, as will be seen, goes to K R sq, and thereupon mate on the move is given either with Rook or Knight, unless Black sacrifice his Rook. Mr. Blackburne must be considered highly fortunate in winning such a game.

GAME 183.

Played in the tenth Round, on the 18th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Mr. Mason.	Black. Mr. Gifford.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 4	5 P to Q Kt 4 (a)
6 P takes P(b)	6 K Kt takes P
7 B to Kt 3	7 Kt to Q B 4
8 B to Q 5	8 B to K 2
9 Castles	9 B to Kt 2
10 Kt to Q B 3	10 Castles
11 B to K 3	11 Kt to K 3
12 Kt to K 4	12 Kt to Q R 4
13 B takes B	13 Kt takes B
14 Q to Q 5	14 P to Q B 3
15 Q to Q 2	15 P to Q 4 (c)
16 Kt to K Kt 3 (d)	16 P to K B 3

17 Q R to Q sq	17 Q to B 2
18 P takes P	18 B takes P
19 P to Q B 3	19 Q R to Q sq
20 K R to K sq	20 Q to K B 2
21 R to K 2	21 Kt to Q 3
22 Q to B 2	22 P to Q B 4 (e)
23 B to Q B sq	23 Kt to Q B 5
24 P to Q Kt 3	24 Kt to Q Kt 3
25 Q R to K sq	25 Q R to K sq
26 Kt to K 5	26 B takes Kt
27 R takes B	27 Kt to Q 2
28 K R to K 2	28 Kt to Q B 2
29 P to K B 4	29 R takes R
30 R takes R	30 R to K sq
31 R to K B 2	31 R to K 8 ch
32 Kt to B sq	32 Kt to B 3
33 B to Q 2	33 R to K sq
34 R to B 3	34 Kt to K 5
35 P to B 5	35 R to K 2 (f)
36 P to Q Kt 4	36 R to K 4 (g)
37 B to B 4	37 R takes P (h)
38 B takes Kt	38 R takes R
39 P takes R	39 Q takes P (i)
40 P takes P	40 Kt to Kt 4
41 P to K R 4	41 Kt to R 6 ch
42 K to R 2 (j)	42 Kt to B 7
43 Kt to Kt 3	43 Kt to Kt 5 ch
44 K to Kt sq	44 Q to K 6 ch
45 K to Kt 2	45 Q takes P at B 4
46 B to B 4	46 P to Q 5
47 Q to K 4 (k)	47 P to K R 4
48 P takes P	48 Q to B 5
49 Q to K 8 ch	Resigns

(a) Not equal of course to the recognised reply of P takes P, but unfamiliar variations of this kind often puzzle an opponent, and cause an expenditure of time which he can ill afford so early.

(b) Better, I think, simply to withdraw the Bishop.

(c) Correctly played, and perceptibly changing the aspect of the board. If the Pawn be taken, the opponent can get up no attack, and if otherwise, Black will have the better game.

(d) Abstractedly speaking, the Pawn should be taken, but Mr. Mason could hope for no more than a draw in that case, and a draw would destroy what slight chance of a prize remained at that time.

(e) Very good play indeed. It will be perceived that the Q P is only apparently left undefended, for its capture would involve the loss of the exchange.

(f) The position is now getting both difficult and dangerous. Unless Black can make something of his Queen's side Pawns, White will soon have a hot attack on the other side. P to Q R 4 should, therefore, be risked at once.

(g) This habit of motiveless motion has destroyed Mr. Gifford's prospects on various occasions in this tourney. In games between players of unequal strength it may be taken for granted that an advantage possessed by the weaker combatant, if not pushed home, will vanish. This may sound like a truism, but a barren truth often requires the pollen of precept before it will blossom and become fruitful. Returning to the board, 36 P takes P followed by Q to B 3 would leave Black with a workable superiority.

(h) Which is simply disastrous, and the reason why glitters like a gold fish in clear water.

(i) Best, as the piece must go.

(j) This has been finely played by Mr. Mason. He has seen that he could well afford to let the piece go, *e.g.*, 42 Q takes Kt, 43 Q to Q 2, which wins, for the check at Kt 8 and its followers lead to nothing, yet 44 Q takes P ch must be provided against, and if Q to B 6, or to B 4, or B 2 for that purpose, then B to Kt 3 will be decisive, and Q to K 3 serves well in some cases. No doubt after 42 Q takes Kt, 43 Q to K 2, Black may reply with Q to B 7 ch, but then 44 Q takes Q, Kt takes Q, 45 B to Kt 3, and the Kt must be sacrificed for that Q B P. Mr. Gifford, as will be perceived, sees all this, and the fact is greatly to his credit.

(k) Which is also very good, and a proof of foresight.

GAME 184.

Played in the Tenth Round, on the 19th July.

Four Knights Opening.

White. Mr. Gifford.	Black. Mr. Mason.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to QB 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to B 4
5 Castles	5 Castles
6 Kt takes K P	6 Kt takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 B to Q 3
8 B to K Kt 5 (a)	8 P to K R 3
9 B takes Kt (b)	9 Q takes B
10 P takes Kt	10 B takes P
11 Kt to Q 5	11 Q to Q sq
12 P to K B 4	12 B takes Kt P
13 R to Kt sq	13 B to R 6
14 B to B 4	14 P to Q B 3
15 Kt to B 3	15 P to Q 3
16 P to B 5	16 Q to B 3
17 Kt to K 2	17 P to Q Kt 4
18 B to Q 3	18 B to Q 2
19 Kt to B 4	19 P to Q R 3
20 R to K B 3	20 P to Q 4
21 K to R sq	21 B to Q 3
22 P takes P	22 B takes Kt
23 P takes P (c)	23 B takes Q B P
24 R takes B	24 K R to K sq
25 Q to Q 2	25 Q R to Q sq
26 P to Q R 4 (d)	26 P takes P
27 R to Q Kt 6	27 Q to R 8 ch
28 R to B sq	28 Q takes R ch
Resigns	

(a) This eccentric diversion is calculated to make the enemy wish that his friends were always as good natured.

(b) Of course, if B to R 4, then Kt to Kt 3.

(c) A very dubious gain this; much better to take the Bishop at once.

(d) Wild, to say the least of it.

(e) Playing perhaps for B takes P ch, which, however, might not be such a very disadvantageous line of play for Black. But he can do better, a fact which is immediately made manifest.

GAME 185.

Played in the Ninth Round, on the 16th July.

Giuoco Piano.

White. Herr Pitschell.	Black. Mr. Gifford.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes P
6 P takes P	6 B to Kt 5 ch
7 B to Q 2	7 B takes B ch
8 Q Kt takes B	8 P to Q 4 (a)
9 P takes P	9 Kt takes P
10 Q to Kt 3	10 Q Kt to K 2
11 Castles K R	11 Castles
12 K R to K sq	12 P to Q B 3
13 Q R to Q sq	13 Q to B 2
14 Kt to K 5	14 B to K 3
15 P to Q R 4	15 Kt to K B 4
16 Q Kt to K B 3	16 Kt to Q 3
17 Kt to Kt 5	17 Q R to Q Kt sq
18 R to Q B sq (b)	18 Q to Q sq
19 Kt takes B	19 P takes Kt
20 B takes Kt	20 K P takes B
21 R to Q B 3	21 R to K B 5
22 R to Q 3	22 K to R sq
23 P to K B 3	23 R to K B sq
24 Q to Q B 2	24 Kt to K B 4
25 Q to K B 2	25 Q to Q 3
26 P to K B 4	26 P to K R 4 (c)
27 R to K R 3	27 P to K Kt 3
28 P to K Kt 4	28 Kt to K Kt 2
29 K R to K 3 (d)	29 Q R to K sq
30 K R to K B 3	30 K to Kt sq
31 Q to K Kt 3	31 P takes P
32 Q takes P	32 R to B 3
33 Q to K Kt 5 (e)	33 Kt to B 4
34 R to K R 5	34 Kt to Kt 2
35 R to R 6	35 R to B 4
36 Q takes P	36 Q takes Q ch
37 R takes Q	37 R to K 3
38 R to K Kt 2	38 R to K 2
39 R to K Kt 4	39 K to R 2
40 R to Q B 3	40 R to R 4
41 R to Q 3	41 Kt to K B 4
42 P to Q Kt 4	42 R to K Kt 2
43 P to R 3	43 R to R 5
44 K to Kt 2	44 P to R 3
45 K to B 2	45 R to R 3
46 Kt to B 3	46 R to K 2
47 Kt to K 5	47 R to K Kt 2
48 P to Q R 5	48 K to Kt sq
49 R to K Kt 5	49 R takes R
50 P takes R	50 R to R 4
51 Kt to Q 7	51 R takes Kt P
52 Kt to Q B 5	52 R to K Kt 2
53 K to K sq	53 R to K 2 ch
54 K to Q 2	54 Kt to Q 3
55 K to B 2	

Drawn

(a) Zukertort in the City of London Chess Magazine. (vol. 1) expressed his opinion that this continuation allowed of White obtaining by 10 Q to Kt 3 as in the text, a slight advantage while on the

other hand Black by here playing 8 Kt takes K P would obtain in divers variations an advantage, while in any case he would acquire at the least an even position, White having then no other chance but to play for a draw. I see no reason to doubt the correctness of these views.

(b) B to Q 3 looks attractive, but appears not to lead to much against correct play and the same may be said of Kt takes B followed by Kt to B 3.

(c) Rather rash I think, though no doubt the other side if seeking any game thereby must also incur risk.

(d) Something is to be said for 29 Q to Q B 2, followed after R to B 3 by K to Kt sq threatening, then R to K Kt sq and P to B 5 according to circumstances,

(e) 33 R to R 6 seems stronger. If then Q R to K 3, 34 Q R to K R 3, K to B sq, 35 R to R 8 ch, K to K 2, 36 Q R to R 7 and wins. This variation, is of course only indicative, for Blacks best play would be 33 Kt to B 4, but I think White obtains some advantage in that case also.

GAME 186.

Played in the Tie Match on the 27th July.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
Mr. Bird.	Capt. Mackenzie.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Q Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Q to K 2	5 P to Q Kt 4
6 B to Q Kt 3	6 B to B 4
7 P to Q R 4	7 R to Q Kt sq
8 P takes P	8 P takes P
9 Kt to Q B 3	9 P to Kt 5
10 Kt to Q 5	10 Castles
11 Q to Q B 4 (a)	11 P to Q 3
12 P to Q 3	12 Kt takes Kt
13 P takes Kt	13 Kt to K 2
14 B to K 3 (b)	14 B to Q Kt 2
15 Q to K 4	15 P to K B 4
16 Q to K R 4	16 B takes B
17 P takes B	17 P to K R 3
18 P to K 4 (c)	18 P takes P
19 P takes P	19 R to K B 5
20 Q to K R 5 (d)	20 R takes K P ch
21 K to Q 2	21 B takes Q P
22 B takes B ch	22 Kt takes B
23 Q to Kt 6	23 R to K 7 ch (e)
24 K to Q sq	24 Kt to B 5
25 Q to K Kt 4	25 R takes Kt P
26 Q to K B 5	26 P to K Kt 3
27 Q to K 4	27 R to K 7
28 Q to B 4 ch	28 P to Q 4
29 Q to Q B 6	29 Q to Q 3
30 Q takes Q	30 P takes Q
31 Kt to K R 4	31 P to Q Kt 6
32 P takes Kt P	32 R frm Kt sq tkes Kt P
33 R to K Kt sq	33 R frm Kt 6 tkes Kt P
Resigns	

(a) P to Q 3 is preferable. The text move leads to White being saddled with a doubled Pawn, which he is immediately called upon to defend. The first player ought not to let the initiative be taken away from him, save in pursuance of some line of play that promises sooner or later to be profitable.

(b) White's best line of play is not easy to find. I favour the following, viz.: 14 Castles, B to Kt 2, 15 Q to K 4, P to B 4, 16 Q to R 4, P to R 3, 17 P to Q 4, and his circumstances would at least have improved somewhat.

(c) Which will cost a Pawn at least. 18 Q takes Kt P would be good, if Black could be relied upon to reply with Kt takes P, for the Queen could then be given up for Rook and two minor pieces; but if B takes P the results do not appear to be very satisfactory for White. I apprehend that Mr. Bird should here have Castled, and it seems to me that he would thus at once have got into safe quarters and saved his pawn.

(d) This is equivalent to throwing away two Pawns; Q to R 3 gives the only chance of a struggle.

(e) A destructive stroke, and decisive of everything.

GAME 187.

Played in the Tie Match, on the 27th July.

Queen's Fianchetto.

White.	Black.
Capt. Mackenzie.	Mr. Bird.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q Kt 3
3 B to Q 3	3 B to Q Kt 2
4 Kt to K R 3 (a)	4 P to Q B 4
5 P to Q B 3	5 P takes P
6 P takes P	6 Kt to Q B 3
7 B to K 3	7 B to Q Kt 5 ch (b)
8 Kt to Q B 3	8 Kt to K B 3
9 Castles	9 B takes Kt
10 P takes B	10 Kt to Q R 4
11 P to K 5	11 Kt to Q 4
12 Q to K Kt 4	12 Q to Q B 2
13 Q R to Q B sq	13 Castles (Q R)
14 P to Q B 4	14 P to K B 4
15 Q to K 2	15 Kt takes B
16 P takes Kt	16 P to Q 3 (c)
17 Kt to B 4	17 K R to K sq
18 Kt takes P	18 R takes Kt
19 B takes P (d)	19 P takes P
20 B takes R ch	20 K to Kt sq
21 R to B 7	21 Q to Q 3
22 P to Q 5	22 B to R 3
23 P to B 5	23 P takes P
24 Q to Kt 2 ch	24 K to R sq
25 Q to R 3	25 Kt to Kt 2
26 R to Q Kt sq	26 R to Kt sq
27 R to Q 7	Resigns

(a) The same line of play which Zukertort adopted against Bird (see July number). I expressed in noting that game a preference for either Kt to K 2, or Kt to K B 3, and find myself still of the same mind.

(b) The K B and K Kt are usually unable to find comfortable quarters in the Queen's Fianchetto, therefore to pair one of them off with an enemy of their own rank, is natural enough, but for all that, White obtains a very strong centre hereby.

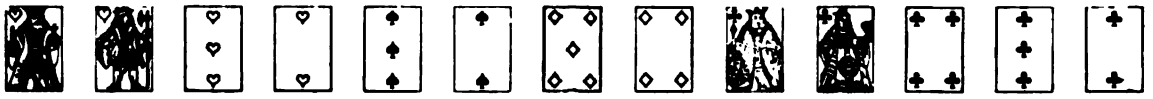
(c) Necessary as this may seem, it leaves his K P so utterly helpless, that evidently it is better to play K to Kt sq, and risk the advance of the Q B P.

(d) And the game is of course over.

DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 142.

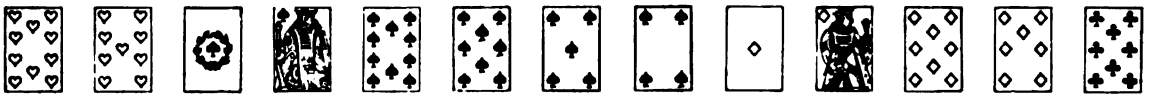
By Mr. F. H. LEWIS.

A's Hand.

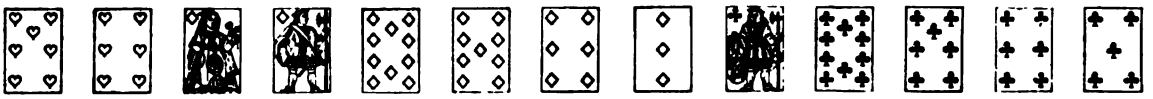


X's Hand.

B's Hand.



Z's Hand.



Hearts trump. A to lead.

In this difficult position, with the best play upon each side, which side makes the odd trick?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.

Transcript.—It was always sent addressed in the proper name to your box. Duplicate of June and July, and latest Paris score sent as requested. The gentleman to whom your letter was addressed is a friend, but not the Editor of these papers.

M. B. P.—We duly complied with your request.

WHIST.

P. C. J.—It is a free country, and we suppose you will play as you like. When your partner has nothing left but trumps as a rule you will find it best to lead one.

C. Becker.—1. The matter is undergoing investigation and we will write the result privately. 2. Apply to J. Watkinson, Esq., Fairfield, New North Road, Huddersfield.

M. E. J.—Law 38 is curiously imperfect. It says, if whilst dealing, a card be exposed by the dealer or his partner, should neither of the adversaries have touched the card, the latter can claim a new deal; a card exposed by either adversary gives that claim to the dealer, providing that his partner has not touched a card. The first does not provide for the case when the dealer turns up a card, and the adversaries have touched the card so as to give the dealer any advantage, although the adversaries have touched the card. This dealer exposes an Ace, and the adversaries have touched the card. The case is not provided for, so although logically the touching the card seems to be the essence of the law.

C. (Washington Club, Paris).—A, B, C, D, are playing, A and B partners. When the last cards are played D cries out "game," and A and B hand over the stakes. The cards are barely cut again when A says, "but you were not one up, and we had three tricks, consequently you did not win the game." Meanwhile the trump card was turned. What is to be done in such a case? The case was referred to me (B in the game), and I decided that such a mistake could not be rectified after the cards had been cut for the following game. As the decision was received with some dissatisfaction by my partner A, I agreed to write to you upon the subject. C and D both confess that the game was not won; but the trump card had been turned for the following game before the argument came to an end. My impression is that there is no help for such a mistake unless C and D say loyally, we will play another hand for the odd trick, or toss for the win; and that would not be fair, for C and D had four points up.—*Ans.* We quite agree with your decision. The rubber is claimed, the claim is admitted, the money paid, and a fresh rubber is commenced. If we once admitted the possibility of re-opening a rubber, where are we to end? A dozen mistakes in scoring may occur in an afternoon which may or may not have affected the result. Accidents will happen in the best regulated family.

Washington Club (Paris).—"A" commences dealing, and deals two rounds of three hands only, when, discovering his error, he gathers the cards, and, having them cut, deals again, properly. "X" objects, stating "A" has lost his deal, and claims it.—*Ans.* "A" has misdealt. The error cannot be rectified, except by consent of the adversaries.

PIQUET.

M. D. in Q.—Elder hand holds three aces and three kings. Good. Can the younger hand score a *ninety* with six and two fifteens?—*Ans.* The scoring at Piquet is always in the following order:—1 Carte Blanche, 2 The Point, 3 Sequences, 4 Quatorze or Threes. The Point and two Quints make 96, although elder hand has three aces and three kings. Just in the same way the second player would be 96, although elder hand led a card and called one.

THE AMERICAN CHESS CHAMPION.

[The Westminster Papers, October 1878.

The Westminster Papers.

1st OCTOBER, 1878.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

CAPTAIN MACKENZIE, the American Chess champion, sailed for New York on the 18th instant, bearing with him the esteem and hearty good wishes of every Chess player with whom he has been associated during his visit to Europe. On the 14th instant he was entertained at dinner by Mr. H. F. Gastineau, who, with his accustomed hospitality, anticipated and also represented the desire of the Committee and the leading members of the City Chess Club to speed the parting guest in good old English fashion. A select number of the champion's friends were invited, and among those present on the occasion were the Rev. G A. Macdonnell, Drs. Ballard and Jackson, Messrs. Mason (of New York), Mossop, Potter, Duffy, Boden, Dick, Cubison, Gümpel, Manning, Murton, Clarke, Livermore, and H. E. Bird. The toast of "American Chess and its Representative" was proposed in suitable terms by the host, Mr. Gastineau, and received with enthusiasm—speedily developed into "musical honours"—Captain Mackenzie responding in a speech that was epigrammatic in directness and beauty, and soldierly in its manifest sincerity. There were other toasts and many—even manysided—"sentiments," as the old writers expressed it, among the former being the WESTMINSTER PAPERS, proposed by Mr. Boden, who eulogised ourselves and our staff, giving special praise to the "Unequalled accuracy and despatch with which the games played in the Paris tourney were set before the public." (Praise from Sir Hubert, good sirs). One of the most interesting speeches of the evening was delivered by Mr. Cubison. It was notable alike for its matter and manner, and doubly so from the poetic tribute to the guest of the occasion which marked its peroration. We have the permission of Mr. Cubison to publish his verses, omitting two, in which the author, with Homeric facility, recited the names of all the competitors in the Paris tournament and some of their achievements. Our excuse for adopting this course is that the Paris tournament in general would now be a twice-told tale, tedious in the hearing. The following are Mr. Cubison's verses :—

MACKENZIE we welcome, returned from the West,
The Stars and the Stripes, his Chess prowess attest;
And though many rivals by him were o'erthrown,
These rivals his skill and his courtesy own.
So gentle in peace, and so daring in war,
We hail him, descendant of young Lochinvar.

* * * * * *

The contest began, but what need to recall
How some left the saddle, and some got the fall;
How Winawer long ran ahead in the race,
And some knew disaster, but none knew disgrace,
For each man fought fairly, and there is no sin,
Though sorrow there must be, in failing to win.

Throughout that long fight, our bold Scot held his own;
By weaker hands sometimes, alas! overthrown;
But this his great merit will truly attest
With the best in the fight he succeeded the best,
And the two who chief prizes secured in that field,
Were forced to his vigorous onslaught to yield.

All hail! to the victor well worthy the crown;
Kind thoughts—better fortune—for those stricken down.
Where all do their best in the struggle for fame,
We care not what country the victor may claim,
Yet hope that the laurel one day may be won
By our Guest, and may Scotland be proud of her son.

Comes a voice in reply from the Land of the Leal,
"These contests are better than steel meeting steel,"
And England responds, for we welcome this day
A son of the Heather—too brief is his stay—
And we'll all wish "God speed" on his path o'er the wave
To our truehearted Scotchman, "MACKENZIE the brave."

The usual autumn general meeting of the City of London Chess Club took place on the 25th ult. at Mouflet's Hotel, and was very well attended. The president, Mr. R. Clarke, having opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks, Mr. H. F. Down moved the formation of a Handicap Tournament, the same to consist of sixty-four entries. He stated that, with the view of taking time by the forelock, he had already commenced receiving the names of intending entrants, and that thirty-three gentlemen had entered themselves, from which he augured that

he should be able to repeat the success of last year. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. J. Webber, and carried unanimously. The election of a handicapping committee was then proceeded with, and the following members were chosen to perform the somewhat delicate task of classifying the various combatants according to their strength, namely, Messrs. Beardsell, Bird, Bussy, Cutler, H. F. Down, Gastineau, W. A. Green, Heywood, Hoare, Potter, Staniforth and Webber. Other subjects were discussed, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke for the able manner in which he had presided over the proceedings.

A handicap tournament which has been for some time in progress at the College Chess Club, Little Queen Street, Holborn, has lately been brought to a conclusion by the victory of Mr. W. T. Hearn, who carried off the first honours. There were sixteen combatants, four of them being ladies. A contemporary insinuates, in somewhat of a carping spirit, that if these latter had taken part in the handicapping, perchance a different result might have ensued—a most ungallant innuendo, undoubtedly. Whoever were the handicappers, they had obviously no alternative but to put Mrs. Down in the first class; for, besides having occupied that rank in the previous tourney, when she carried off the first prize, she is undoubtedly one of the strongest players in the club. It appears that Mrs. Down was successful in the first draw, but was unable to give the adjudged odds to Mr. H. Hearn, of the third class, and that gentleman went on afterwards successfully until forced to succumb in the final fight to the superior prowess of Mr. W. T. Hearn, who was also one of the third class players. We are informed that an Even Tourney with twelve entries has now been started at the College Chess Club, and the following are the combatants: Mrs. Down, Misses Hobbs, F. Down, and H. Down; Messrs. Manning, Richardson, W. T. Hearn, H. Hearn, T. Watson, G. Watson, A. Butler, and G. Butler. On this occasion, at any rate, there will be a fair field and no favour, for all the competitors fight on equal terms, and each with every. Not all the ladies expect to carry off the highest honours. On the contrary, there is one of them who has been heard to express the gravest apprehensions lest she should find herself in possession of a "duck's egg." It is understood, however, that she has her eye upon a certain gentleman, to whom she thinks she shall be able to transfer the undesired calcareous trophy. If it should be so, we are somewhat fearful lest that spirit of cruelty which is one of the most marked characteristics of the feminine nature should result in the vanquished enemy being roasted as well as his egg.

The Chess class of the Birkbeck Literary Institution will commence for the season forthwith under the superintendence of its zealous honorary tutor, Mr. H. J. Webber, by whom it has been conducted for the last twelve years. We believe the Birkbeck Institution stands alone in the metropolis in providing the means of obtaining instruction in the game, and Mr. Webber deserves the greatest credit for his lengthened and disinterested labours as a Chess preceptor. It is with much pleasure that we signalize the very interesting fact of a young lady named Miss Rymer having been the winner of the late tourney of the Birkbeck Chess Class, a feat upon which she is the more to be congratulated, because, as we believe, the gentlemen members of the class are always in a large majority.

A meeting of delegates of the Metropolitan Chess Association took place lately at Mouflet's Hotel, but with what result has not transpired. Success has, so far, by no means attended the efforts of the promoters of this new body, for no more than six or seven out of the two dozen Chess Clubs of the metropolis have as yet given in their adhesion. This backwardness is attributed to the fact of a club, instead of an individual, subscription having been resolved upon. It is understood that in most of those clubs which have shewn an unwillingness to join corporately, there are members who would, in their own behalf, gladly support the aims of the Association. Under these circumstances it would seem advisable to revert to the original scheme, by which a small individual subscription was proposed. In any case there is no time to be lost, for the Chess season has now commenced, and the various clubs will soon be too much engrossed with tournaments and matches to be able to divert their attention to an inchoate project. We must say we think it regretable that the long period of leisure which the promoters of the Association have had at their disposal should have proved so barren of results. This could scarcely have been the case had greater energy been shewn by those who have had the matter in hand.

We have been requested to announce that a project is on foot for establishing a Chess Club in connection with the Royal Aquarium at Westminster, provided a sufficient number of gentlemen signify their intention of supporting the proposed association. Names will be received by the Secretary of the Aquarium, Broadway Chambers, Westminster. We venture to suggest to the Secretary of the Royal Aquarium that the degree of support the project will receive will greatly depend upon the constitution of the club, whether its rules and regulations will permit the practice of the game to be made the medium of petty gambling, whether indeed the "project" is devised for the advancement of Chess, or in the interest of a few Chess players.

A correspondent, assuming the *nom de plume* of "Readable Chess," suggests that published games should be illustrated by diagrams of the positions arising every three or four moves during the progress of the game. Mr. Long, of Dublin, advocated this change in the method of recording games some years ago in this journal, but the question is purely one of cost. Pohlman's edition of Philidor (1819) records the great Frenchman's games in the way proposed, and the book, in consequence, extends to 449 pages. Such a book, even in these days, could not be published without a long list of subscribers, and at a higher price than the general Chess public would be disposed

to pay for any Chess work, unless personally solicited by the unfortunate "author," "compiler," or whatever title the euphemism of the period considers a fit appellation for the individual who might be disposed to devote himself to "Readable Chess." Pohlman's "Chess rendered familiar by tabular demonstrations, &c." is a very rare work now, but we saw a copy of it on a bookstall in the Market of Newcastle-on-Tyne during a visit to the "Canny toun" in October, 1877. Side by side with it was the 5th volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy (1795)," which contained an "Essay in the origin of Chess," by Eyles Irwin, addressed to the Earl of Charlemont. The latter was "Treasure Trove" and—preserved. The former has probably found its way to Mr. Ormond's library by this time.

The "Albion" correspondence Chess Club tourney will be commenced on the 12th November next, and intending competitors should address the Secretary, Mr. J. W. Snelgrove, Chancel End, Heytesbury, Wiltshire. The subscription to this club is four shillings per annum, which, with an entrance fee of one shilling, is payable in advance. The following are the rules of the Association:—Members will be paired by the Manager, who shall be guided by their strength of play. Each Member is requested to make his move and forward it to his opponent within 24 hours. A Competition Tourney shall be held every year, in which only Members of the Club can join. Each player in the Tourney is requested to keep a list of his own and opponent's moves. On the completion of a Tourney game, the winner must communicate immediately with the Manager and forward him a copy of the moves.

La Stratégie comes this month with a mixture of sweet and bitter, that, if unusual, is by no means unpleasant. Our Paris contemporary, representing the Committee of the late Congress, is disposed to reproach the management of the WESTMINSTER PAPERS for a want of "Delicacy" in publishing more than twenty games per month of those played in the late tournament. Will *La Stratégie* oblige us by mentioning the person or persons or personages to whom this ascribed want of Delicacy was displayed? Surely not to the public interested in the progress of the tourney and its results, or to the subscribers to the tourney funds, entitled as they were to the earliest information, not alone of the results, but of details, even to the most ridiculous blunders of the most incompetent competitor in the tourney. To whom then has the ascribed want of Delicacy been shown? Does *La Stratégie* mean to suggest that Chess journalism should be a sort of Commune, and that we are bound to consider and respect the fatuity of contemporaries who desire to "pad" their pages for months to come with games and "intelligence"—bless the mark!—known to everyone interested in the subject of Chess for many months past? Who, let us ask the Committee of the tourney, will feel the slightest possible interest in the games of the Paris Tournament—*per se*—eight months hence? When that time comes M. Morel will find that the interest, if any exists at all, will be excited by the reputation or the opinions of the annotators, for the best games must have been filtered through the weekly and monthly Chess press, even at twenty games a month, before he has had an opportunity of addressing a solitary reader. We presented our readers with a flood of news, and leave the filtering process to their leisure.

We are willing also to leave this Delicate question to the decision of the Chess public, and here again arises the question of our time, which is to be considered the object of a Chess writer, the advancement of Chess or the interest of a few Chess players?

We differ from *La Stratégie* on this question, but we desire that the difference should be all in honour. We heartily recognise the devotion to Chess, which is and always has been the characteristic of our Paris contemporary, and only ask of him that he will extend to us the consideration that our motives are are pure as his own.

The current number of *La Stratégie* contains the original of the Essay by M. Delannoy, to which was awarded the first prize in the tournament organised by the *Hartford Times*, and we note also that *La Stratégie* proposes a simliar competition and that there is every probability of the suggestion bearing fruit.

From Canada we have intelligence of the progress of the Dominion Chess Asociation Tournament down to the beginning of the past month. Thirteen competitors have entered the lists, each being required to play one game with each of the others, and drawn games to be scored half a point to each side.

The following table shows the score of the competitors, and the number of games yet to be played before the tourney is brought to a conclusion:—

	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games still to be Played.		Games Played.	Games Won.	Games still to be Played.
Howe	5	3	7	White	11	6	1
Hicks	9	7	3	Holt	11	8	1
Henderson	9	5	3	Von Bokum	9	6	3
Atkinson	7	3	5	Bond	12	2½	0
Ascher	7	6½	5	Loverin	10	0	2
Sanders	6	3	6	Isett	8	1	4
Shaw	6	4	6				

The annual dinner of the Dominion Association was held at the Carlton, Montreal, on the 19th ult. Besides friends, there were present of the members of the Club:—Dr. H. A. Howe, the President; Professor Hicks, Vice-President; Messrs. H. Von Bokum, J. Henderson, J. G. Ascher, W. Bond, J. W. Shaw, all of Montreal; and J. White, Quebec. The repast was served up in excellent style by mine host, Martin, and was done full justice to. Then followed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Mr. Bond responding to that of the "Governor-General," the patron of the Club, and Mr. White to that of "Our Quebec Friends." Mr. Shaw gracefully referred to the gathering of Scotia's sons that day in manly exercises, in which they so largely excelled amongst other things, and asked Mr. Henderson, as a representative of that nationality, to sing a song of his own composition, which he sang on a similar occasion to the present. Mr. Henderson complied, and sang as follows:—

THE ROYAL GAME.

Brave knights of old, with spurs of gold,
On battle horse in panoply,
In tourney round, or battle ground,
Oft "bit the dust" most gallantly;
So do we yield on Checkered field,
Or proudly our success relate—
The foe was brave, but could not save
His king from final check and mate.

Our royal game, who call it tame,
They do not know its beauties rare;
For in the fight move king and knight
With queens that are both dark and fair,
And where's the man who e'er would ban
The rapture—tongue can ne'er relate—
The joy who'd miss, 'tis almost bliss,
When we announce the smothered mate.

Yet some do hate this pretty mate,
And choose instead a stupid stale;
But none you'll find who hate the kind
That Adam chose in Eden's vale.
Then while we toast and while we boast
Our masters in our sport most rare,
Hold with your checks, here's to the sex—
The best of mates—the lovely fair.

The toasts of "The Ladies," and the health of Professor Hicks, the Vice-president of the Association having been duly honoured, Mr. J. W. Shaw very gracefully proposed the health of the press, coupling with it the Chess department of the *New Dominion Monthly*. He knew the editor in the person of his courteous, kind hearted, and talented friend Mr. J. G. Ascher, and could not but pay a high compliment to that gentleman for his efforts to extend a knowledge of Chess in this Dominion. His was a department deserving of the highest credit, opening up as it did new problems and miscellaneous matter in general, and so original and so much appreciated were its articles that he had from time to time seen extracts from it quoted in the English papers. One of these articles, entitled "The Chess Tyro" abounded with genuine touches of humour. Mr. Ascher, in reply, while admitting the vast work accomplished by the press, contended that not the least important subject which it handled was the right royal pastime of "Caissa." Indeed Chess players of the present day appreciate the deep interest taken in the game by journalists throughout the world, an interest which bears golden fruit in making the fascinating study of the game popular, and in awakening a desire among the masses generally to become acquainted with a sport which is such an inveterate enemy to the spirit of gambling, and such a true friend to the higher development of the mental faculties. As an instance of the support which the press affords the Royal game he might mention the fact that the late International Tourney at Paris, where less than a dozen men met to measure their Chess skill—certainly they were masters and representative players of the several countries to which they belong—yet the circumstance was thought worthy of cable messages being despatched to all parts of the world wherever the Chess standard is raised. He hoped that these battles—symbolized in this Canadian tournament—where rivalry of skill and laudable ambition are knit with the bonds of friendship, might be the only wars of man against man. Certainly Chess players can claim to being parties—aiders and abettors—to that millennium, to that perfect state of happiness and good will to which, he trusted, the world was fast attaining. In conclusion he asked leave to propose the health of Mr. Shaw, the Chess editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, a position he regretted to learn Mr. Shaw was about to resign in consequence of pressure on his time. Mr. Shaw replied, and referred to his labours in conducting the Chess correspondence department of the Association, relating several interesting and amusing anecdotes in connection therewith.

Many of our elder amateurs of Chess in England will regret to hear of the death of Mr. T. H. Worrall, who a quarter of a century ago was so well known in London Chess circles as "the Mexican Amateur." The following tribute to the deceased gentleman's memory is from the *Turf, Field, and Farm*:—

"Mr. T. H. Worrall, the well-known amateur whose genial countenance has been of late years so familiar to the *habitués* of our metropolitan Chess resorts, died in this city on Saturday last, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Worrall, many years ago, while residing in Mexico, as British Commissioner for the adjustment of Mexican claims, achieved an enviable reputation for his skill as a Chess-player, being acknowledged the champion player in that country. On removing his residence to New York he at once took a high place in the ranks of our very strongest amateurs—a position which he retained to the last. He was always an enthusiastic Chess-player, never weary of the game; frequently during the last year of his life playing for ten hours at a single sitting. He was a warm friend, a most pleasant and enjoyable companion, with great conversational powers and an inexhaustible

fund of anecdote always at command. In common with all who knew him in his other walks in life, Chess-players will mourn their loss occasioned by his death, and Captain Mackenzie, at his welcome home, will sadly miss one of his warmest and staunchest friends."

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

GEORGE HENRY MACKENZIE.

The American Chess champion, is a scion of an ancient Scottish family, and was born near Aberdeen, on the 24th March, 1837. When about twenty years of age he was gazetted to a commission in the 60th Rifles, and, after serving some years with the colours in India, made his first appearance in the Chess arena in that paradise of the soldier, the gay and festive city of Dublin. At that time (1860) the Dublin Chess Club numbered among its members amateurs whose Chess force was second to none in the provinces. Sir John Blunden and the Rev. Mr. Salmon had not then retired from the practice of the game, and the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell was rapidly developing the qualities which have since placed him amongst the foremost players of our time. Even against competitors such as these the young Lieutenant displayed remarkable Chess power, and the London Tournament of 1862 afforded him an opportunity of pitting himself against the greatest master of the art then in the field, Herr Anderssen. He entered the handicap tourney, receiving from the Prussian champion the odds of pawn and move, and from Messrs. Medley and Deacon the odds of the move only. He won both games of Anderssen, won two and lost one with Mr. Medley, and won two and drew two with Mr. Deacon. Of the fourteen games he played in this tourney he won ten, drew two, and lost two, a score that, it is hardly necessary to say, secured the first prize. In the course of the year 1862 he had played a series of short matches with the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell, the gross score in which showed a majority in favour of the latter. Seven games to four, we believe; but in a match arranged between them, and commenced in the December of that year, Mackenzie carried the victory with a score of six games to three and two draws.

Such of our readers as have attained to the dignity of middle age will recollect that in the Spring and early Summer of 1863, all England watched with bated breath, the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of America, a struggle which, however sorrowful in its course, resulted in conferring the blessing of freedom upon millions of slaves. Whatever may have been the feeling or conduct of the politicians of the period, it was clearly shown at the time that the great heart of the people of England was enlisted on the side of the North, and many a youthful enthusiast from these Islands bore witness to the faith that was in him by yeoman's service in the ranks of the Northern army. Among these was Captain Mackenzie, so that from July 1863, when he left England for America, until the conclusion of the war, he was out of the little world of Chess, and his experience of *effigiem belli* were merged in the stern reality. In the year 1865 he settled in New York, and becoming a member of the Chess Club in that city, met over the Chess board the best players in the States. From that year his career is an uninterrupted series of victories, presenting such a record indeed, as no player save Morphy can claim to have surpassed. Mr. Mackenzie's victories in America were as follows:—

1. Won the first prize in each of the Annual tournaments of the New York Chess club during the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

2. Won five games to one draw in a match against Mr. Reichelm of Philadelphia in 1866.

3. Won seven games to two draws in a match against Mr. Reichelm of Philadelphia in 1867.

4. Won the first prize in two tournaments held in the Café Europa, New York, in the years 1868 and 1869.

5. Won the first prize in the Brooklyn Chess Club tournament in the year 1869.

6. Won the first prize in the Second American Chess Congress (Mr. Morphy was the winner in the first), held at Cleveland in December, 1871.

7. Won the first prize in the Third American Chess Congress, held at Chicago in the year 1874.

8. Won the first prize in the Café International Tournament, held in New York in the year 1876, the other prize-winners being second, Mr. Alberoni; third and fourth, a tie between Mr. H. E. Bird and Mr. Mason.

Captain Mackenzie's successes in Paris have been so recently chronicled in these pages, that it is unnecessary to recite them here. Suffice it to say that he defeated the two principal prize bearers, and when, through his ccidental sort of draw with Herr Pitschel, his score was tied with that of Mr. H. E. Bird, he won the two deciding games, and carried off the fourth prize.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION PROBLEM TOURNEY.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

Out of eleven competing sets no less than eight were found, upon preliminary examination, to contain unsound problems. The award, so far as this branch of the contest is concerned, has therefore been practically confined to a very narrow range. Our decision between the respective merits of "Ex sudore voluptas," "Anything," and "Home sweet Home," was put beyond doubt, partly from the palpable superiority of "Ex sudore," and also from the fact that "Home sweet Home" consisted entirely of two-movers, and was consequently at a great disadvantage in a set competition.

The winner of the first set prize would have been difficult to beat, even had all the competing sets proved equally sound. Not only is "Ex sudore voluptas" remarkable for excellence, both in design and execution, but it deserves special commendation on account of a capital pair of three-movers, either of which might have scored honors in their class, did the rules of the Association permit any competitor to take more than one prize.

"Anything," winner of the second set prize, contains some pleasing and neatly constructed problems, but is not remarkable for either novelty or variety. No. 1 of this set is certainly rather difficult to solve, but as the idea it embodies has been anticipated in more than one previously published composition, the value of this problem is proportionately lowered. Concidence of theme rather than of form is here alluded to, and, and although doubtless accidental, must of course be taken into account.

"Home sweet Home" would naturally stand third in the set contest, but as it's No. 1 has gained a more valuable prize than that offered for third best set, the latter is reserved for a future tourney (in the absence of any eligible claimant).

The unsoundness of individual problems in "Es giebt," "Hermione," and, above all, "Qui se ressemble," is much to be regretted, as all three sets contained excellent work and would certainly have bid high for honours. No. 3. in "Qui se ressemble" is indeed the *absolutely* best 4 mover, while No. 2. takes rank as the best 3 mover *available for a prize*. As the 4 mover in "Es giebt" is decidedly superior to all remaining 3 and 4 movers (not included in the prize sets), we have thought fit to award the 4 move prize to the author of "Es giebt," although fully recognising the higher pretensions of No. 3 "Qui se ressemble."

Some doubt at first existed as to the relative merits of several competing 2 movers. A careful application, however, of the appointed scale has led to an unanimous verdict in favour of No. 1 "Home sweet home." None of the positions in this class were up to full standard as regards difficulty, but the winner besides, scoring respectably under that head, was found to be in advance of all rivals in other important respects. We consider the two movers in "Es giebt," "Union Jack," (No. 1.) and "Utrum horum," worthy of special commendation, in the order named.

(*Signed*) J. W. ABBOTT.
H. J. C. ANDREWS.
W. T. PIERCE.

LIST OF COMPETITORS.

"Ex sudore Voluptas"... ...	J. H. Finlinson, Huddersfield
"Anything"	F. E. Lamb, London
"Home Sweet Home"... ...	J. P. Taylor, London
"Qui se ressemble s'assemble"	W. Coates, Cheltenham
"Es giebt nichts Neues unter der Sonne"	C. Callander, London
"Union Jack"	F. C. Collins, London
"Utrum horum mavis accipe"...	A. Townsend, Newport, Mon.
"Hermione"	H. E. Kidson, Liverpool
"Blair Athol"	G. J. Slater, Liverpool
"Spero"...	J. Pierce, Bedford
"Omne solum forti patria est"	J. B. Veecock, Demerara
"A poor thing Sir, but mine own"	T. R. Howard, London

OUR PROBLEM TOURNEY.

The preliminary examination of the sets contributed to this tourney has, so far, resulted in the problems shown on next page being proved to be unsound, and the sets of which they respectively form a part have therefore been disqualified. In accordance with our practice in former tourneys, and for the satisfaction of the composers interested in the matter, we proceed to set forth the data upon which the verdict of inaccuracy is pronounced.

The author's solution of the problem *Rosicrucian* commences with 1 Q to B 8th, followed upon Black playing 1 P to R 6th, by Q to Kt 8th, and mating next move. The following, however, appears to be a good solution *Ex gr* :—1 $\frac{\text{Kt to B 4th}}{\text{P takes Kt}}$, 2 Q to K B 6th, and mates next move. If Black play 1 P to R 6th, then follow, 2 Kt takes P; if K takes Kt, then 2 B to K 6th (ch), and if 1 K to R 6th, White continues with 2 Q to Q B 3rd, mating on the third move in each case.

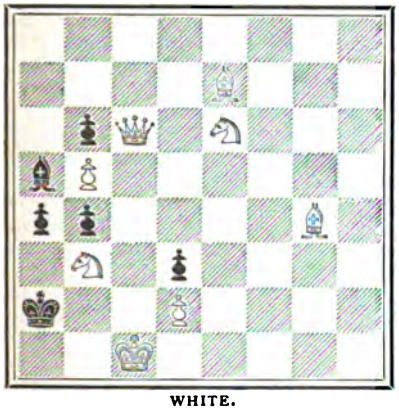
The author's solution of *Res ipsa loquitur* commences with 1 K to Kt 6th, but the problem can also be solved in three moves by 1 K to B 6th. In reply to that move Black has five defences, *ex. gr.*, P to Q 5th (dis. ch.); K to Q 5th; K to K 3rd; K to B 4th; and P to B 4th. In reply to the first White's answer is 2 K to Q 7th, to

the second, 2 Q to Q B 5th (ch), to the third, 2 P to Q 4th, to the fourth, 2 R to Kt 5th (ch), and to the fifth, 2 P to B 4th, mating on the third move in each case.

The other problem, bearing the motto *As You Like It*, cannot be solved in the manner intended by the author. The following is the proposed solution, *ex. gr.*:—1 $\frac{\text{1 Kt to K B 5}}{\text{B takes P (best)}}$; 2 $\frac{\text{R to K 4}}{\text{B takes P (best)}}$; 3 $\frac{\text{Kt at R 5 takes P}}{\text{Anything}}$; 4 Kt or B mates. There is no mate, however, should Black play 3 B takes Kt (ch), or 3 K to B 3. It seems probable that in this case the author has omitted a white Pawn from K Kt 6th in the diagram sent in to the tourney.

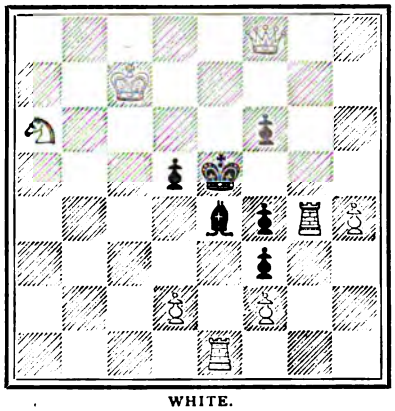
We omitted to acknowledge last month problems received from Australia bearing the motto *Viator*.

Rosicrucian.
BLACK.



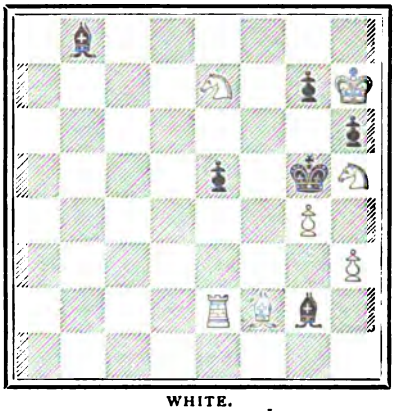
WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

Res ipsa loquitur.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

As you like it.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

THE PARIS TOURNEY.

To the Editor of the "WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

DEAR SIR,—In your July Number you published a highly interesting game played between Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Mason at the Paris Chess Congress. The former gentleman succeeded in securing a draw by a highly ingenious manœuvre, but if I am not mistaken he had the opportunity of winning the end game. The position is so interesting that I think it worth while to draw your attention to it, especially as none of your contemporaries have pointed out the alternative play I suggest. At this point Black (Mr. Blackburne) played 64 B to K 3. If he had played B to Q R 5 he would have won the game.

Position prior to Black's 64th move.

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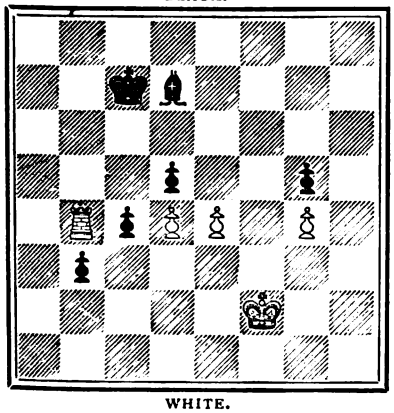


WHITE.

Variation I.

White.	Black.
65 R takes B	65 P to Kt 7
66 R to Kt 4	66 P to B 6 and wins

Variation II.

White.	Black.
65 P takes P	65 P to B 6
66 R to B 4 ch	66 K to Q 3
67 R takes P	67 P to Kt 7 and wins

Variation III.

White.	Black.
65 K to K 3	65 P to B 6
66 K to Q 3	66 P to B 7
67 K to Q 2	67 P takes P
68 R takes B	68 P to K 6 ch
69 K to B sq	69 P to K 7
70 R to B 4 ch	70 K to Q 3
71 K to Q 2	71 P to Kt 7 and wins

Variation IV.

White.	Black.
65 K to K 2	65 P to B 6
66 K to Q 3	66 P to B 7 and wins, as above.

I am, &c.,
R. STEEL.

2, Middleton Street, Calcutta, 12th August, 1878.

[The above communication has been submitted to Mr. Potter, who considers that Mr. Steel's very ingenious move, 64 B to R 5, would undoubtedly enable Black to win. The course of play can be somewhat varied; for instance, in Variation No. 3, White could prolong the struggle by playing 68 K to B sq. in lieu of taking the Bishop, but the ultimate result would be the same.—Ed. W. P.]

OUR PROBLEMS REVIEWED.

No. 1074.—The poorest two-mover yet published.

No. 1075.—A pleasing problem, but too simple for tourney competition.

No. 1076.—A fair problem, the idea of sacrificing the Q in two ways being neatly carried out, but the solution is easy and construction, as to the Pawns, awkward.

No. 1077.—Neat and easy

No. 1078.—An ordinary publishing problem, nothing more.

No. 1079.—An exceedingly uninteresting and self-evident problem.

No. 1080.—A pleasing position with the exception of the P at Q 7.

No. 1081.—By far too obvious.

No. 1082.—If anything rather more obvious than the previous one.

Further comment on the sets is superfluous.

HANOVER.

No. 1074.—Meritorious in design and execution. Black's possible checks do not threaten at the outset, but result solely from White's moving his Queen (surely a more subtle and artistic method of treatment than the manifest jeopardy in which the White K is sometimes placed). There are, it is true, dual mates in reply to 9 moves by Black, but these are not very blamable, as the same piece is invariably moved to discover mate.

No. 1075—Too obvious. This problem lacks variety, for the theme, however pleasing, is not sufficiently novel to stand alone.

No. 1076.—The double sacrifice of the Q is effectively worked and there is sufficient variety, though but small difficulty in the solution.

THE SET.

Very fair but lacks depth.

No. 1077.—Mediocre. As a rule, when White's forces are so numerous, it is desirable that the Black K should enjoy liberty of action to compensate for the absence or helplessness of his own body guard. Here he has but one move out, and the results attained are scarcely up to tourney form.

No. 1078.—Commences with the most palpably attacking move, and presents no after feature to compensate for such a defect.

No. 1079.—I find it difficult to believe that I have hit author's intentions, yet can find no other key. Amid such a mass of commonplace variations, the question arises, which is the proposed mainplay? and this query is, perhaps, the most problematical point about this curious position. The set poor throughout.

No. 1080.—Here Black's threats are numerous and potent enough to leave little doubt about White's first move. The mates are undoubtedly pretty. The few duals in this problem might, perhaps, have been avoided b a modification of the position, but at the expense of one checkmate (which the author was probably loth to lose).

No. 1081.—Two solutions.

No. 1082.—A fine and rather difficult stratagem, one of the best yet published. Had the three-mover been sound, this would have taken rank as a very good set.—

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

No 1074.—Of average merit. The ambuscade of the Q very quickly suggested itself to me.

No. 1075.—A good problem; the second move being very neat; but—there is always a but—it is rather defective in devices to draw off the solver's mind from penetrating the real design.

No. 1076.—Some of the mates are pretty, but the first move is too obvious, and the subsequent sacrifice of the Q easily suggests itself to solvers of very limited experience. This set is not above average merit.

No. 1077.—It is tolerably clear that the Bp must be unmasked, nor does it require much discrimination to discover where the uncovering R is to be posted. Nevertheless it is a fairly good two-mover.

No. 1078.—An excellent problem. Although White's first move is tolerably apparent, as the Kt must obviously be brought to bear, Black has so many resources that it is not easy to see at first how to meet them.

No. 1079.—A particularly good problem: rather overcrowded with pieces, perhaps; but the idea is excellent and well worked out. This is a good set, and above the average.

No. 1080.—Great difficulty is not to be looked for in a two-mover. This, although rather easy, is of no ordinary merit.

No. 1081.—Although the sacrifice of the Q is *not* a new idea; the positions are very neat, and the problem must be allowed to be a very ingenious one.

No. 1082.—A difficult problem, but very humdrum; it lacks beauty. As a set, hardly up to the mark.

J. E. VERNON.

WHO CANNOT BE CRUSHED BY A PLOT.

No. 1074.—Considerably above the average. The idea in the problem is good—namely, to open the way for Black to check with R and Kt, these threatened checks acting as a strong deterrent to White's first move. It is well carried out, though, for White's second move, one Kt meets all the play of Black.

No. 1075.—This is the second problem in this competition in which first a Kt, then a Rook, are freely offered; it is very easy, belongs to a family as large as the Smith's, and has nothing about it to redeem it from mediocrity.

No. 1076.—Another easy problem, the two Pawns on the Kt's file acting as guides to the solution; certainly the King has three ways out, but this only causes a little more ink to be used in writing out the variations, the second move of White in each case being precisely the same.

THE SET.

Macaulay tells us of a "plot" concocted by three rogues, by which they passed off a mangy cur for a sacrificial lamb, but I think all hope must be given up of that being done in this case.

"TRELAWNEY: AND HAVE THEY FIXED THE WHERE AND WHEN."

1077.—I have known a Rook in a two-mover played to mask a Bishop, but never before did I see a Bishop that has *no move* (as the position stands) have, for a first move, to be unmasked by a Rook; this *is* original. Then again, White has every one of his superior pieces

on the board, which certainly is not common, yet withal 1077 is the worst problem I ever did see.

1078.—The best three-mover in the number. All its variations are very genuine: after having found the first the replies to Black's defences are not at all obvious, which is a very good point, and my wonder is, how it came to be with such associates.

1079.—He must be an enthusiast indeed who can derive any pleasure from the examination of this problem. After having discovered the peculiar position of the White B at K R 4, and played it to K Kt 3, the difficulty is, what is best for Black? Is the B 2 placed on the board for show? If hugger mugger is a proper word to apply to a problem, I should call this all hugger mugger.

THE SET.

If the where and when of this set is not yet fixed, it very easily will be. I should say it will be like the "field," when Eclipse won the Derby—nowhere.

"UT NUNC EST."

No. 1080.—Very poor. White is threatened with such a tremendous check that a minute is sufficient to show the Queen's Pawn must be protected.

No. 1081.—Beyond the average, some of the variations are very pretty, the one for instance in which the play of the two Knights is introduced, another in which the Rook gives mate, still there is nothing really striking about this problem.

No. 1082.—The first move is not sufficiently hidden to make this a good problem, after taking the Pawn White threatens an easy mate in two, then should Black take the Knight, discovering check, the moves following on the part of White are all checks—this is weak—should Black play for first move R to Q 4, his best move afterwards is a case of Hobson's choice.

THE SET

When placed in the balance will be found wanting.

"GRANDAGE."

"WHO CANNOT, &C."

1074.—The initial move in a two-mover should be something; this is as old as the hills.

1075.—One of that numerous class of problems that are generally dubbed "pretty, *but* easy."

1076.—It is a pity such pretty problems as this have not more depth. Here is a problem with some extremely interesting play, yet White's mode of opening could not be simpler.

THE SET.

The two-mover is a great blot on this set, as the other two need all the merit they can get for themselves.

TRELAWNEY, &C.

1077.—The best two-mover on the page, and, I grant, a few more pages, but not all.

1078.—The difficulty of this problem is considerably lessened by the limited number of squares accessible to the Rook and Queen. The uselessness of their opening is soon seen, and the proper piece is then introduced. The problem, on the whole, is a very good one, and will, I think, bear favourable comparison with most three-movers in the tourney.

1079.—A problem that well repays investigation. The number of pieces is very large compared with the effect produced; but they appear to be wanted, and they open up many variations both clever and interesting, and some of them anything but easy.

THE SET.

Is well worthy the particular attention of the judges.

UT NUNC EST.

The three-mover has two solutions: 1 Q to Kt 4, and 1 Q to Kt 8, and the other two are only weak.

JAS. JORDAN

1074.—A good problem; contains some pretty play.

1075.—Neat, but easy.

1076.—An excellent problem well constructed.

1077.—Very fair; the first move betrays itself.

1078.—Easy; when P moves to Q 6 a dual betrays itself.

1079.—Crowded position, with duals. Cannot say much for the construction.

1080.—Good problem, though not difficult.

1081.—Good problem, not easily seen through.

1082.—Very fair problem, with dual of R moves to Q 4, followed by R takes Kt. It can easily be solved by 1 Kt to Kt 4.

H. BLANCHARD.

1074.—Plenty of variations, but little variety as to mates.

1075.—Easy and transparent, with very little choice for Black.

1076.—Better than its partners, but of a very conventional type.

THE SET.

Will not take high rank.

1077.—Rather worse than the average. The first move is restrictive, which is, generally, objectionable in a two move problem.

1078.—Contains some very nice play, but surely some of the duals might have been avoided.

1079.—There is some nice play in this, but it is pretty clear from tbe first that the B must move.

THE SET.

A very fair one, but let down by the two mover.

1080.—Would look better if the White King was less exposed. I can see no advantage in placing him where he is.

1081.—The second solution should have been stopped; it is very palpable.

1082.—A very nice problem indeed. The four-move problems in this tourney have been very good as a class, and this is one of the best of them.

THE SET.

Would have been a good one had No. 1081 been correct.

G. F. ONIONS.

1074.—This is a fairly good problem, with one or two neat variations, but is on the whole rather too simple.

1075.—This is also a very neat but simple problem.

1076.—This is decidedly a better problem than either of the other two in the set, and is altogether a very perfectly constructed one. It is something unusual to find a problem giving Black the same scope and freedom of play in which White's reply for the second move is in every case the same.

THE SET.

Neat, but on the whole too simple to win Tourney honours, there being at least two of the sets which have already appeared which rank considerably higher.

1078.—Very good indeed.

1080.—A fairly good "block."

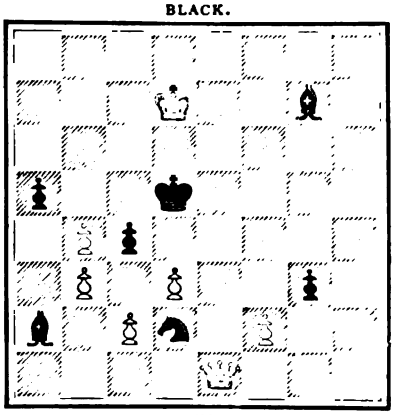
1081.—Very neat, and by no means easily solved.

J. DAVIDSON.

THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

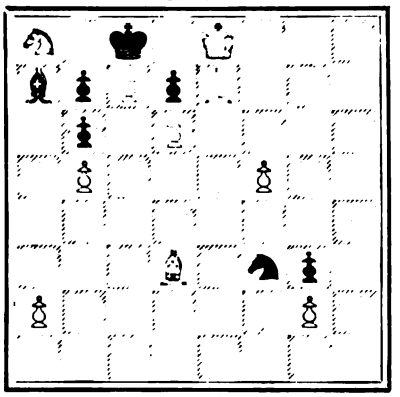
Res ipsa loquitur.

1083.
BLACK.



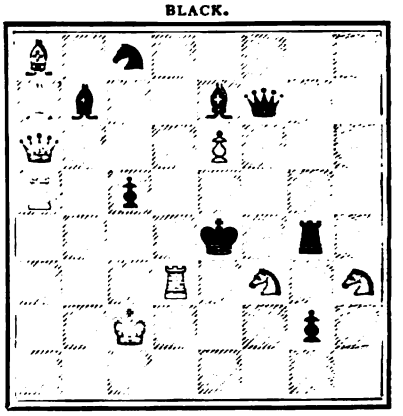
WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1084.
BLACK.



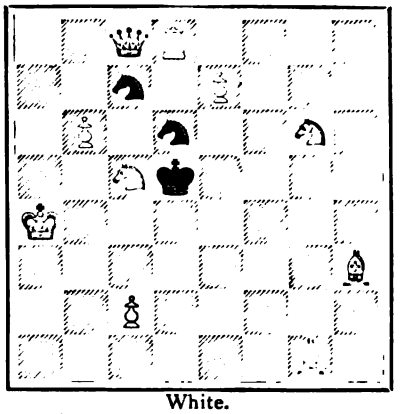
WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

1085.
BLACK.



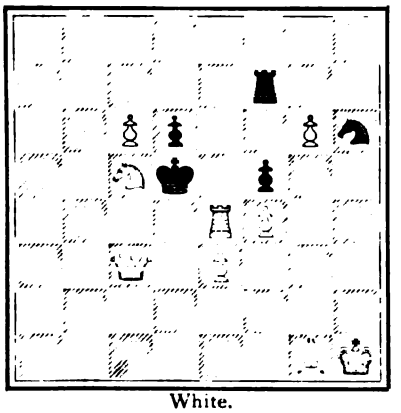
WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

As you like it.
1086.
Black.



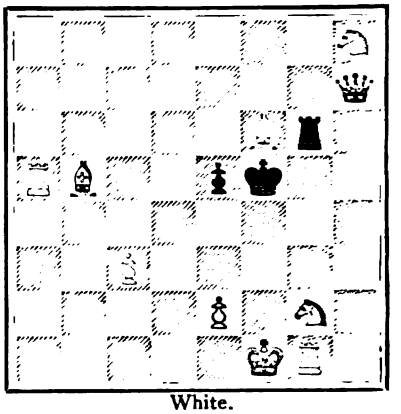
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

As you like it.
1087.
Black.



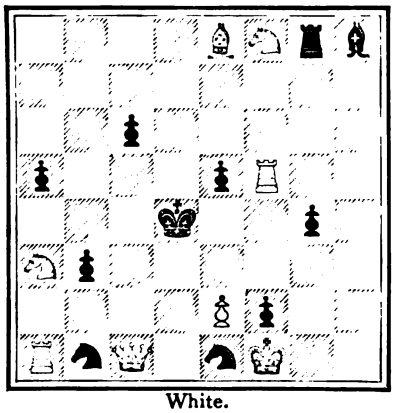
White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

Rosicrucian.
1088.
Black.



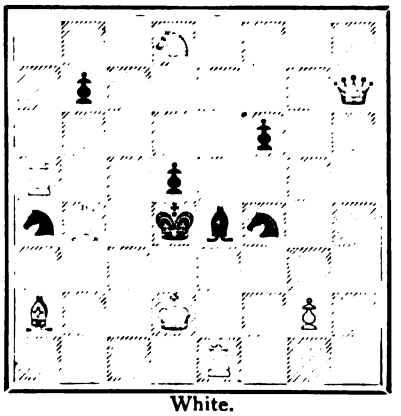
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

Rosicrucian.
1089.
Black.



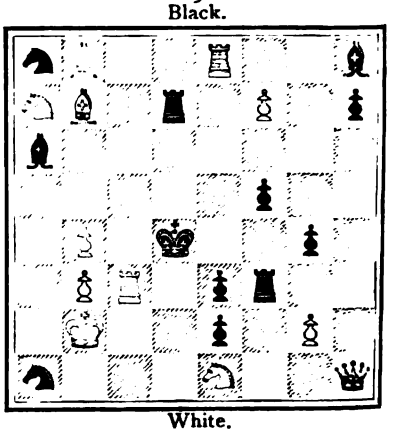
White.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

Viator.
1090.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

Viator.
1091.
Black.



White.
White to pla and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS

In the September No.

No. 1074.

White.	Black.
1 Q to Q 8	1 Anything
2 Kt moves	2 B or R ch, &c.
3 Mates accordingly	

No. 1075.

1 B to K 8	1 K takes Kt or (a)
2 R to Q 3	2 K or B takes R
3 B mates accordingly	

(a) 1 B to Kt 4
2 B takes B
Mates next move

No. 1076.

1 Q to Kt 5	1 K to K 5 or (a)
2 Q to K B 5 ch	2 K takes Q
3 Kt mates	

(a) 1 K to B 7 or (b)
2 Q to Kt sq ch 2 K takes Q
3 Kt mates

(b) 1 K to K 7, or B to B 7, Kt 6, or (c)
2 Anything

(c) 1 Kt takes B or (d)
2 Q to K B 5 ch 2 K tks Kt or to K 7
3 Q mates accordingly

(d) 1 B to B 6
2 Q to B 5 ch 2 K moves
3 Q mates on K B sq

No. 1077.

1 R to Q 7	1 K takes Kt
2 Q to Kt 6 (mate)	

(a) 1 B takes Kt or R takes R
2 Q to K 2 (mate)

(b) 1 Any other move of B
2 Kt to B 5 (mate)

No. 1078.

1 Kt to Q 2	1 K to Q 4
2 Kt to B 3	2 Any move *
3 Kt R or P (mates)	

*If 2 R takes B, White may mate with P to B 4, or Kt to B 7.

(a) 1 R takes Q
2 Kt to B 4 ch 2 K moves
3 R takes P (mate)

(b) 1 B takes Kt
2 Kt to B 3 ch 2 K to Q 4
3 P to B 4 (mate)

(c) 1 P to Q 6
2 Kt to B 3 ch 2 K to Q 4
3 Kt to B 7 (mate)

(d) 1 P to Q 4
2 Kt to B 3 ch 2 K to Q 3
3 Q to Kt 4 (mate)

(e) 1 Q to B 4
2 Kt to B 4 ch 2 Kt takes Kt (f)
3 Q takes R (mate)

(f) 2 K to Q 4
3 Kt to B 7 (mate)

The other moves of Black can hardly be called defences.

(g) 1 P to R 6
2 Kt to B 3 ch 2 K move
3 Mate with either P or Kt

No. 1079.

1 B takes P	1 Kt takes R
2 B takes Kt	2 Kt to B 5
3 Q to Kt 4 ch	3 K to Q 5 (a)
4 Kt to Kt 3 (mate)	

(a) 2 K to Q 5
3 Kt takes P ch 3 K to B 6
4 B to K 5 (mate)

(b) 1 B takes B
2 R to Kt 4 2 Kt to Kt 2 (c) or (d)
3 R to Kt 3 ch 3 K to Q 5
4 R to Q 3 (mate)

(c) 2 Kt to B 5
3 Q to B 5 3 Any
4 R (mates)

(d) 2 B takes K P
3 B to K 5 ch 3 K to Q 6
4 R to Kt 3 (mate)

(e) 1 B to Q 4
2 R to Kt 4 2 Kt to Kt 2
3 R to Kt 3 ch 3 B takes R (f)
4 Q to Kt 4 (mate)

(f) 3 K to Q 5
4 R to Q 3 (mate)

(g) 1 P to R 7, Q takes P or P takes P
2 R to B 4 ch 2 Kt takes R
3 Q to Kt 4 ch 3 K to Q 5
4 Kt to Kt 3 (mate)

(h) 1 P to Kt 5
2 Q takes Kt 2 B to Q 4
3 Q to B 5 ch 3 B to B 5
4 Mates

In regard to the last variation (1 P to Kt 5) of No. 3, the author desires to state that he is aware of the duals that exist, but has found it impossible to remove them, also that the B Q, the P B on K Kt 3, and the W P on K R 5, are to prevent a dual in the variation, 1 B takes B; without these on the board, White could play 2 Kt takes B. A large addition of force to obviate a dual, but there was nothing else left in the box. The B P on K R 6 is to prevent any other 1st move for White. In regard to No. 2, the author is also aware of some duals, but thinks they cannot be removed without damage to the problem.

No. 1080.

1 Kt to B 3	1 Anything
2 Mates	

No. 1081.

1 Q to Kt 8	1 K to B 4 (a, b)
2 Q to Kt 4 ch	2 K takes Q or K to Q 4
3 B or Kt (mate)	

(a) 1 K to K 5
2 Q takes P ch 2 K takes Q or K to Q 6
3 R or Q (mates)

(b) 1 Kt to B 3
2 Kt to B 3 ch 2 K to B 4
3 Kt (mates)

(c) 1 P to B 6
2 Q to K 5 ch 2 K to B 5
3 Q (mates)

No. 1082.

1 Q to Kt 7	1 K takes Kt dis ch (a, b, c, d)
2 Kt to Q 5	2 K to Q 6
3 Q to Kt sq	
4 Q R or B (mates)	

(a) 1 P to Q 4
2 R to Q 2 2 P takes R
3 B to Kt 2 3 Ad libitum
4 Q (mates)

(b)
1 R takes P
2 Kt takes R ch 2 K moves
3 Q to B 8 3 Aught
4 Q (mates)

(c) 1 R to Kt 4
2 Kt takes P ch 2 B takes Kt
3 Kt to Q 2 ch 3 B takes Kt
4 Q (mates)

(d)
1 Kt to B 2
2 Q to Kt sq 2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Kt 5 d ch 3 P to Q 5
4 Q moves

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. Potter.

GAME 188.

Played between three members of the Nottingham Mechanics' Club and three members of the Hull Chess Club. The companion game was published in our June Number.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
NOTTINGHAM.	HULL.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Castles	5 B to K 2
6 P to Q 3	6 P to Q 3
7 P to B 3	7 P to Q Kt 4 (a)
8 B to B 2 (b)	8 Castles (c)
9 B to K 3	9 Kt to K sq (d)
10 K Kt to Q 2 (e)	10 P to B 4
11 P to K B 4	11 P takes B P
12 B takes P	12 P to Kt 4
13 B to K 3	13 P to B 5
14 B to B 2	14 Kt to Kt 2
15 P to Q 4	15 Q to K sq
16 P to Q R 4 (f)	16 B to Q 2 (g)
17 P takes P	17 P takes P
18 R takes R	18 Q takes R
19 Kt to R 3 (h)	19 P to Q Kt 5
20 Q Kt to B 4	20 P takes P
21 P takes P	21 Kt to Q sq
22 P to Q 5	22 Kt to B 2
23 B to Q 4	23 Kt to R 3
24 Kt to B 3	24 R to B 2 (i)
25 P to K 5	25 B to B 4
26 B to Kt 3	26 B to Kt 5
27 R to B 2 (j)	27 Q to K B sq
28 R to R 2 (k)	28 B to R 4
29 Q to R sq	29 P to Kt 5
30 R to R 8	30 Kt to K sq
31 P takes P	31 P takes P
32 K Kt to K 5 (l)	32 R to Kt 2
33 Kt to Q 7 (m)	33 Q to B 4
34 B takes R	34 K takes B
35 R to R 7	35 Q to K 5
36 Q to Q B sq (n)	36 B to B 2
37 R to R 4 (o)	37 B takes P
38 Kt to K 3	38 Q takes Kt (ch)
39 Q takes Q	39 P takes Q
40 B takes B	40 Kt to B 3
41 B to K 6 (p)	41 Kt takes Kt
42 B takes Kt	42 B to B 3
43 K to B sq (q)	43 B takes P
44 K to K 2	44 P to Kt 6
45 P takes P	45 B to K 4
46 P to Kt 4	46 K to B 3
47 K takes P	47 Kt to B 2
48 K to K 4	48 P to R 3
49 K to Q 5	49 Kt to Kt 4

Drawn by mutual consent (r)

(a) I am informed that the Hull allies intended to follow this up by B to Kt 2, but afterwards changed their minds. 7 Castles is probably their best.

(b) Kt 3 is a more favourable square.

(c) There is much to be said for P to Q 4.

(d) I certainly prefer P to Q 4.

(e) Of dubious merit. The Queen's side becomes congested thereby, and more especially the action of the Q Knight is greatly restrained. P to Q 4 would be a pretty fair continuation at this stage.

(f) Well played, for it attacks Black at their weak point, and they must see to it.

(g) Mr. Freeborough, who was one of the Hull allies, asks if R to Kt sq is better. I do not know that it is; for the jammed up position of White's Queen's side makes against their obtaining the advantage that usually accrues from the adverse Queen having to guard the Q R file.

(h) This enables Black to get rid of their Q Kt P, which is one of their sources of uneasiness. White should have played either Q to K 2, or B to Q 3.

(i) A very good move, and its continuations are also in the right vein, but the other peach tree still catches the sun better.

(j) A capital notion.

(k) P to K 6 is superficially promising, but a little examination will demonstrate its futility.

(l) A very fine conception indeed, and one from which White were justified in expecting even more advantage than ultimately accrued to them. Mr. Freeborough thinks that K Kt to Q 2 would have been better. I do not agree with him, for that move would give Black time to relieve themselves, and particularly would enable them to play Kt to B 4.

(m) Mr. Freeborough states that he and his colleagues were more afraid of Kt to B 6, followed by Q to K sq a threatening line of play undoubtedly, but whether it would lead to very much if well met, is not so certain. Numerous interesting variations flow therefrom however, and those that I have examined yield some profit to White, but I have not alighted upon anything that conducts me to a decisive advantage.

(n) Kt to B 5 is tempting, but apparently is not productive of any benefit. However, I am inclined to think that Kt from Q 7 to K 5, followed by Kt to B 6, though not immediately effecting much, would have an improving effect upon the position.

(o) Kt from Q 7 to K 5 would be of no avail now on account of B takes P.

(p) Mr. Freeborough considers that Kt takes Kt followed, if B takes Kt by R to Q B 4, would have been better, and I agree with him.

(q) Mr. Marriott who played on the Nottingham side, thinks that B takes P followed by K to B sq, would have been superior. I doubt however whether more than a draw could have been obtained that way.

(r) Some of my notes notwithstanding, this is a really high class game, and the manner in which it has been conducted reflects the greatest credit upon both sides. As to the position now arrived at, I incline to the supposition that White by a long series of moves could win. Their first step would be to obtain possession of the K B file with the Rook, and then bring the B to R 4 so that it might operate from Kt 3, and B 2, after which they would have to work their King in, assuming here that the adverse King is on the K Kt file which seems preferable to its going to the K file, though even in the latter eventuality there would be various difficulties for White to surmount. In any case it would be a lengthened out and tedious kind of business.

GAME 189.

Played at Bath, between the Rev. E. P. Pierpoint and Mr. Thorold.

(Sicilian Defence).

White.	Black.
Rev. Mr. PIERPOINT.	Mr. THOROLD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to Q 4 (a)	3 P takes P
4 Q takes P	4 Kt to Q B 3
5 Q to Q sq	5 B to B 4
6 Kt to B 3	6 P to Q 4 (b)
7 P to K 5	7 K Kt to K 2
8 B to Q 3	8 Kt to Kt 3
9 Q to K 2	9 P to Q R 3
10 P to K R 4 (c)	10 Q to B 2
11 B takes Kt (d)	11 R P takes B
12 B to B 4	12 B to Q 2
13 P to R 3	13 Castles Q R
14 R to Q sq	14 R to R 4 (e)
15 B to Kt 5	15 P to B 3 (f)
16 P to K Kt 4	16 R takes B (g)
17 P takes R	17 P takes K P
18 P to Kt 4 (h)	18 Kt takes P
19 Kt takes P	19 Kt takes P ch
20 Q takes Kt (i)	20 Q takes Kt ch
21 Kt to K 2	21 P to Kt 3
22 P to B 4	22 Q to K 6
23 R to Q 3	23 Q to B 7 ch
24 K to Q 2	24 B to Kt 4
25 R to Q B sq (j)	25 R to R sq
26 Q to B 3	26 R to R 6, and wins (k)

(a) Some loss of time is occasioned by this continuation, and therefore a diminution of the opening advantage.

(b) Which offers to give up a Pawn, and I see nothing to compensate. It is possible that Mr. Thorold, in writing out the game, transposed his sixth and seventh moves. This is rendered the more likely, as White does not take the Pawn.

(c) This spendthrift advance may lead to a dinner on husks.

(d) Having given up his position for an attack he is obliged forthwith to give up his attack in order to save the Pawn.

(e) Not purposeless though obscure. One of the motives may be to invite the advance of the Kt P, with the idea that it may then be induced to go a step further to Kt 5, after which Black may hope to bring his Knight round by way of K 2 to B 4. Another purpose may be to provide against Kt to K Kt 5, for if it be played there now, Black answers with P to B 3, followed after Kt to B 7, by R to B sq, and withdrawing the King when the Knight checks. It is probable also that Black proposes, if allowed, to play the Rook to B 4, and then sacrifice it for the King's Knight.

(f) Bold, but certainly not reckless, for if White go for the Pawn, then R to K B sq initiates a hopeful attack afterwards. Moreover, sometime or other, *viz.*, when the Q P is sufficiently secured, P to K 4 would have its say in the matter.

(g) This well-conceived sacrifice must be looked upon as part of the main idea for the adverse K Kt P was always a factor to be reckoned with. Black, as will be perceived, obtains thereby a most formidable centre.

(h) This may seem to be a mistake, but in all probability is played in order to get rid of that menacing Pawn at K 4. A dreadfully broken up position is the consequence undoubtedly, but he would have a knotty mattress to lie upon whatever course had been adopted.

(i) Had the King moved, Kt to Q 5 would have proved troublesome, and for that matter so might Kt to K 6, the latter being more particularly in point of K to B sq.

(j) There is nothing to be done; the game is palpably lost.

(k) A neat finishing touch. One does not often see such a gay game issue from the Sicilian Defence.

GAME 190.

Played at St. George's Chess Club, in the Lowenthal Cup Tourney.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Prof. WAYTE.	Black. Mr. MINCHIN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to B 4
6 Kt takes P (a)	6 Kt takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 B to Q 3
8 P to B 4 (b)	8 Kt to Kt 3 (c)
9 P to K 5	9 B to Kt 5
10 P takes Kt	10 Q takes P
11 Castles	11 B takes Kt
12 P takes B	12 Castles
13 Q to R 5	13 Q to R 5 (d)
14 Q to Q B 5	14 P to Q B 3
15 P to B 5	15 Kt to K 2
16 P to B 6 (e)	16 Kt to Q 4
17 B to R 3	17 R to K sq
18 P to Kt 3 (f)	18 Q to K 5
19 Q R to K sq	19 Q takes R
20 R takes Q	20 R takes R ch
21 K to B 2	21 R to K sq
22 P takes P	22 K takes P
23 P to B 4 (g)	23 P to Q 3 (h)
24 Q takes Q P	24 Kt to B 6
25 Q to Kt 4	25 Kt to Q 8 ch
26 K to B 3	26 B to R 6
27 B to B sq	27 P to K R 4
28 Q takes P	28 B to Kt 5 ch
29 K to B 4	29 Q R to Q sq
30 P to Q 5	30 Kt to B 7
31 B to Kt 2 ch	31 K to Kt sq
32 B to K 5 (i)	32 R to Q 3 (j)
33 Q to B 7	33 R to B 3 ch
34 K to K 3	34 R to B 4
35 B takes P	35 R from B 4 takes B ch
36 K to Q 4	36 R to K 5 ch
37 K to B 5	37 R to Q B sq
38 Q to Kt 7	38 Kt to Q 8
39 P to Q 6	39 Kt to K 6 (k)
40 Q takes R ch	40 B takes Q
41 B takes R	41 Kt to Kt 5
42 B to B 6	42 Kt to B 3
43 K to Kt 6	43 K to B sq
44 K to B 7	44 B to K 4
45 P to Q 7	45 Kt takes P
46 B takes Kt	46 B takes P
47 P to Q R 3	47 K to K 2
48 B to B 8	48 P to R 4
49 K to Kt 6	49 P to Q R 5
50 K to R 5	50 B to K 3
51 B takes B	51 K takes B
52 K takes P	52 P to R 5
53 P takes P	53 K to Q 4
54 P to R 5	54 P to B 4
55 P to R 6	55 P to B 5
56 P to R 7	56 P to B 6
57 P Queens	57 Resigns.

(a—6) Castles as played by Zukertort against Winawer in their tie match, may, until the next change takes place, be looked upon as preferable.

(b—8) The Knight should be taken followed after B takes P, by 9 Kt to K 2 though even then Black by 9 P to B 3 with the object of withdrawing the B to Kt sq, when attacked will get a very good game, (*see* Zukertort v. Rosenthal, in August number.)

(c—8) As I observed when dining on my own words last month, Black by 8 Kt to B 3, followed after P to K 5, by 9 B to Kt 5 is able totally to overthrow the attack. Professor Wayte suggests 8 B to Kt 5, as the correct play and no doubt it is much better than the text move but whether preferable to the course above indicated is not so certain.

(d—13) Black has an inferior game, but this does not tend to improve matters I think he should play P to K B 4.

(e—16) Professor Wayte refrained from B to R 3, because of the reply of P to Q R 4, which he considered would win the piece back for a Pawn, and as there would then be Bishops of opposite colours, a draw would be likely. To my mind, however, B to R 3 would be a most powerful move, followed if P to Q R 4 by P to Q B 4 at once, and bringing the Q R to K sq, as against R to K sq on the other side.

(f—18) I prefer P takes P, which would weaken Black's position, though I consider White can in no case now obtain anything like the advantage he would have derived from 16 B to R 3. The text move leads to the exchange of two Rooks for the Queen with no positional counterpoise, and therefore cannot be looked upon as well conceived.

(g—23) He should most decidedly plant his Bishop at Kt 3.

(h—23) Very well played. Black certainly according to all principles, ought now to win, for he has the numerical superiority and much the better position.

(i—32) If K to Kt 5, then Kt to R 6 ch, followed after K to R 4, by R to K 5, which wins right off. White is therefore compelled to sacrifice a piece.

(j—32) Acute and ingenious, but P to B 3 is probably a safer way of winning the piece.

(k—39) This gives White an opportunity of exchanging the Queen for two Rooks, after which he will have the advantage with his formidable Pawns, notwithstanding being a piece minus. Black is suffering from having allowed his forces tc straggle, and has no very good resource. He must apparently content himself with R to K 4 ch for the time being.

The method of noting adopted in the above game is suggested by an esteemed correspondent who thinks that if his notes referred numerically to the move which is under consideration they could be followed with more comfort and a promise was given that the idea should be tried in one game as an experiment.

WHIST.

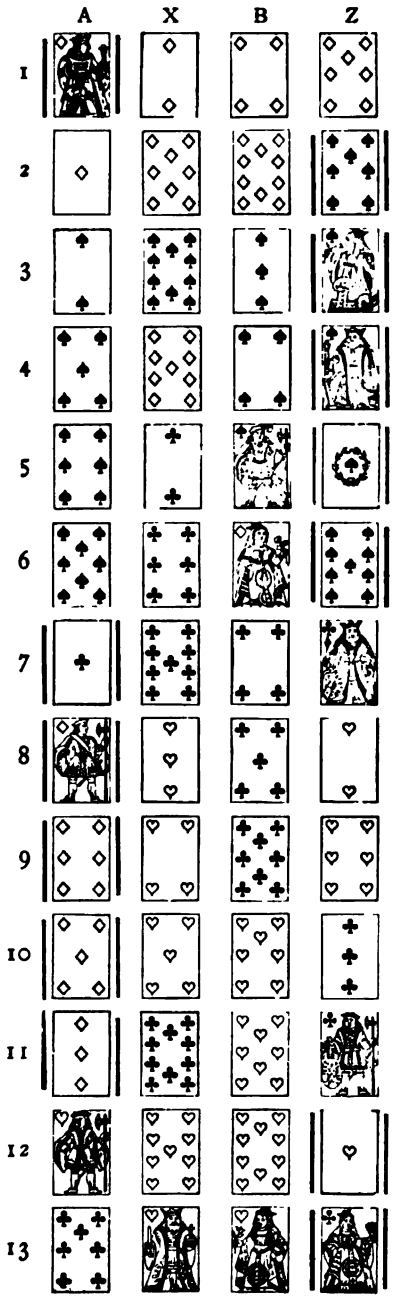
Illustrative Games by Mr. F. H. Lewis.

HAND No. 170.

Playing out the winning trick.

Score—A and B 0; X and Z 1.

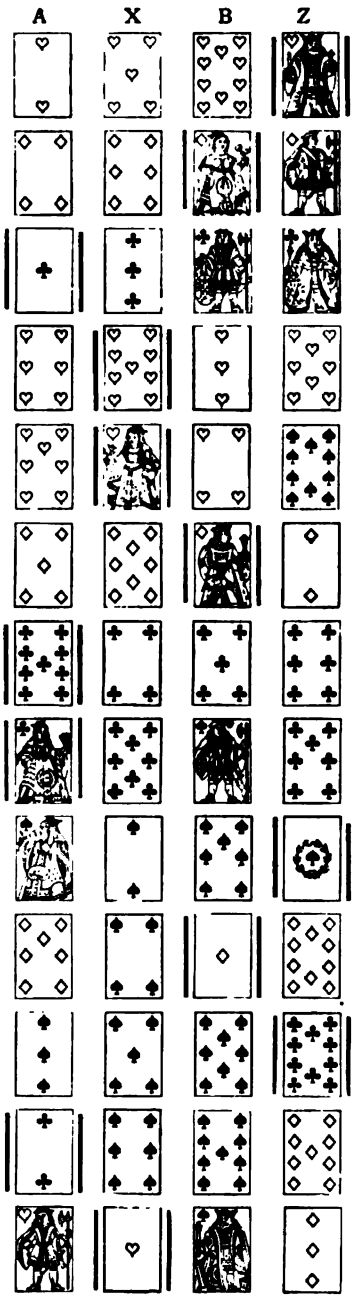
Z turns up Spade 9.



HAND No. 171.

Score—1 all. Z turns up C 10.

Keeping back the Winning Trump.

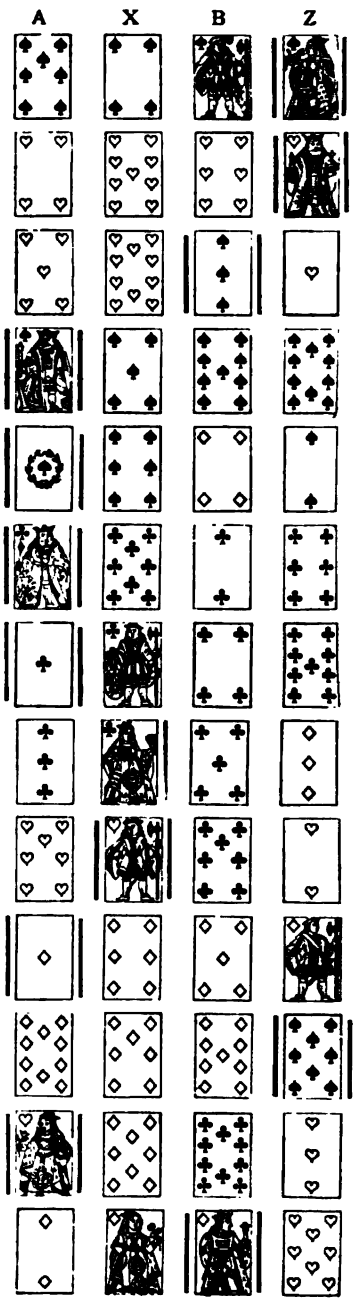


HAND No. 172.

Score—A and B 1; X and Z 0.

Z turns up Spade 8.

Keeping back the best of a plain suit.



GEORGE PAYNE.

[THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS, October 1878.

NOTES TO HAND, 170.

2. Z knows that B has either D Q or D Kn, or both, or no more.

3. At this point we should have still cleared the C suit before leading trump.

4. The discard of the D 9 here is bad. He should have discarded a Club. His strength lies in Hearts, and he should not have exhibited his weakness in D too soon to the adversaries when his partner was void.

5. He continues the trump to draw two for one.

6. Surely Z should here clear the Club suit. He must make two by cards, even if B has Kn Q of Diamonds, by refusing to trump, and discarding the two small Hearts. B takes the only opportunity of letting in his partner by discarding the Q.

7. Behold the result! By giving X the chance of the discard, of which he availed himself the more readily, on account of the discard by X of D 9, A brings in 4 Diamonds. If, at trick 6, Z had played C K, A and B could have made but three tricks, C A and D K and Q; for, of course, Z would not have trumped the D Q. Now they make six tricks, and save the game.

NOTES TO HAND, 171.

3. Trusting to his partner to protect the Heart suit, and being strong in both the other plain suits, B leads trumps.

4. A properly waits for the finesse, but why continue the Heart suit, the correct card here, we think, was S Q.

5. X having no rentrée card, gives a discard. He properly abstains from continuing with H A. The discard of S 10 shews that Z has great numerical strength in his original lead.

7. B is in a difficult position. He knows H A to be with X, but he knows also that X has probably no Diamond, he can have only D 7. As A continued the Heart suit, he ought to be strong in trumps, and probably wants to finesse. B, therefore, continues trump.

8. As Z discarded S 10, B discards S Kn, to show that his lowest Spade is equal to the Kn.

9. Acting upon this hint, A plays S Q.

10. Z can count B's hand. If he leads the winning trump, and draws the C 2 from A, he can then only play D, and B will bring in his Spades.

11. B here properly plays Sp 8, if Z passes it, B continues with K and A, getting the discard of the H, Z loses the game—Z is not to be trapped. He knows, wherever S K is, he can save the game by forcing A, who has the losing Heart.

NOTES TO HAND, 172.

1. With such all round strength, the trump is the proper lead.

5. A continues with Sp. A. If B is void, he is drawing 2 for one, and if B has Sp. 2, all the trumps will fall. Z is now left with the turn-up, thirteenth trump. It is difficult to decide which is the proper discard for B, but he discards D, as the King is the only card he can possibly make, and it is better for the adversaries to play it.

6. A most properly keeps back the winning heart.

9. A can now count Z's hand. By passing the H Kn, he knows that Z can get in only by trumping, as he is left with but one Diamond, of which he himself holds the Ace. If he takes with H Q, he at once lets in Z for the small Hearts.

11. X knows it is immaterial whether he heads the D 10 or not, and takes the almost impossible chance of the D K falling.

WHIST.

By an "Old Hand."

If you the modern game of Whist would Know,
From this great principle its precepts flow:
Treat your own hand as to your partner's joined,
And play not one alone, but both combined.
Your first lead makes your partner understand
The suit predominating in your hand,
And hence there is necessity the strongest
That your first lead be from your suit that's longest.
In this with Ace and King, lead King then Ace;
With King and Queen, King also has first place.
With Ace, Queen, Knave, lead Ace and then the Queen;
With Ace, four small ones, Ace should first be seen;
With Queen, Knave, ten, you let the Queen precede,
In other cases you the lowest lead,
Ere you return your friend's, your own suit play,
But *Trumps you must return without delay.*
When you return your partner's lead take pains
To lead him back the *best* your hand contains,
If you received not more than three at first;
If you had more you may return the worst.
But if you hold the master card, your're bound
In any case to play it second round.
Whene'er you want to lead 'tis seldom wrong
To lead up to the weak, or through the strong.
If second hand your lowest should be played,
Unless you mean "*Trumps Signal*" to be made;
Or if you've King and Queen, or Ace and King,
Lowest of these would be the proper thing.
Mind well the rules for Trumps, you'll often need them,
When you hold *Five 'tis always right to lead them,*
Or if the lead won't come in time to you,
Then *signal* to your partner so to do.
Watch also for your partner's Trump request,
To which with *less than Four* play out your best.
To lead through honours is indifferent bad play,
Unless you want the Trump suit cleared away.
When second hand a doubtful trick you see
Don't Trump it if you hold more Trumps than three;
But having three or less Trump fearlessly.
When weak in Trumps don't force your friend,
But always force the adverse strong Trump hand.
For sequences stern Custom has decreed
The lowest you must play if you don't lead;
When you discard weak suits you ought to choose,
For strong ones are too valuable to lose;
Though now-a-day some clever people say
Your strong suit is the one to throw away.

Whitehall Review.

WHIST JOTTINGS.

DIFFICULTIES.

We do not suppose that the grumbling Whist players ever reflect, because if they did we cannot make out why they never see anyone's difficulties, nay, we doubt if they see their own. Is is possible that they live in a fool's paradise and believe that they always play the correct card? If this be so, there is an end of the matter. They are more than human, and tests err. The Whist player who loves the game does so because of its doubts and difficulties, and he knows that to play the right card always is absolutely impossible. He knows that the game depends on the proper exercise of the judgment of the player, and that if no judgment were required there would be no object in trying to play well, for we should all play alike—all play perfectly. Whist more resembles the *Comedy of Errors* than this. Everyone plays inaccurately. One man may lead trumps at the right time and win, and another will lead trumps and lose. No one can lay down any absolute or perfect rule that will always succeed. There will probably occur every hand a point which requires the exercise of the reasoning faculties. A player may have the best trump, and another one is in an adversary's hand, and on the exercise of his judgment the leader conceives it best not to draw the trump. A man with an unreflective mind will say always draw the trump, but with the exercise of a little ingenuity he will find many instances where to do so is fatal, and the game is lost that could have been saved.

Again it sometimes happen that it is good play to lead out the winning card of your adversary's suit; on the other hand it is generally wrong to do so. In each case the knowledge of the position of the other cards is necessary to form a correct judgment. Yet the grumbler always finds fault for not leading it out, or for leading it out if your judgment happen to turn out wrong. To my mind this is simply preposterous. No one would find fault with another for guessing wrong at heads or tails, and there are many cases when it is but an even chance which is the right course. In the exercise of our judgment we are governed by a sense of responsibility, the effect of which may lose our partner's money, but which at the same time loses our own. Each man according to his light plays his best, and some regard should be paid to his position and knowledge, not only his general knowledge of the game, but of his means of acquiring the necessary information to guide him to a right conclusion, and to my mind nothing is more annoying than being criticised for bad play from another person's knowledge. Players never will see how much information one man has compared with that of the player criticised. How difficult is the position of the one compared with that of the other. Nor do I think that they even reflect that the judgment needful for the solution of the problem before us has to be brought to bear on the instant. A problem that a slow player would solve in five minutes is too difficult for him to do in half a moment or a second of time. We hear of the difficulty in playing fifteen moves an hour at Chess, and some have advocated for great occasions ten moves, which, taking into account the moves of the adversary during which the player can reflect and study his position, is nearly equal to two hours. Again, at this game, the player in a great tourney has studied nearly every published game; they know the opening moves by heart, and the player having the move knows the game he intends to play. Yet with all these advantages the Chess player requires fifty times more for his move than would be tolerated at the Whist table. And at the latter game the exact position of the cards may never have occurred before. Yet we read that from the loss of something less than an hour Blackburne was beaten by McKenzie, not on his merits, but by being beaten by loss of time. And this is the man that can play blindfold against any number of players, and who has published some of the most brilliant combinations that have ever been made by man over the board; a man, moreover, who can play with the speed of lightning when so inclined. We do not suppose anyone will pretend that McKenzie in the first ten moves hit on a new move that he had not seen before, yet without something of the sort we cannot, for the life of us, understand the morbid craving for time, common to so many good players. At any rate at Whist this is not tolerated. The problem must be solved then. Judgment exercised in a moment of time, and because we decide wrong, *i.e.*, play wrong, we get abused. Our valued contributor gives us this month three examples, showing the consequences that sometimes occur from playing out the winning trump, keeping back the winning trump and keeping back the best of a plain suit, which is commended to our readers. Similar positions must have occurred to old players, and some of them will remember the instances where, by taking the wrong course, they lost their game.

At a time when so many players lead from weakness, when false cards are so common, we do not know whether players make allowances to other players for misplacing the position of the cards. We played yesterday and our partner for the second round of trumps dropped the 5. We got on, and we knew that we could draw the two trumps, because we knew that the second hand had the Q and the fourth the 3. We played the best trump and drew the 3 from our partner's hand, a card that was of great value. We saw another player finesse King Knave with only one trump, and when the King appeared, his partner led trumps, on the assumption that he must be strong in trumps to take this liberty. Fancy a player with one trump finessing King Knave in his partner's suit. When weak make every trump you can, help your partner in every way you can. Do not force him to change his tactics. It is for him to win or save the game, not you, and you take the chance of deceiving him in the suit that is most important to him.

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—Why are games amusing? and why can some games be played for love and others not?

The question why is a game amusing is probably not often asked. It is one of those questions that are taken for granted. It is assumed that, of course, games are amusing and business is troublesome. No doubt a thing would not be called a game unless it were amusing, but still it is always worth while to enquire into the reasons of things, and when the question now being treated of is asked, it will be perceived that it is not quite so easy to give an off-hand answer to it as might be supposed.

I believe that in their essence a game and a business are the same. In the course of evolution and the struggle for existence, man has had to exert himself and to overcome difficulties. Painful as exertion and the fighting with enemies and obstacles were at first, gradually a sense of gratification at achieving victory would develop itself, and man would take a pleasure in removing difficulties and shewing skill and mastery. What was done at first from necessity would come to be done for mere pleasure; and, I believe, that here we have the explanation of a game being amusing. The amusement arises from the gratification we feel in the consciousness of skill in overcoming a difficulty, or from the gratification we experience when something turns up in our favour. The conditions, however, which distinguish a game from a business are these. A game must not be too serious a matter, and the result of it must not be such that it may produce serious anxiety. Success or failure in business involves serious issues; our living and our enjoyments depend on it. But this is not, or should not be, the case with a game. When it is, it is no longer a game but business, or else gambling.

But now comes the second question placed at the head of these remarks. Why must some games be played for money, and why can some be played for love? The answer to this is, I believe, that it entirely depends upon how much skill and how much chance are involved. A game like Chess, which may be said to be one entirely of skill can be played without any stake depending on the result, but a game like Baccarat, which is all chance, must be played for some stake, or the proceeding would be absurd. Now Whist must be played for stakes, because it is a mixed game of skill and chance, and Mr. Proctor, as he admits in his recent article in the *Echo* on gambling, knows little about Whist when he says that so excellent a game ought to be played without stakes. The fact is, Whist cannot be properly played unless something depends on the result. The object of playing well is to win, but I think it is obvious that if nothing depended on winning or losing, the play would not be good but simply eccentric, and players would make the most marvellous finesses and play the most extraordinary cards, just to see what would happen, and to gain ignorant applause when anything more than usually outrageous came off.

The matters I have treated of could of course be dealt with more elaborately, but I trust I have said enough to point out the direction in which answers to the questions which have been raised should be sought.—H. M. P.

To the Editor of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

SIR,—I was asked to send you the following question some short time ago: "A exposes a card, X calls a suit from B, B pays no attention to the call, and A takes up his card: has he a right to do so?" You thought he had, and as X has most illegally given his partner a straight tip, and in my humble opinion had his penalty, I quite agree with you, but other people do not. N.B. With regard to that straight tip, it in no way excuses X's conduct for his friends to assure me that he is a blundering idiot, who never knows what he is doing, but who means no harm; *cela va sans dire,* (of course I only refer to the last part of the paragraph, the remainder of it X and his friends must settle among themselves) we are all perfectly aware that from A to Z, no letter would unfairly take advantage of another in anyway, and I never heard of any letter continuing to play Whist on any other terms; but the other people say a card once exposed can never be taken up. If this be so, it has a very important bearing on the current controversy, respecting the eternity of punishment, in fact it settles the matter off-hand—they say it must be left on the table for the united intelligence of X and Z to take shies at, as if it was an Aunt Sally—till they hit upon a legal penalty; the shot my dear old friend, the fair average player, invariably makes, is to cry out at the top of his voice "pass it!" and he continues to be as much surprised when told he is wrong as if he had never done so before; I am not at all certain that he too has not had his penalty; still as the case is not distinctly provided for in the laws of Whist—which, if they were much clearer and better drawn than they are, would yet not be able to cover every stupidity under the sun—will you kindly give the reasons for the faith that is in you and oblige PEMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the "WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

DEAR SIR,—I am a very regular reader of your periodical, and I am also very fond of the study of the game of Whist. I may also say that having paid some little attention to the laws, and noted my "Cavendish" with decisions from the "WESTMINSTER PAPERS" and the *Field*, I am sometimes called upon to decide questions that arise in my presence.

Will you kindly oblige me by giving me in your answers to correspondents, where I am nearly certain to see it, a brief explanation of the terms "incorrect and imperfect" in laws 37, I.; 44. III., 2 para., 47.

I am well acquainted with your decisions in your Vol. X. (August, 1877, p. 73; November, 1877, p. 130;) but these are given in consequence of the words, "during the play," and because these laws 46 and 47 apply. You there decide that "incorrect and imperfect" mean only a pack with duplicate cards, *e.g.*: two Aces of Clubs, &c., &c., and consequently a pack with more than 52 cards.

But if the dealer whilst in the act of dealing finds his pack is one (or more cards) short (which card, or cards, is found in the other pack or box as your case) does he lose his deal by misdeal, or can he deal again (law 44, III., *both* paras.)? I know there is no misdeal with an "imperfect" pack, but you decide "imperfect" to mean more than (not less than) 52 cards or duplicate cards, in order to make the laws agree.

It seems to me that a dealer is or ought to be just as responsible and liable to penalty for dealing with an incorrect and imperfect pack as a player is for not counting his cards, and liable to revoke penalty because he plays with a number short of 13. Because the dealer by his negligence actually puts a player into a position where negligence also renders him liable to a penalty, and because, if he deals with a short number of cards the turn up card will not rightly come to himself (para. 1. III., law 44).

If this is so, "imperfect and incorrect" pack must mean the same in every case (that is more than 52, or duplicate cards), and would then fairly give the dealer a right to deal again.

Since your decision above quoted, I have heard many arguments on the point, and I should like to know if you consider the dealer misdeals or is entitled to deal again when some of the pack are missed in the other pack.

The questions may be put shortly, thus:—

1. Do the words "during the deal" alter the meaning of "incorrect and imperfect," law 37, compare law 44, III, para. 2, "imperfect," and law 47?

2. Do "incorrect and imperfect" mean *always* more than (not less than) 52 cards, or duplicate cards?

3. Does the dealer misdeal if he deals with 51 or a less number of cards (44, III., 2 para, "imperfect")?

4. Is the penalty of a misdeal under the above circumstances, laid down in law 44 III., 1 para., when *i.e.*, the turn up card does not rightly and in turn come to the dealer?

Will you also kindly answer these two questions:—

6. Is it a misdeal if (after the cards are cut) the dealer drops a large portion of the pack under the table or on the table, so that they cannot be put together exactly as they were cut. Law 36?

7. Is it a misdeal if the dealer puts the wrong portion on the top, so that there is in reality no cutting of the pack?

Hoping you will excuse my troubling you with what may seem to you a very trifling matter,

Yours, &c., NORKELABDUG, Punjab.

[1. A duty devolves by law on the players to count their cards, but no such duty devolves on the dealer to count the pack. The game would be intolerable if we had to count the pack every time. There must be a new deal if the pack be proved to be incorrect or imperfect. 2. A pack may be imperfect or incorrect by having a card short, or from having a duplicate card, or from having a card of the other pack in it. 3 If the dealer deals with 51 cards, he deals again. 4. How with 51 cards the last card can come to the dealer, we have never yet fathomed. We know that it does come; but with 48 cards the trick would come to the last player naturally, and we have it on record that the father of Cavendish won a rubber with 48 cards, all the players being good players, and all alleging that they had counted their cards. However, if the last card does come to the dealer, if neither he nor any of the players notice any irregularity at the deal, the deal stands; three players have 13 cards and the other 12. If the holder of 12 does not find it out, the missing card is adjudged to be his, and he is answerable for the consequences. Law 46 is a substantive law that overrides any question as to imperfect or incorrect. It says, should three players have their right number of cards, the fourth less then 13, the deal stands good. 5. Mr. Clay decided in favour of a new cut. 6. Misdeal.—ED. W. P.]

DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM—No. 142.

The solution of this problem is withheld for another month.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

GEORGE PAYNE.

We give a portrait of this gentleman as one of our most distinguished Whist worthies. Few men were more popular than he, and few, excepting great political characters, have had so much written about him since his death. There was no more competent judge of what was right and proper for a gentleman to do in the many differences that arise between man and man. All questions of honour were submitted to him, and we gladly bowed to his decisions. Nothing low or mean in the card world ever received his sanction. A chivalrous and high-minded friend should be a desideratum in this world. We require something more than "thou shalt not steal." He tried to make us do to our neighbour as we would be done by, and when our minds were inflamed and the angry passions had overcome us we could go to George Payne, lay our difficulties before him, and be perfectly certain that he would guide us to the right path. As a master of hounds (an extremely difficult position), as a private gentleman doing his duty to his neighbours, as a landlord dealing with his tenants, as a master having servants under him, as a friend of princes and the poor, we have never heard anything said against him, except that he was too charitable, or that he had but one enemy, and that was himself. If any of you righteous ones, the elect of the earth, can look into your hearts and say that there is no portion of your duty that you have neglected then you may cast a stone at George Payne. We cannot say the first stone, for many stones have been thrown at him already. It is said that he had great brains, and he might have made a great position for himself. He might have been a great orator, for he had the natural gifts of an orator, good presence, a charming voice, with tact and ability; but he lacked ambition. It will, undoubtedly, be a great loss to the country if orators die out and statesmen do not come forward with the necessary knowledge and industry to do the nation's work. If men of education do not fill up the gaps that from time to time are made in the ranks; if the better men stand by and let the second-rate men come to the front—a danger clearly foreshadowed in America—that day will be a bitter day for England. The better classes refuse to vote in America, and the best class do not stand for Congress, and, for our part, if the press in England wrote of our leaders as the press of America often does, and if our leaders are to be charged with dishonesty, and their motives doubted, as has been the case through the last eighteen months, then we doubt very much if the better class of men will come to the front. The language we have heard from the mouths of statesmen speaking of our leaders of late is a disgrace from which we shall not recover for many a long year. George Payne did not seek parliamentary life, and it may be that he foresaw that he could not bear his motives to be doubted even by a political adversary. We have yet to learn that to obtain the love and esteem of everyone with whom we come in contact is of no value in this world. Another class say that he did not do all that he could have done. By which some mean that he should have visited the poor and the sick instead of attending race meetings and playing at cards. There is something very plausible in this; but there are sick persons in the middle class of life as well as in the poorer class, and it seems to us that a man of the middle class suffering from a long illness is more neglected and sooner forgotten than the very poor. Did George Payne ever forget to call and cheer up one of these? Can any of us say that we have done half as much? A club acquaintance drops out of sight. He is in lodgings, with no relatives around him. He is forgotten, and no one goes near him. Even if George Payne set no other example before us than in visiting these sick, he will have done something for his fellows. It may be that he might have done more in his generation, but we should be better people if we had all done half as much. As a Whist player we have little to add. No doubt he was a good player in his prime. All the world said so. In our day he was a good player, but not a fine player. We do not think that he was in the first rank, but age had begun to tell before we saw him play. He was not in his prime, and we think that the players under fifty will always beat the players over fifty; but that he loved the game for its own sake none can doubt. That he loved a gamble none deny, but winning or losing he was always genial and kind; forgiving the errors of his partners, and acknowledging his own faults as becomes a man. He was a strong opponent and a good partner, and so far as we know never lost his temper under the most trying circumstances.

Died 2nd September, 1878; aged 75 years.

BACCARAT.

We were requested some months ago to give the laws of this game, and we should have done so had we not ascertained that a committee of strong players were engaged revising the code which guides the Washington Club, 4, Place de l'Opera, Paris. Through the courtesy of the President these rules have been placed at our disposal. We give in this number a free translation of the rules, but we have taken the liberty of shortening some. The laws are the fairest set that we have seen, and the penalties are reasonable and moderate. To anyone conversant with Baccarat the rules are plain and simple, but without some preliminary explanation it would be extremely difficult to understand the game. We will, therefore, try to explain. The hand getting 9, or the nearest to 9, wins. The dealer gives a card to the right, a card to the left, and a card to himself. Then a card to the right, a card to the left, and a card to himself. The players look at their cards, and if the pips on the two cards added together amount to 8 or 9 they immediately place the cards face upwards and win. Kings, Queens, and Knaves count as 10; the Ace as one. We will assume that neither hand has 8 or 9. The dealer then declares that he will give another card. He decides this by the number he has in his hand. He says "Je donne," or "I give," and the player to the right says "A card," or "No," according to his judgment. The card given is left face upwards on the table. The player to the left says "A card," or "No;" he is given a card or not and then the dealer takes a card which is also face upwards, and the dealer wins or loses to the right according to the number of pips the respective hands hold, and he wins or loses to the left in like manner. Example: Dealer has 10 and 2 = 12, he draws a 10 = 22, still 2; right hand player has King, Queen = 0, he draws another 10 and he is still 0; he loses to the dealer. The player to the left has 10 and 4, he draws an Ace = 5 and he wins of the dealer. The hand is over, and the money paid. Although we seem to be putting the cart before the horse, it is better perhaps to finish with this part of the subject now. If the player to the right has 8 or 9, and the dealer has an equality on the first two cards, or after drawing they get to an equality, the money is left in for the next hand, and it is the same with the players on the left. We will now begin at the beginning. A player on entering the room desires the Clerk to enter his name on the list of players. These are taken in the order of entry. The first eleven play—a dealer and ten players or punters. If the table is full, the player should put his name on the list to fill up the first vacancy. The Banker is the player who will make the largest Bank. If no one bids for the Bank, the first player on the list takes the Bank. If he decline, the second, and so on until a Banker is found. The Banker takes his seat. He places on the table whatever sum he thinks proper, say £50. Of this £50 the Club takes £1, to cover the expenses of cards, rent, attendance, etc. Three packs of cards are then well shuffled together. The cards are cut, and the three packs lie on the table in front of the dealer between himself and the croupier, and are always left exposed on the table. Now each player on the right and on the left can put on what stake they please. One man puts on £1, another £2, a third £5, and so on according to their fancy, and the stakes being made the dealer gives out the cards, and the hand is decided in the manner before described. The croupier pays or receives, sweeps up the cards on the table, and tumbles them into the basket, and fresh stakes are made. The first player to the right takes the first hand for his side of the table. The first player to the left also takes the first hand for his side, and the next hand is dealt to the second player to the right and the second player to the left, and so on round the two sides in order. The player takes the hand until he loses. The game goes on until the three packs are dealt, or the Banker has lost his money, or has won as much as he thinks reasonable on the deal, subject to his right to refill the Bank; in the event of loss he then retires, and a fresh bank is made by the next man on the list. The new comer may continue with the remainder of the last player's pack or talon, but in this event he must put up as much as the previous player originally started the Bank with. When a new player comes in the last player may go Bank, *i.e.*, he may stake the whole amount that the Banker puts up against the Banker, *i.e.*, £50 against £50. If two players desire to go Bank, the player to the dealer's right has the first choice. The player to the dealer's left second choice, and the next one on either side, and so on in rotation. The player who goes Bank, has then a hand dealt to him, or, if he prefers it, two hands instead of one set of cards, called *à cheval*, and he goes half on the first hand and half on the second. Winning and losing are decided exactly in the same way, as if the hands were dealt right and left. If there be not sufficient money in the pool to cover all the bets staked against it, the pool or dealers' money is divided, half for the right and half for the left. The players pay or receive a proportion of the stake. Thus if there were £10 in the Bank, and the player to the right put down £10, and the player to the left £10, the players, if they lose, would only pay half the stakes. The player who takes the hand is paid first. Then there comes into the game the most important element of all—the outsiders who sit at the table but do not take a hand, or who stand outside the players who can put down their money the same as the players when there is money enough, but who get nothing until after the players are paid. This is the drawback to the game. It is all life and spirit when money is plentiful in the bank, but dull indeed when the outsiders can get little on it. We think we have said enough to make the game plain and without technicalities. Whether you win or lose, the cards must be

exposed face upwards, because many players beside the players are outsiders, and these and the dealer have the right to see them. Some players expose one of their cards every time. The only technical word term is the Baccarat itself. The word is used not only to denote the game, but to mean that you have nothing. Ex.—3 Kings=0, 7, 3 and 10=0, which is sometimes called Bac for short.

LAWS OF BACCARAT.

Art. 1. The game of Baccarat is played with three packs of cards. In private houses with more than three packs.

Art. 2. Places are ascertained by lot.

Art. 3. The players' names shall be placed on a list according to their order of entry into the room. Any player may be inscribed on the list.

Art. 4. The players take their place at the table according to the order of their drawn number. The lowest number occupies the first place on the right of the Banker, and the other players *seriatim* according to their order.

Art. 5. Eleven persons only can play, viz., the banker and ten players, five of whom sit on each side. The ten players alone can take a hand. All other players may stake without the reserves of Art. 67. They can also bid when a bank is put up for auction, or take the succession of a bank according to the order of inscription.

The Bank and the Banker.

Art. 6. The exercise of the right of taking the bank is a personal one. At the end of each bank it is put up for auction, and allotted to the highest bidder. If there be no bidder the bank is offered to the first player on the list. If, at the beginning of the bank, "banquo" is demanded, the banker is bound to give it under penalty of a fine of £2 if the bank is of £20 or below, and of a fine of £4 if the bank is above £20. If the banker refuse to go bank he must retire.

Art. 7. The banker cannot be advised. No player or bystander may see his hand without his consent.

Art. 8. The bank lasts until the three packs of cards are exhausted. The bank pays £1 to the club when the bank is below £50, above £50 he pays £2. In private houses there is no fee, and this fee varies in different clubs.

Art. 9. The bank being broken the banker has the right of reconstituting it twice without paying any fee therefor. He shall have the option of reconstituting it a third time by paying £1 or £2 mentioned in the last article. If he opens the bank before stating how much is in the bank he pays £2 to the club.

Art. 10. The banker is bound to accept all bets up to the sum which he has before him, or he must give up the bank.

Art. 11. When the stakes exceed the amount there is in the bank, or when the banker's capital is exhausted, he may declare that *Le coup est tenu* (the coup is held) *i.e.*, he accepts all the bets. In this case all other coups afterwards without the need of any farther declaration are of a necessity held by the banker, but he may give up the bank should he think the bets offered against him too much. Example:—£10 in the pool. Each side stake £10. Banker says he holds the coup. Wins both sides; there is now in pool £30; £20 offered against bank on each side; he must accept all or give up bank.

Art. 12. The banker who has declared that he holds the coup cannot reduce it and must hold all the money placed on the table; but he has also the right to insist upon all stakes, laid or announced, shall remain such as they were when the coup has been declared held.

Art. 13. In the event referred to in Art. 11, any player has the right to demand that the banker shall cover all the stakes.

Art. 14. When the banker gives up a bank not below the first stake, he is bound to ask whether one of the players wishes to continue it. If he mixes the cards before having complied with this obligation, throws them in the basket, or, in any way, makes it impossible for the players to continue the given up bank, he shall pay a fine of £1 if the amount of the bank is below £50; if above, he shall pay £2.

Art. 15. If there should be a competition for the bank, and the prices offered are equal, the bank shall go to the first player on the list.

Art. 16. The substitute for a banker puts in the bank the same sum as the original banker, and continues the deal with the stock that has been left. For the remainder of the deal or bank the retired banker may take the place of his successor as punter.

Art. 17. The banker or *continuer* of a bank is bound to accept on the first coup all stakes up to the amount of his bank. This first coup over, he may always give up the bank.

Art. 18. When the banker has said: "Rien ne va plus," he has the right to refuse any new stake or any diminution of the existing one. Any withdrawing punter is struck off from the list.

Art. 19. The banker must so hold the cards that they shall never be out of the sight of the punters.

Art. 20. The banker may not put away or burn the cards. The only exception to this rule applies to the cards turned up during the game, which must, in every case, be put away.

Art. 21. Any card separated from the stock by the banker must be taken. It is only considered as separated when it has completely left the stock. If no one should ask for cards, the separated card must be taken by the banker, whatever his point may be.

Art. 22. If the banker deals irregularly, and this is discovered before the cards are seen, the deal is rectified

if it can be done to the satisfaction of all, but any punter is free to withdraw or lessen his stake.

Art. 23. If the irregularity is perceived after the cards have been seen, each punter may accept the coup or annul it.

Art. 24. If the misdeal should consist in those holding cards having more than they ought to have, each punter may either annul the coup, or make his most advantageous point by keeping the right number of cards.

Art. 25. If the banker has more cards than he ought to hold, each punter is free to withdraw or lessen his stake, on the same conditions as in Art. 23, then the banker's cards are spread out, and the smallest point is left him by throwing away the card or cards in excess, and the Banker cannot draw another card.

Art. 26. If the banker has dealt out but one card to the right or to the left, having given himself two, the punters shall avail themselves of the terms of Art. 23, and, if they accept the coup, the banker shall retain the two cards, and these shall constitute the point of baccarat (nothing), and, after having given to the right and left the customary number of cards, shall take a third card, which shall constitute his point.

Art. 27. If the banker has given the second card to the right without having dealt himself any, and it be impossible to rectify the deal without the risk of some error, the punters shall have the option of withdrawing or lessening their stakes; and, if they accept the coup, the second card shall be given to the left hand, and the banker shall take but one single card, which shall be considered his point of baccarat. After this, the coup is to be played in the usual way.

Art. 28. If a card is asked for on the right and if the banker turns up more than one, the player of the hand shall select that card which best suits him, and throw the remaining ones into the basket. If the same error occurs on the left hand, the player selects amongst the cards given to him that card which suits him, imposing on the banker amongst the remaining cards, the one which shall make for him the smallest point. In both cases, the right hand and left hand punters have the right to take off or lessen their stake.

Art. 29. If the banker, in taking a card, should detach two and place them on the table, the punters have the right to make the banker's point with one of the cards which he has dealt himself, and the surplus shall be thrown away.

Art. 30. If the coup is not accepted in any one of the cases provided for in Articles 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, it is played as if the *tailleur* was blank, and the bank continues. A player playing blank takes no cards from the point of five. At the following coup the hand remains with him who had it, or passes on to another player, according as the side has won or lost.

Art. 31. If, in dealing the cards, the banker turns up one, he is bound to show the next card to the player taking the hand.

Art. 32. The banker must clearly announce his point and spread out separately the cards which make it. If the banker throws down his cards before having fulfilled this condition, he is considered as having baccarat.

Art. 33. If the banker, in giving himself cards, whether in the deal or the drawing, should let one fall to the ground, it shall be picked up by an attendant and preserve its worth. The same shall apply to a punter: if both cards fall to the ground, the point which they constitute is baccarat, both for the punter and the banker, and, if the latter should let fall more than two, the coup is necessarily lost to him.

Art. 34. If, accidentally, the cards taken by the banker fall into the basket at the first coup of a deal, that is, when the basket is empty, it is evident that they cannot have become mixed with other cards, and the banker's point would count for what it really is. At any other time if a card is dropped into the basket the player whose card drops loses.

Art. 35. If the banker declares a point above that which he really holds, as this error in declaring it is detectable and detected, no player can avail himself of this erroneous statement to throw into the basket the cards, which must be seen and checked by his opponents.

Art. 36. The announcing by the banker of his point, deprives him of the right of taking a card.

Art. 37. If, in first dealing, the banker turns up the two cards of a set, he must show his own two cards to the players in that set, and the cards having been seen, the punters have the option of playing or declining the coup. If the punters wish to play the coup, even in taking a card, the banker shall give this card without turning it. Should he turn it, he has lost the coup.

Art. 38. The banker who has offered cards cannot withdraw, even though he has nine in hand, he plays the coup as if he had completed his point by drawing and pays the coup of eight if made by the punter.

Art. 39. In order that the last coup of a deal be valid, there must remain in the stock ten cards at least, including the last, unless those concerned should accept the coup of nine cards.

Art. 40. Every one present, whether playing or not, shall keep away from the banker, even if they are partners with the banker. They shall not give any advice. The banker may continue to play on behalf of himself and partners, even though they wish to discontinue.

Art. 41. The banker who has partners has the right to consult them when there arises a coup exceeding the whole amount of the bank. Of course the partners may consent or object to it. No one shall take the bank or continue it, unless interested in it.

Punts.

Art. 42. At the outset of a deal, the hand on each side belongs to the player seated immediately on the right and on the left of the banker. In the case fore-

seen by Art. 16, it remains with those who had the hand at the changing of the banker, unless they have lost.

Art. 43. Any player who during a bank passes the hand, cannot take a hand while that bank lasts.

Art. 44. Any player sitting at the table has a right to take the hand in his turn, although he arrived after the commencement of the bank. This, however, only applies in case the first call shall not have been made. The places which may become vacant during the progress of the deal can be taken by players not concerned in it; but they shall only pay and receive according to the order on the list.

Art. 45. When the banker does not lay down his cards, each player may ask or refuse cards. In no case can he alter his mind.

Art. 46. Each player must so hold his cards that they shall never be out of the banker's or of the other player's sight.

Art. 47. Each player, whether losing or winning, must shew his cards so that they can be seen by every one. The cards can only be put in the basket by the croupier. If a player throws away his cards without shewing, his card is supposed to have been baccarat.

Art. 48. The player who has refused a card cannot retract.

Art. 49. Players reply to the dealer, "Card," or "No." The cutting of the cards may not be refused; the refusal so to do is punished by a fine of £1., which goes to the attendants. This merely applies to seated players.

Art. 50. Each punter has the right to shuffle at the commencement of a bank; the banker has the final shuffle.

Art. 51. The stakes can only consist of bank-notes or gold.

Art. 52. The minimum stake is 5s.

Art. 53. Every stake must be uncovered and spread out. Change is compulsory for every note, coin or counter, which, placed on the table does not play half.

Art. 54. Each punter has the right to place his stake *à cheval*, that is to say, to divide it on the right hand and left hand.

Art. 55. When the players believe the bank not to have sufficient money to take up the stakes, they have the right to ask for the bank's account. The croupier is bound to ascertain the amount in the bank, and to divide it.

Art. 56. Should the funds in the Bank be insufficient for the payment of all the stakes, they are divided into two halves, intended the one for the right, the other for the left. The indivisible factor belongs to the right side.

Art. 57. One of the two sides not being entitled to the half of the Bank's funds, the surplus passes to the other side.

Art. 58. On each side the payments are effected beginning with the player who has the hand, and finishing for the right hand side with the one who is on the left of the card-holder, and for the left hand with the player who is on the right of the card-holder.

Art. 59. In the payment, the players taking the hand precede those who do not take it. Seated players precede those who stand. As to standing players, they pay or receive according to their right or rank of inscription. The non-inscribed player comes last. If there are several, the first is he whose stake is nearest to the card-holder.

Art. 60. When a Banker has won a coup, every player, either sitting or standing, is forbidden to touch any stake before the said coup has been finally settled. Any player withdrawing his money without supervision shall be condemned to pay before all others.

Art. 61. It is forbidden to play on *parole;* the Banker cannot accept a coup without having in his possession the sum required to cover it. So a punter cannot play a coup without at once marking it. This rule is absolute, and the members of the Club pledge their honour rigorously to observe it. The Banker only pays the sums deposited before the dealing of the cards.

Art. 62. Any difficulty not foreseen by the present regulations, and incapable of solution by general principles, shall be decided by the spectators uninterested in the game.

Art. 63. The Banker who, after having dealt two cards to each side, disarranges the stock-cards, wilfully or unwittingly, is supposed to have Baccarat.

Art. 64. If after the first coup on a Bank, it is noticed that the calling is irregular, and that one or more punters are absent, the empty places shall be occupied by the numbers following, immediately after the last one seated. This step is optional, and does not modify the calls which may be re-established so long as the pack shall not have been cut.

Art. 65. If there is a competition for the continuing of a Bank, it belongs, first to the sitting players, then to those standing on the list.

Art. 66. False drawings are strictly forbidden. Any infraction of this rule may be visited with a fine of one-tenth of the stake, independently of the Art. 31 of the Regulations.

Art. 67. To draw or not to draw at five is the absolute right of him who holds the cards. All reflexions on that score are forbidden, and the player who, by his observations, should disturb the game, pays a fine of £1 to the attendants.

Art. 68. If a card given by the Banker to one of the players should chance to touch one of the Banker's, the hand stands.

Art. 69. Any punter can go Banquo at the first coup of the cards only, and up to three times in the event of equality. This coup over, any punter may make Banquo on either table or *à cheval.*

Art. 70. Any player can demand new cards at any period of the game.

Art. 71. Every player may require the packs to be examined and counted, it is expressly forbidden to tear any cards during the progress of a game. The infraction of this rule involves a fine of £1, which goes to the attendants.

Art. 72. Any additions which experience would suggest as useful and as necessary can be made by the committee to the present set of regulations.

Art. 73. The present regulations being binding on all the members of the club, the committee may have power to suspend any one who commits a breach of any of these laws.

NOTES ON GAMBLING.*

By Richard A. Proctor.

In an article on "Luck," which appeared a few weeks ago in these columns, I referred incidentally to the innate immorality of gambling. Commenting on this expression, the editor (I suppose) of the "Westminster Papers" (a) remarks that "before men talk of gambling they should define what is meant by gambling." He says, also, that he does not understand what I mean by innate immorality. His remarks on my article are, in other respects, in favour of the views therein expressed. It may be well for me to explain wnat I meant by the words to which the editor of the "Westminster Papers" takes exception; and as I had intended to make a few remarks on gambling generally, I take the opportunity to remove any misconception which my words may have caused.

The remark respecting the innate immorality of gambling bore reference to a passage in a former article on "Betting," in which I had said that the true objection to gambling is not commonly dwelt upon even by those who object to gambling. As Herbert Spencer truly remarks, we hear it objected that gambling tends towards the ruin of the gambler, risks the welfare of family and friends, alienates from business, and leads into bad company. Rarely is the fundamental objection recognised, and gambling condemned because it is a kind of action by which pleasure is obtained at the cost of pain to another. "This kind of action is essentially anti-social—sears the sympathies, cultivates a hard egoism, and so produces a general deterioration of character and conduct." It was in this sense that I spoke of the innate immorality of gambling, using the word "innate" as a figure of speech, and as relating to the birth of gambling, not to the human race. Gambling has been from its first origin an immoral practice, and for the reason indicated by Spencer that it substitutes for legitimate methods of acquiring property a method involving the pain and sorrow of others.

I should have thought it hardly necessary to explain what I meant by gambling. When a man is said to be a gambler, no one supposes that he is so described because he occasionally takes a hand at Whist or Ecarté, or even lays an occasional wager on a race. I cannot, for my own part, see the sense of playing for money at all, even though it is but for sixpenny points at Whist. There is an excellent *reason* for doing so in this, that Whist seldom is played except for stakes of some sort; so that, if you want to play, you must follow the customary practice. I am unable myself to say, like Professor de Morgan (the greatest modern master of the laws of probability) that "I have never laid a bet nor played for a stake, however small; not one single time." I have laid two small wagers in my time (when I was very young, though), and I should say that, first and last, I have risked some forty or fifty shillings on Whist (nine-tenths when on the Atlantic, where it was worth something to pass the time away). But, as I have said, I cannot see the sense of playing for insignificant stakes. It is only when the stakes are large enough to be more than the player can afford that any excitement can be added to the pleasure which a good game like Whist affords in itself. And when once the stakes are allowed to attain such an amount, the play becomes gambling. It is in this sense that the word "gambling" is always understood, and in this sense gambling certainly is immoral. "If," says the Editor of the "Westminster Papers," "Mr. Proctor means by gambling playing for stakes higher than the player can afford, we agree that gambling in that sense is immoral." That is precisely what I do mean, and what is commonly, I believe, understood by the word gambling.

But I have not taken up the subject to lead to this barren result alone. Every man of sense and probity admits that gambling is immoral; but, like many other things admitted to be immoral, gambling goes on almost unchecked. The law is, indeed, altogether powerless to prevent gambling. That this is so is shown by the effect of the law, according to which gambling debts cannot be recovered at Common Law. Such debts have been made debts of honour, and men who would think little of defrauding an ordinary creditor pay their gambling debts not only in full, but early. In fact, some among the gambling community have been known rather to rob their employers than to delay the payment of a debt of honour (save the mark!) Of course there are cases in which gambling debts are not paid. It would be strange, indeed, if it were otherwise in such a company of fools and knaves. But certainly the Act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 109, has had nothing to do with such shortcomings. In fact, if a law were passed by which every gambling debt was made recoverable within three days, under penalty of imprisonment or flogging, I believe that gambling would receive a severer check (though such a law would in reality countenance gambling) than from any law hitherto passed against betting or gaming.

I do not think, however, that even if laws could diminish the amount of gambling going on amongst us, it would be well that such laws should be passed. The law may properly protect the fools from the knaves, but it is no part of the law's duty to protect fools from themselves. Thus there are good reasons for passing laws declaring lotteries, betting-houses, and gaming-houses to be public nuisances. Many, indeed, object even to this. They hold that if the law permits gambling to go on it cannot reasonably prohibit any persons from living upon the profits of gambling. J. S. Mill seems somewhat to incline to this view. "I will not venture" he says, "to decide whether the arguments used in favour of laws against gaming-houses, &c., are sufficient to justify the moral anomaly of punishing the accessory when the principal is (and must be) allowed to go free; of fining or imprisoning the gambling-house keeper, but not the gambler." Unquestionably there are strong objections against attempts to make men virtuous by Act of Parliament. Even if

(*) *Echo*, July 17th, 1878.

(a) See our July No., p. 78.—Ed. W. P.

the good expected from such attempts were to be gained, it would only be gained at the expense of a much greater evil. But the good never is gained, while the evil is inevitably incurred. Yet I must confess I think the arguments whose weight Mill questions are sufficiently valid. If the keeper of a gambling-house were always, or commonly, an accessory only, if he merely supplied the gambler with convenient opportunities for following his vice on a large scale, there would not, perhaps, be sufficient reason for interfering with his occupation. But Mill seems to have overlooked the circumstance that the keeper of a betting or gaming house was generally more than a mere accessory. He usually gambled himself on a far larger scale than any who frequented his house; and, unlike them, he gambled in such a way that he was certain to win. He as certainly swindled them as if he had stolen their winnings directly from their pockets. (I speak in the past tense, though it is well known that, despite the laws, betting and gambling houses are *not* things of the past). Bookmakers are open to the same objection; and if the law could touch them they would quite as much deserve to be punished as gaming-house keepers. But they dilute their swindling so cleverly that no law could reach them.

It may be hoped that, with the spread of information, gambling will be reduced, though it may never become extinct. Men will gradually see that belief in luck implies ignorance of the relation of cause and effect. Without such belief, gambling is a mixture of folly and knavery, in which folly is the chief ingredient. With such belief (in the form it always takes of faith in a man's own luck) gambling is still a mixture of folly and knavery, but knavery is the chief ingredient, since every gambler who has faith in his own luck believes that his opponent has not an equal chance with himself. Yet the knavery, even in this case, is so far associated with ignorance as to be folly in another form. We get the pure, unadulterated knavery of gambling in the case of those who, like the betting-house-keeper and the bookmaker, leave only to luck the question whether their gains are to be less or greater. The Turf gives scope for the operation of such knaves as these; and because they swindle in the open air, and are too clever to get drunk while at work, "A Horseman" considers that the rascality of their proceedings ought not to be pointed out. Besides, he thinks that articles against betting teach our young men to look out for opportunities to bet. But for these they would not know anything about the Derby or the St. Leger, the daily papers never by any chance mentioning these occasions. Despite these cogent arguments, I think it well that the folly of gambling, where it is free from knavery, and its immorality under all conditions, should be indicated as often, as plainly, and as strongly as possible.

[We doubt if any cause gains by exaggerated language or unfair statements. Our talented author alleges that the keepers of all gaming houses gamble in such a way that they are certain to win. "He as certainly swindles them as if he had stolen their winnings." By this he means to infer that all gaming house keepers are swindlers. We never heard that anyone defended a swindler in any form, and we suspect that if a gaming house keeper were detected swindling, that he used cogged dice, or took any advantage not acknowledged by the laws of the game, he would be lynched in America and pretty well mauled here. If Mr. Proctor means that the table at all games has an extra chance, a chance varying from one zero at one table to two at another, that is a chance that every player understands when he sits down to play, and it is perfectly fair and honest. That this advantage over a long series must tell is as certain as that two and two make four. But we suppose Mr. Proctor knows that the bank does not always win; on the contrary he must have heard of the bank being broken and closed until more cash is forthcoming. The number of times the bank loses, and nothing is said about it, would amount to a considerable number of times in the course of a year. A small percentage on one side or the other, extended over a long-enough series, will tell, but on a single event the difference in the gambler's eyes is small; for that percentage the punter is enabled to vary his stake from 5s. say to £100. Without some such advantage no one would permit his adversaries thus to vary the stakes. The punter is willing to pay for this advantage. But Mr. Proctor is not content with hitting the gambling-house keeper, he attacks the book-makers. Now, in our judgment, a book-maker is not a gambler. A book-maker proper lays the odds against all the horses that he can, and at as small prices as he can, but they "dilute their swindling so cleverly that no law could reach them." Is this fair, Mr. Proctor? Because some book-maker has in some way swindled, therefore all book-makers are swindlers. A priest may be a rogue, but we could hardly say that therefore all priests are rogues, "only they dilute their roguery so cleverly, etc.!" We think Mr. Proctor proves too much.—Ed. "Westminster Papers."]

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Amongst the many useful properties of July and August may be numbered that of determining the stability of theatrical ventures, which, unless well grounded in public esteem, collapse like bubbles in the dog days. The sunshine of popular favour appears to have been very unequally distributed last season, for whilst exceptional prosperity attended a few—a very few—theatres, the majority met with small returns or absolute loss. One by one, as the summer advanced, managers either closed their theatres or leased them for a time to suddenly-collected "scratch" companies; until at length this winnowing process revealed that the pecuniary successes of the season, those which were alone able to weather the point where July and August meet, were *Diplomacy*, *Olivia*, *Proof*, *Les Cloches de Corneville*, and *H.M.S. Pinafore*. To these may be added *Our Boys*, that continuous success of many seasons, and it is by no means the least of theatrical curiosities that the Vaudeville and the Adelphi, which lie almost side by side, were both able to defy the influence of summer, whilst such theatres as the Haymarket, Lyceum, and Olympic succumbed to it. It would be useless now that the new season has begun and demands attention, for us to dilate on those events of the past season that happened since our July issue. It is sufficient to state that although a large number of plays were produced in the period extending from September

1877 to June 1878, the season died unwept and unsung, except as regards the few successes we have mentioned. Neither the "unbending of the solemn Mr. Irving," as he played leap-frog as Jingle with Job Trotter, nor the sorrows of Mary Warner were instrumental in keeping open the doors of the Lyceum. It was shown once more that Mr. Sothern cannot fill the Haymarket, unless he acts Dundreary. At the Olympic, where more plays have been produced in the last six months, than at the Prince of Wales, in as many years, a clumsy and slipshod version of *Oliver Twist* was, during Mr. Neville's absence, placed on the stage for the exhibition of Miss Eytinge, an American actress, who was at least a little better than the play. This lady was followed by Mdlle. Beatrice and her company, who were fairly successful in an English version of one of those long and intricate French melodramas which, for some unknown reason, seem to please English playgoers. At any rate plays of this kind have usually succeeded at the Olympic, and it says little for Mr. Neville's intelligence as a manager that it should be left to Mdlle. Beatrice to show him practically what sort of play to produce in his own theatre. The past season then may be summed up as being, on the whole, unprofitable in any sense of the word, and it is to be feared that its influence, as well as that of bad times and gloomy prospects, is felt on the season now beginning. At the same time there are no grounds for those periodical outcries of the decadence of the public taste which certain magazines and weeklies, which only exist by pandering to the bad taste of the public, so delight to raise. It is nonsense to speak of the public as caring only for French farce and "legs," when against the success of *Pink Dominos* may be set the success of *Diplomacy*, *Proof*, *Olivia*, and *Our Boys*, and as for "legs" the number of theatres devoted to these exhibitions is far less than it was even two years ago.

An examination of the prospects and probabilities of the season now beginning produces the impression that the stage reflects the depression and uncertainty of social and political affairs. There is little novelty, no first night excitement, no accounts of the presence of the world of literature and art, and nobody at present bold enough to open the Royalty, Queen's, or St. James's theatres. Mr. Hare at the Court, and Mr. Irving at the Lyceum, do not commence operations till late autumn and early winter. At six theatres there is no change from last season, and at those re-opened the fare is, for the most part, melodrama and farce, occasionally separate, occasionally combined, the first not unfrequently mere clap-trap, the second imbecile frivolity. Shakspeare is once more to be exhibited in the vulgarised fashion which prevails at Drury Lane, and it may be said that the bard is seen to less advantage at the national theatre than at any other in London. But although novelties are scarce, and the whole list of original living British dramatists is, for the moment, comprised in the name of Mr. Byron, himself not in his wonted vein, there are numerous changes in the theatrical world and shiftings of old landmarks. Theatres change hands, and actors are seeking new homes. The name of Mr. Buckstone no longer appears as even the nominal manager of the Haymarket in the bills of that theatre, and Mr. Chatterton, at one time lessee of the Princess's, Adelphi, and Drury Lane, now confines attention to the last-named, the Adelphi going to the Messrs. Gatti, those enterprising Italians, who, from the foundation of a penny ice, have reared a colossal business. Mr. Chatterton's place as triple manager is taken by Mr. Henderson, who rules over the Criterion, Folly, and Globe, with, apparently, great success, catering principally for the flats and sharps of London and provincial life. Who would have believed ten years ago that the *Porter's Knot* would serve for many hundred nights to play in the *Pink Dominos*, as is the case at the Criterion; or that melodrama could be successfully grafted on opera bouffe, as is the case at the Globe? But the most important accession to the list of managers is Mr. Irving, who has taken the Lyceum off the hands of Mrs. Bateman, the lady herself going to Sadler's Wells. The weakness of the company supporting Mr. Irving at the Lyceum has frequently been commented on here and elsewhere, and there has been a suspicion, from which we cannot entirely exempt ourselves, though we have never uttered it, that Mr. Irving suffered from a reluctance to see good actors round him. The positive announcement that he has engaged Mr. Forrester, and the rumour that Miss Ellen Terry and other performers of reputation are to join this company dissipate this suspicion at once, but make the weakness of the late Lyceum staff more unaccountable than before. The shifting of performers from one theatre to another is not satisfactory, and the practice which prevails, even at such theatres as the Court and Prince of Wales, of engaging actors for the season only, is not conducive to that harmonious combination which is found so useful at the Comedie Française. There is now, in fact, no theatre in London that possesses a permanent company, with the doubtful exception of the Gaiety, where, however, the tail is sadly weak.

A list of the productions of the last month will at once show the barrenness of the season even when compared with September last year, which was at least signalised by the production of *Engaged*, *The House of Darnley*, and *The Moonstone*. *Jeames*, at the Gaiety, is a comedy-farce, in no less than four acts, adapted from Thackeray; *Conscience Money*, at the Haymarket, an original comedy-drama by Byron; *The Idol*, at the Folly, a farce from the French, drawn out into three acts; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, at the Princess's, a negro melodrama; *The Two Orphans*, at the Olympic, a revival of a melo-drama from the French. These, with *A Winter's Tale* at Drury Lane, constitute the attraction of the new season, for we cannot include the entertainment at the Duke's, which has passed into the list of minor theatres, nor an obscure venture at the Court. This is a poor list as regards quantity, and as the quality is no less inferior, the public will probably continue to patronise the favourite houses which have, as we have said, gone through the summer without closing. Drama and elaborated farce being the staple com-

modity for the present, the playgoer may in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* at the Princess's and *The Idol* at the Folly, witness both in their worst light. The construction of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is of the clumsiest, and the arrangement of the scenes would make the hair of a lover of the unities stand on end in justifiable horror. The dialogue is the purest rant and claptrap, and the text of scripture is impartially used, by the serious characters to gain applause, and by the low comedy characters to cause laughter. This tedious, silly, and offensive adaptation is intended as a framework for the singing, dancing, and shouting of a number of real negroes imported from America for the purpose. It may at once be stated that the "niggers" of Piccadilly and the music halls are not only better singers and dancers, but infinitely blacker than the genuine article. The white representatives of Uncle Tom and Topsey at the Princess's colour their faces to an abnormal blackness, whilst the negro-descended supernumeraries around them range in colour from brown to dirty white, thus showing the evil effects of the association of their progenitors with white civilisation. If, as is stated in the programme, some of these poor creatures are freed slaves, it may be asked whether they have not escaped from one state of slavery to enter into another; for they have to toil through two performances of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* every day in order to fill the pockets of their white lessees. And as very little children are included in the party, or perhaps we should say the gang, it may also be asked why the Factory Act should not be made to apply to theatres. At the other end of dramatic nomenclature in its style, but not less tedious and silly than *Uncle Tom's Cabin* stands *The Idol*, at the Folly. This is a mere sketch, showing, by a series of farcical incidents, how a lover and his friends induce a widow, too excessively devoted to the memory of her husband, to enter again into the married state. There is absolutely nothing in *The Idol* worthy of notice, save one incident purporting to show that the late husband was not worthy of this devotion, but by irrelevances, by a conversation at the beginning of each act between a pair of conventional domestics, and by the purposeless introduction of a charade performed by two of the personages of the play, it is lengthened out into three acts, the last being the feeblest, clumsiest, and, luckily, also one of the shortest ever witnessed at a theatre. If *The Idol* had been by a native author, and in one act, it would have served well enough to make up half an hour at the beginning or the end of a programme; but being in three acts and adapted from the French, our critics shoot a butterfly with a blunderbuss, and attack it seriously as being something clever but dangerously cynical. There is not much cleverness in it, and as much cynicism as when the clown rolls on the baby in the pantomime, or as when Mr. Lionel Brough, in the dull burlesque which follows *The Idol*, sentences Miss Thompson to instant execution. By thus exaggerating the importance of *The Idol*, the critics, instead of enlightening the public as to its empty silliness, are playing into the hands of the manager, whose patrons are found chiefly amongst the least intelligent class of Western London. And as the feebleness of melodrama is occasionally overlooked by its admirers in their contemplation of gorgeous scenery and tremendous effects, so is the poverty-stricken plot of *The Idol* covered by dressing. There are three acts, and five female characters, not including the domestic, and this gives opportunity for fifteen dresses in the latest fashions. Considering that four out of these five characters are filled by ladies whose salaries would hardly admit of so much splendour, the reader may either give the manager credit for great liberality in dress, or admire his excellent business arrangements.

Mr. Chatterton's famous saying that Shakspeare spelt ruin has passed into a proverb for the benefit of magazine essayists on the deterioration of the stage long after it has been practically renounced by its author. Shakspearian plays have frequently been produced at Drury Lane since the utterance of the aphorism, though not in a manner pleasing to the true lover of the Bard, being, in fact, usually an autumnal preliminary to the Christmas pantomime. But in *A Winter's Tale*, which has just been revived at Drury Lane, the scene painter, machinist, and ballet-master are far less unpleasantly prominent than of late years. In fact the manager appears to rely for success on the merit of the play itself, for the modesty of the scenic arrangements is not counter-balanced by any strong acting power in the leading characters, with the single exception of that shown by Mrs. Vezin. This being the case, it is surely a mistake from every point of view to prolong the already very lengthy fourth act by transferring from the third act the scene where Antigonus leaves the infant Perdita in the wood. By this method not only is the first part of the play robbed of a most essential complement, but the absurdity is presented of Perdita changing from infancy to womanhood without a fall of the curtain. The only reason assignable for this departure from common sense and the dramatist's arrangement is that the third act should end at the close of the Queen's trial and her supposed death; but it is obvious that the death of Mamillius and the abandonment of Perdita should occur together. Mr. Charles Dillon, who is better known to the provinces than to London, does not appear to great advantage as Leontes, in spite of occasional touches of power; and Miss Wallis as Hermione is deficient in force, and unnecessarily slow in her delivery of the text, although she has gained in ease and grace of movement since she was last seen at Drury Lane The rendering of the play is, in fact, redeemed from insignificance by the force, the ease, and the clear enunciation of Mrs. Vezin, who, as Paulina, distances all her companions without the slightest effort. The great fault of indistinct articulation which we have noticed for so many years is, in *A Winter's Tale*, more apparent than ever. Either the Drury Lane of Garrick was better adapted than the present building for speaking, or our forefathers in the audiences had better ears than we have, not ruined by railway travelling, steam whistles and stone pavements, or the actors of old were clearer in their

utterance than those of to-day. The last is, we imagine, the true solution, and until some training is brought to bear on the voices of our actors, Shakspeare will continue to be inaudible to a great portion of a crowded Drury Lane audience. That it is not necessary to shout in order to he audible is shown by the fact that every word spoken by Mrs. Vezin is easily heard, though she has not, naturally, a powerful voice; and a young lady, who very intelligently speaks the few lines allotted to her as the old shepherd's servant, contrives to make her voice go further than any actor in the play, with no particular effort. If our professors of elocution would pay more attention to the cultivation of a distinct articulation, and a little less to tricks or so-called graces of style, they would confer a benefit on managers and playgoers alike.

Mr. Neville has revived *The Two Orphans* at the Olympic, and as he has worked well, if not always wisely for good fortune, it is to be hoped that he will now secure it. Mr. Burnand in adapting "Jeames' Diary" for the Gaiety, not only calls his handiwork "new and original," but is at great pains to prove the impossible, by insisting, in an elaborate note to the play bill, that his *Jeames* is what he claims it to be. It may be remembered that when Mr. Wills adapted "Peveril of the Peak" for Drury Lane last year, under the title of *England*, he also stood on his originality. If these gentlemen contented themselves with the title "new and original," without the footnote, the matter might escape notice; but their excuses become accusations against them. Mr. Byron, who is the only dramatist that can this season justly claim to have done original work, has in *Conscience Money* become, not for the first time, an instrument of retribution on himself. In numberless burlesques he has satirised the absurdities of melo-drama, and now, when he writes serious plays, he himself introduces the stalest and silliest melo-dramatic expedients. If we may judge from the state of the Haymarket on the fourth night of the performance of *Conscience Money*, that play will not materially assist the exchequer. The Haymarket itself is in a transition state. Mr. Buckstone has gone, and his once famous company, with the solitary exception of Mr. Howe; and the not very intelligent audience which belonged to the Haymarket appear to have gone also. Within the last year the new management has presented nearly every known variety of play, a practice not usually attended with success, as Mr. Neville at the Olympic can testify. Haymarket comedy was at one time as much a speciality as Adelphi drama, and as Adelphi drama—with modern improvements—has once more proved successful at its old home, let Mr. Clarke restore robust comedy, also with modern improvements, to the boards of the Haymarket, and fortune will no doubt smile on his efforts.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WHIST.

R. C.—We cannot refer to the subject whilst the case is *sub judice*. It is removed to the Queen's Bench, and will not be heard for 6, perhaps 12 months. Any Journalist can ruin any one whom he may please to attack, whether the victim be innocent or guilty. Will Mr. Attorney-General or Mr. Cross look to this? It is quite time that something was done to enable the Recorder or Judge, at the Central Criminal Court, to try any case with the assistance of a Special Jury; or that an extra Judge should be required to assist the Chief Justice in keeping down the removed cases. The question of expense is not an immaterial one, for poor men will not prosecute if the prosecution is to end in pecuniary ruin, and the press will become as great a nuisance here as on the other side of the Atlantic, unless prompt measures are taken to prevent abuse.

T. A.—We have requested Hunt's Company to prepare cards by which men could not cheat by passing a card; but we doubt if there is sufficient demand to justify the expense of producing them, although the designs are ready.

EXMOUTH.—A leads the best trump, and without waiting for the others to play, he puts down another trump (no other trump in), and then a third card. Are these cards callable?—Ans. No. In the case stated there is no penalty. If A's partner could have won the first trick, or the second, he could have been made to win, and the card or cards on the table would have been callable.

R. B., MADRAS.—The remittance received, postage to India 2s. a year. Many thanks for the interest you take in the PAPERS. We should be very glad if India would give us more support.

CAPTAIN S. W., CEYLON.—Book sent as requested.

T. A.—It is no bet, you cannot bet on a certainty.

W. B., D. M. S., S., AND P. J. B.—We have no August numbers left except those reserved for binding in volumes. September number sent.

I.—It is a misdeal.

M. B. P. (Charleston).—Please let me have your opinion on this case:—At Whist, one of the players, after the cards are dealt, but before the play has commenced, gets into a discussion with another, say one of the adversaries, and, in a moment of thoughtlessness, lays his hand (cards) on the table, face upward. Only the top card can be seen; but the adversaries demand that his hand be *all* spread out, and called as they please. He objects, on the ground that only the top card can be called. Who is right?—*Ans.* This point arose many years ago, before these PAPERS were in existence. *Bell's Life* decided that all the cards were exposed. We protested against the decision at the time, but without effect; and, although we think the decision harsh, we have never found any satisfactory milder punishment, and we have been obliged to follow the decision. The law cannot be altered until we get a fresh code, and the time is far distant before we shall get fresh laws.

LAWN TENNIS.

R.—The ball is a good ball, and must be played although it touches the net.

LOO.

P. C.—Is not an Ace of a plain suit equal in value to the two of trumps?—*Ans.* No, the two of trumps will beat any one of the three Aces and therefore it must be of more value than a named Ace. We probably do not understand your question, or you have not expressed your meaning.

The Westminster Papers.

1st NOVEMBER, 1878.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

THE past month brought in its course the usual autumn revival of Chess in the metropolis, and we are now fairly launched upon the season of matches and tournaments. We mean club matches of course, for our past experiences forbid us to hope much from the rumours of projected matches between the *alumni* of our petty burgh. A few weeks ago there was just a chance of a match being arranged between Captain Mackenzie and Herr Zukertort. The champion of America was anxious for such a fray, and if the champion of the world betrayed a less ardent desire for it, the feeling must be ascribed to the counsel of professed admirers rather than to his own sense of what was due from his position. The opportunity passed, however, with the departure of Captain Mackenzie, and now, unless there is some truth in the report that a match is arranged between Herren Zukertort and Steinitz, there is little prospect of any great Chess battle marking the close of the current year.

A dinner to celebrate the victory of Dr. Zukertort at Paris will be given at the Criterion on the 14th Nov., at 7 o'clock. Tickets (£1 1s.) can be obtained of Dr. Richard, 26 Manchester Square, or Mr. J. L. Minchin, St. George's Chess Club.

Perhaps the most lively signs of the revival of Chess in the metropolis are to be observed at the Royal Aquarium. In a snug corner of that curious combination of the Musical glasses and Bartlemy Fair, the uncanny Chess player, hight Mephisto, holds daily and nightly converse with all comers. Mephisto has been described in these pages already, and in terms that leave little to be said in commendation of his play or the agency that directs it. Of the latter we are as ignorant as any of our readers, and we should, probably enough, mislead them by guessing. It is enough to note that Mephisto has been successful against some of the strongest players in London, and that in losing he sets before us an example of patience and courtesy that should be taken to heart by some of his mortal adversaries. In the course of one evening during the past month we witnessed many of Mephisto's victories and one defeat. The conquest was effected by Miss Helen Down in a brief but remarkably well played game, and though the gratification of the spectators was loud and clear, it was outdone by the graceful recognition of skill expressed by the mechanical Chess-player's bended head and outstretched hand. For amateurs who like a quiet game of Chess in the afternoon or evening against an adversary of the first force, Mephisto's reception room at the Royal Aquarium is much to be preferred to any of the public rooms in London.

The coming of Christmas is scarcely more certain than the advent in due time of the City of London Handicap. It is, we believe, upwards of twenty years since the first of these annual contests was started. Small things had then their day, and it was not for a long time after—in fact not until the fertile period of Mr. Chappell's secretaryship that the City Handicaps became important in the eyes of the general Chess public. However, from 1870 to to the present date these yearly tilts have been objects of interest and curiosity, not only to metropolitan Chessists but to lovers of the game throughout England; and we need not even confine ourselves within these limits, for in the colonies and America the results of the various rounds are given by Chess editors as news likely to prove acceptable to their readers. It will be remembered that the number of entries last year was sixty-four,

and it has been considered since that the remarkable feat of gathering together so many players was one that would not bear repetition. Mr. H. F. Down thought otherwise, and in starting this season's tournament announced his intention of again getting together sixty-four competitors. The task proved almost too much even for his persistent energy. However, he blotted the word "impossible" out of his dictionary, and has had the pleasure of seeing his efforts crowned with success. This is the third occasion of a chessboard handicap having been produced in the City Club, whereas no other association, British or Foreign, can boast of having so much as once accomplished a similar achievement. We give hereunder the names and pairing of the competitors.

The First Class gives to the Second, Pawn and move; to the Third, Pawn and 2 moves; to the Fourth, the Kt; to the Fifth, the Rook; and to the Sixth, two minor Pieces.

The Second Class gives to the Third, Pawn and move; to the Fourth, Pawn and 2 moves; to the Fifth, the Kt.; and to the Sixth, the Rook.

The Third Class gives to the Fourth, Pawn and move; to the Fifth, Pawn and 2 moves; and to the Sixth, the Kt.

The Fourth Class gives to the Fifth, Pawn and move; and to the Sixth, Pawn and 2 moves.

The Fifth Class gives to the Sixth, Pawn and move.

In each case Section A gives the move to Section B.

Class.	Name.		Class.	Name.	Class.	Name.		Class.	Name.
5a	Mr. Andrade	*versus*	2	Mr. Duffy	3a	Mr. Klein	*versus*	3b	Mr. Philp
4b	„ Barber	„	5a	„ Meller	4a	„ Long	„	3a	„ Lord, F. W.
3a	„ Beardsell	„	4b	„ Stiebel	5b	„ Lovelock	„	4a	„ Adamson
3a	„ Blunt	„	4b	„ Hoare	1	„ Macdonnell	„	3a	„ Humphries
3a	„ Bussy	„	4b	„ George	5b	„ Milson	„	5b	„ Murton
4b	„ Clarke	„	5a	„ Bentley	4b	„ Moon	„	4a	„ Botterill
4b	„ Day	„	4b	„ Cutler	3a	„ Pfahl	„	4a	„ Manning
6	„ Down, M.	„	3a	„ Block	4b	„ Roberts	„	5a	„ Pizzi
3a	„ Earee	„	4b	„ Atkinson	3a	„ Smith	„	5a	„ Daniels
5a	„ Earle	„	1	„ Potter	4b	„ Staniforth	„	3a	„ Keates
4b	„ Ellerton	„	5b	„ Green, W. A.	4b	„ Taylor, J. P.	„	4a	„ Grady
3a	„ Eschwege	„	3a	„ Down, H. F.	5a	„ Templeton	„	3a	„ Heywood
5b	„ Gastineau	„	3b	„ Vyse	6	„ Tripp	„	4b	„ Abbott
6	„ Green, R.	„	1	„ Bird	5a	„ Turner	„	3b	„ Tudor
3b	„ Herzfeld	„	4b	„ Hunnex	4a	„ Walthew	„	3a	„ Chappell
4b	„ Israel	„	3a	„ Huckvale	5b	„ Whalley	„	3a	„ Stevens

We are requested to announce a "three-move single problem tourney" in connection with the *Chess Players' Chronicle*. Three prizes are offered for competition, viz., First £5, Second £3, and Third a set of Chessmen and Board value £2 2s. In addition to these, the best solver of the tourney problems will be presented with a copy of "English Chess Problems" by Mr. James Pierce. The following are the conditions of the tourney:—

1. The competition is open to all the world. 2. Each competitor to contribute one original problem only; "White to play and mate in three moves." 3. Each problem to be clearly described on a diagram, and accompanied with full solution, and marked with a motto or device and not the author's name. 4. Each competitor to send with the problem a sealed envelope, containing his name and address, and endorsed with the motto affixed to the problem. These envelopes will remain unopened until after the adjudication of the prizes. 5. The problems and sealed envelopes to be sent to Mr. J. Crum, 16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, (who has kindly consented to receive them, and send copies only to Mr. W. T. Pierce). 6. The problems must be received by Mr. Crum from composers resident in the United Kingdom on or before the 1st January, 1879; from composers resident on the Continent of Europe, Canada, and the United States the 1st February, 1879; and from composers resident elsewhere the 1st May, 1879. 7. Each problem must have but one author. 8. The problems, after examination, will be published in the *Chess Players' Chronicle*, at the rate of, at least, two each month, on large diagrams, and in addition to the ordinary problems. 9. The Rev. C. E. Ranken and Mr. W. T. Pierce will act as judges, with power to appoint an umpire in case of difference of opinion.

A new work upon the subject of Chess, entitled "Chess Chips," may be expected before the close of the year. It will consist of a small collection of two-move problems new and old, by the best composers, anecdotes, brief and brilliant games, and an introduction by Professor Tomlinson, and it will be edited by Mr. J. Paul Taylor. The subscription price will be half-a-crown, and it will be published by our printers.

The Glasgow Herald announces that, through the liberality of a friend the Chess Editor is enabled to offer a prize of one guinea for the best problem in three moves, contributed to his column on or before the 1st December next. The conditions of the competition, are as follows :—

1. The competition shall be open to all. 2. The problems to be original, and in three moves. 3. Each competitor to send one or two problems (but not more) on diagrams, accompanied by full solutions, and enclosed in an envelope bearing a distinguishing motto, and without the author's name. The author's name to be enclosed in a second envelope, duly sealed, and bearing the same motto as that affixed to the problem. 4. The problems to be sent to the Chess Editor of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* on or before 1st of December, 1878. 5. Two prizes will be given—First, one guinea; second, the *Weekly Herald*, post free, for one year. 6. The judge's decision will be final. The name of the judge will be announced before the 1st of December.

We are glad to learn from our correspondent, Mr. A. Townshend, that a Chess Club has been formed at Newport, Monmouthshire. The new society already numbers over two dozen members, and its meetings are held nightly in the reading room of the Town Hall. On the 16th ultimo a general meeting of the members was held, and the following gentlemen elected first officers of the Club. President: John Moses, Esq. (Mayor). Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: Mr. Frank Mason. Committee of Management: Messrs. C. Kirby, A. Williams, John Gale, W. Phillips, E. Phillips, and A. Townshend. We wish the Newport Chess Club a long and prosperous career.

The prosperous career of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association continues uninterrupted, if we may judge from the Seventh Annual Report, just issued to the members by the committee. A challenge cup has been presented to the club by the President, Rev. J. Greene, to be held by the best player of the year, but not to be retained by any one. At the general meeting the Rev. Mr. Southby, the Rev. Mr. Tibbitts, and Messrs. Cleland, Cross, Franklin and Walton were elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year.

The *Bellman*, a humorous and satirical paper published in Hull, has a Chess column edited by Mr. J. Crake, the well-known problem composer. The number for the 26th ultimo contains an amusing game, with appropriate notes, culled, with great ingenuity, from the works of Shakespeare.

Design and Work, a London publication, has also commenced a Chess column, giving a problem and notes upon the subject of Chess in each weekly issue.

From *La Stratégie* we learn the Parisian head-quarters of Chess, the Café de la Regence, has assumed its usual aspect. The Chess room is well attended by players, with an interested gallery of spectators, and arrangements had been made for recommencing the monthly tourney on the 1st instant. *La Stratégie* notices with pleasure, which we take the liberty of sharing with our French contemporary, that the Rev. Mr. Ranken has retracted his charge of "favouritism" against the management of the late tourney. The charge, which had its origin in an expression of thanks to M. Morel for sending us some of the games, should never have been made, but nothing in the Chess world surprises us now-a-days, not even that a gentleman, who professes to eschew personalities in his own pages, should appear not at all unwilling to introduce them in the pages of any other journal that will admit them. The conditions of the literary tourney in connection with the Paris Congress are given in full in the last number of *La Stratégie*. They are in effect the same as appeared in an extract of last month. The condition that the essays are to be written in the French language will in all probability restrict the competition to our lively neighbours. At all events, we should not in England expect many contributions from the Continent of Europe in a similar competition with a condition that they should be written in English. In the only affair of this kind that has been organized, the literary tourney of the *Hartford Times*, no such restriction was placed upon the competitors, and, as a matter of fact, the essay which carried off the prize was contributed in French by M. Dellannoy.

From Austria we have intelligence of the death of Herr Willmers, one of the greatest problem composers of his time, and musical director at the Court of Vienna. Herr Willmers' Chess compositions gained the first prize in the first American Chess Tournament (1857), and this year he obtained a prize in the problem competition in connection with a German Chess Association.

The principal item of news from America this month is the arrival of Captain Mackenzie in New York on the 2nd ultimo, and the enthusiastic reception accorded to him by the Chess players of the Empire city. On the 11th he was entertained at dinner in the Westminster Hotel, Union Square, when there was a large gathering of amateurs to greet him. Captain Mackenzie has resumed his editorial supervision of the Chess column in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, except as regards the literary portion of the department, which for the present will be conducted by Mr. H. C. Allen.

Most of our American Exchanges of the past month are filled with discussions of the management of the late problem tourney in connection with the American Chess Association. It is not for us to pronounce for or against the necessity for such a controversy, and knowing something of American Chess-players we have full con-

fidence in their willingness and ability to maintain their own honour without interference from any quarter. Nevertheless, we cannot help regretting the consequences, for instead of the bright and genial Chess gossip to which our American contemporaries have accustomed us we have a succession of painful charges and recriminations of which we can say nothing more than that we should willingly let them die.

As we go to press we receive a Catalogue of the Chess Collection of the late George Allen, LL.D., author of the Life of Philidor. The collection is offered *en bloc* for 3,000 dollars. The library consists of about 1,000 volumes, 250 autograph letters, and 50 engravings and photographs, the result of twenty-five years' labour on the part of the collector. We may have something to say on the collection in our next number.

The Chess season of 1878 having now commenced, we shall expect to receive news of the victories and defeats of the various metropolitan Chess Clubs. It is more than likely that our expectation will be in vain. Mr. Thompson of the Athenæum, and Mr. Gibbs of the Eclectic, two model secretaries, will, we may hope, favour us as heretofore with those particulars which only in our pages are likely to become permanent records. This is a point which we would commend to the notice of club officials. Ten or twenty years hence they, or their successors, may wish to recall the past histories of their clubs, and where would they, or would authors, go for the desired information? naturally and necessarily to volumes, such as ours, which, accumulating year after year, become ultimately the sole depositories of past doings. We would put it to club officers whether they are not depriving themselves and their fellow members of a source of much future pleasure, such as would be derived from turning over pages in which the past had been embalmed, and living again among the associations of vanished years. What we have now said is similar to many previous appeals, and experience forbids the hope that this one will be responded to any more than the others. We scarcely, however, feel that secretaries are much to blame. They have plenty of work on their hands, work for which they receive no reward in currency of the realm, and but little *solatium* in the shape of thanks; but we have never been able to understand why each club should not appoint one of the members as its honorary reporter, whose sole duty it should be to transmit intelligence of matches, meetings, tourneys, &c. to the Chess press. We commend this suggestion to the attention of clubs in general, and believe they would benefit by its adoption; for there can be no question but that Chess associations, like other bodies, benefit by publicity.

From time to time we hear of the "Trophy" competition at the Bermondsey Chess Club. This prize, which consists of two statues of Law and Justice, has to be won three times before its constituents can be carried home in triumph to become the household gods of any competitor. Mr. Beardsell has won it once, but Mr. Huttly betters that achievement, for he has been twice the winner, and should success again sit on his shoulders, the much desired trophy will become his absolute property. In the present season's tourney there were sixteen competitors, but *honneur aux vainqueurs* is the motto of the Bermondsey Secretary, and as the first "series" has been completed, he has only supplied us with the names of the eight survivors, who, by their victories, have qualified themselves for taking part in the second series now in progress. These are—first class, Mr. Beardsell; second class, Mr. A. Holeman; third class, Messrs. Cooper and Huttly; fourth class, Messrs. Barker and J. Holeman; fifth class, Mr. Smith; and sixth class, Mr. Henna Odds are given between these classes from the Pawn and move down to the Rook

On the 19th ulto. Mr. Potter paid a visit to the Bermondsey Chess Club, whereof he is an honorary member, and played fourteen simultaneous games, the following gentlemen being his opponents—namely, Messrs. Barker, Beardsell, Bugby, Cooper, Hampton, Dredge, Henna, A. Holeman, Huttly, Keates, Powell, Soutter, Stacey, and Weaver. Mr. Huttly won his game, and Mr. Bugby drew, but the other twelve were more goodnatured.

A match took place on the 22nd ult. between the College Chess Club and the City of London Chess Club with eleven players on each side. The City combatants were taken from the third, fourth, and fifth classes, and constituted a much stronger team than had been originally contemplated, seeing that the secretary of the College Club had not placed his ambition higher than trying a bout with Rook players, which one would think was a pretty severe ordeal to be undergone by an association not yet a year old. However, the best laid schemes of mice and men often come to nought, as Mr. H. F. Down found on this occasion; for the Collegians, undismayed by the strength brought to bear against them, went to work with a will, and issued out of the fray victorious by 10 games to 8, with 3 draws. From the list hereunder given, it will be seen that Mrs. Down sustained her reputation by defeating Mr. Gastineau in both games. Miss F. Down made a hard struggle with Mr. Templeton in the first encounter, and succeeded in obtaining a draw; but in the next had to succumb to the superior strength of her opponent. Upon Miss H. Down great hopes were placed on account of the surprising development of skill lately exhibited by her, though but a few weeks back she was quite a weak player, and indeed had not been judged strong enough to take part in the present contest at all. However, considering that she had not only beaten Mephisto, but had also won a game of Mrs. Down in the Club Even Tourney, and had furthermore defeated Mr. H. F. Down, who is a very good third class player, in a test game upon even terms, she could not but be

considered as a sufficiently capable representative of the College, and as likely to make a very good fight with Mr. Meller, who is one of the best of the fifth class players of the City Club. She lost both her games with him, but in the second had an undoubted winning superiority, and must have won had it not been for an unfortunate slip such as the inexperienced are liable to. Mr. Meller good-naturedly offered her the move back, but with a very proper spirit she refused to accept of any such favour. The match, as it had been arranged between the two clubs, was of course upon even terms, but at one of the boards, namely between Messrs. Heywood and T. Watson, a Knight was given. There is no doubt that Mr. Watson could not have made any real fight in an equal contest against his very strong opponent, who arrived after the other combatants had been paired. But for all that we wonder that Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the College Club, should have consented to one of his team receiving odds upon such an occasion. In default of any other resource we almost think he might have called upon Mr. H. F Down, who is himself a Collegian, to play on that side. We consider it fortunate for the College that Mr. Watson lost both his games, for otherwise the victory would have had a hybrid appearance. The following is the score :—

College Chess Club.

	Won.
Mrs. Down	2
Mr. Lord	2
Mr. Mills	2
Mr Manning	1
Miss F. Down	0
Miss H. Down	0
Mr. W. T. Hearn	2
Mr. H. Hearn	—
Mr. G. Watson	1
Mr. Hall	0
Mr. T. Watson (Knight odds)	0
	10

City of London Club.

	Won.	Draws.
Mr. Gastineau	0	0
Mr. Tudor	0	0
Mr. Atkinson	0	0
Mr. Hoare	1	0
Mr. Templeton	1	1
Mr. Meller	2	0
Mr. M. Down	0	0
Mr. Israel	—	1
Mr. Pizzi	0	1
Mr. Stiebel	2	0
Mr. Heywood	2	0
	8	3

A match took place on Saturday, the 12th ult., between the Athenæum and Excelsior Clubs at the Athenæum Institute, Camden Road, Holloway. The home team were victorious. The return match takes place at Camberwell Hall, on the 25th of January.

The Excelsior have made up their list of inter-club matches for the season 1878-9, and it would appear that the number is twenty. The Kentish Town Club have arranged to play seventeen matches with other clubs during the present season. We are indebted for these items of information to the *Holloway Press*, a journal which, if too much disposed to foster an exclusively local spirit amongst the minor clubs, nevertheless serves them zealously and well. In doing so it supplies a want much felt in the metropolis previous to the existence of its Chess columns, and performs a good work in the cause of the game itself. We consider the *Holloway Press* to be entitled to the support of all metropolitan Chess-players.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of our distinguished friend and Chess-player, Captain Hugh Kennedy. We received the melancholy intelligence too late in the month to do more than record the fact, and we therefore reserve until next month a more lengthened notice of his doings in the fields of literature and Chess.

OUR PROBLEMS REVIEWED.

No. 1050.– A particularly elegant problem, the ultimate duals being unavoidable and immaterial.

No. 1051.—This problem is a gem, being wonderfully beautiful in conception, and constructed by the hand of a master.

No. 1052.—Taking a Pawn on the first move in a problem of four moves is decidedly objectionable, but the great beauty of this composition fully condones this defect.

No. 1053.—A problem of very great merit, more difficult, but far less elegant than No. 1050.

No. 1054.—A very fine problem; the duals are not a blemish in this style of two-mover.

No. 1055.—Very commonplace, entirely wanting in point.

No. 1056.—A capital two-mover, by far the best yet published.

No. 1057.—A fairly good, but easy problem, the waiting move variation of 3 B to R 4 being very fine.

No. 1058.—The objectionable pawn-taking commencement again, without any rendeeming features in compensation.

REMARKS ON THE SETS.

"Many Things Perplex."

All three problems are particularly fine. Nos. 1050 and

1051 being respectively the best three and four-movers yet published according to my judgment, and the set altogether is head and shoulders above all its published competitors.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE."

No. 1055 quite spoils this set, and the other two problems, though good, are by no means of a very striking character.

"WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN."

This set contains but one really good problem, the two four-movers being but ordinary productions.

No. 1083.—An excellent problem. The idea of blocking two outlets for Black by two of his own pieces being carried out in first-rate style.

No. 1084.—This is a Knight hunt, and uninteresting, even were the problem sound, but there is a second solution, and whichever way it is mended the tinkering will shew.

No. 1085.—A great display with insignificant result; out of 35 possible replies, the Queen mates in no less than 31 instances on one particular square. This is neither common nor praiseworthy.

No. 1086.—This is a particularly beautiful problem, the solution is not easily seen and all the mates are elegant. I consider it the best two mover that has yet appeared.

No. 1087.—A fair problem, but the solution is much simplified by the necessity of preventing the Black King from taking the Pawn. The mates are neat and ancient.

No. 1088.—Again a capital two-mover, but inferior to No. 1086.

No. 1089.—I can find no solution in four moves to this problem as printed.

No. 1090.—The double pin when K moves is pleasing, but the patchwork variations are the reverse.

No. 1091.—Not particularly good; too crowded.

HANOVER.

No. 1083.—A pretty trifle, far removed from tourney form.

No. 1084.—Very curious and ingenious, as intended, but the position lacks a White P at Q 5, to prevent "cook," by 1 B to B 4, 2 B to K 6, &c.

No. 1085.—After 1 $\frac{\text{R to Q 5}}{\text{Q takes Kt}}$ I see no mate, K 6 being open to Black K in reply to 2 $\frac{\text{Q to Q B 4 ch}}{}$

No. 1086.—The best two-mover this month, in spite of some duals. A noticeable point is the narrow escape from a solution by 1 Kt to Q 3.

No. 1087.—On somewhat a small scale, nevertheless there are some artistic touches about the position, and I found it by no means so easy as might be anticipated from its apparent simplicity.

No. 1088.—A pleasing and neatly constructed problem.

No. 1089 has a good and unexpected first move and is one of the best four-movers thus far.

No. 1090.—Pinning two or more of Black's pieces through the action of the sable King is becoming a hackneyed device. I have seen more than a score of good two-movers upon this principle within a year's time. 1090 is a creditable specimen of the kind.

No. 1091 depends mainly upon the number of variations it contains, otherwise, beyond some constructive cleverness, has small claim to consideration. A two-mover on this stereotyped "block" plan, should have a dark first move to pass muster, but 1091 is obvious at a glance, being really far easier than the much less complicated looking 1086.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

1083.—A puny affair.

1084.—Two solutions 1 B to R 4, which I suppose to be the composer's, and 1 B to Q B 4, thence to K 6, mating easily in two moves more.

1085.—Devoid of any merit.

1086 has little to commend it.

1087.—Ditto, nothing is more evident than that the R is to be given away.

1088.—A masterly two-mover and will doubtless interest the judges.

1089.—A capital problem.

1090 will not attract much attention, I think.

1091.—Leaving aside an obvious first move, which does not appear to be a matter of much importance with most composers. This problem has in it a vast amount of work, and for that feature alone should be commended. It is, however, in my opinion, no equal of 1088.

JAS. JORDAN.

No. 1083.—A problem of considerable merit, although not difficult. The mate resulting from the sacrifice of the Q at the second move is very pretty.

No. 1084.—A good problem on the block system; but it soon becomes obvious that the B Kt must be pinned somehow, and then all the rest is simple.

No. 1085.—Being uncertain as to what is the true position, I forbear to criticise.

No. 1086.—A good little problem. There are many moves which suggest themselves before the one intended.

No. 1087.—A good problem, although too plainly indicating that the Kt must be the first piece moved.

No. 1088.—This is a very ordinary plot. Its chief merit seems to be that, with such overwhelming forces, White has only one way of accomplishing the desired end. A meritorious set, but not calling for any particular comment.

No. 1089.—A very good problem, and difficult.

No. 1090.—A fair, average two-mover.

No. 1091.—Very easy; it being soon seen that, if B R P is blocked, he must commit suicide. Though the four-mover is very good—one of the best that has appeared—the easiness of the other two spoils the set as a whole.

J. E. VERNON.

No. 1083.—Poor, and out of place in a tourney.

No. 1084.—As bad as the three-mover.

No. 1085.—R to Q 5 looks like the intended solution, but I do not see how white can mate if black plays Q takes Kt.

No. 1086.—Fair, but nothing very special.

No. 1087.—Of the ordinary type, and very transparent. This tourney contains a shockingly bad lot of three movers.

No. 1088.—I think this by far the best two-mover in the tourney, and it is by no means easy to solve. There are plenty with more pieces and variations, but none that I like so well.

No. 1089.—Another very strong four mover. I think it is as good as any that have preceded it. If this set had been sound it would have been difficult to beat.

No. 1090.—Another simple example of the advantages to be obtained by pinning a piece.

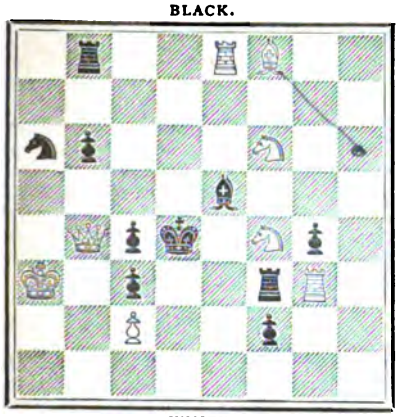
No. 1091.—Clumsy, ugly and crowded. The antipodes of what a good two-mover should be.

G. F. ONIONS.

THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

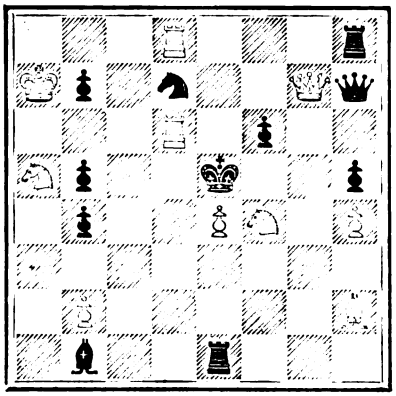
The White King nothing would abate, The sable monarch yields to fate.

1092.
BLACK.



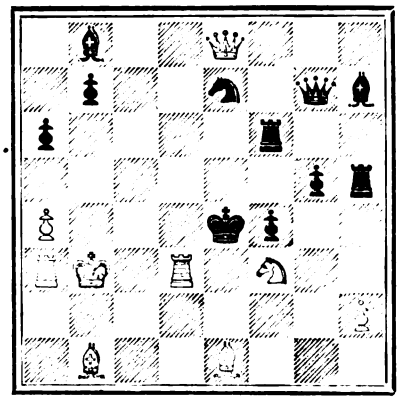
WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1093.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

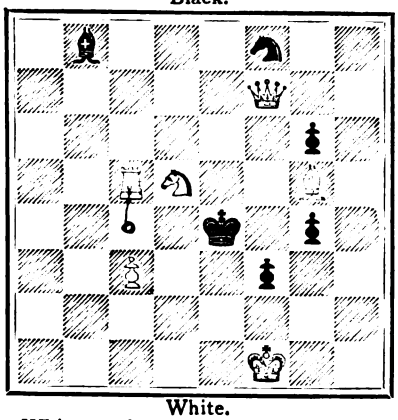
1094.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

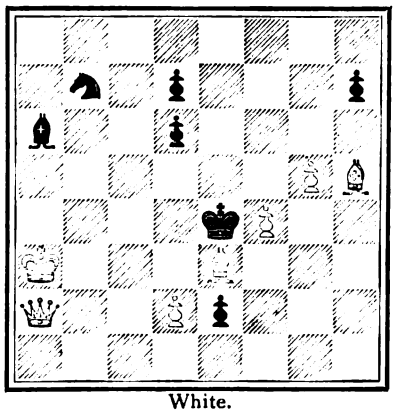
Il meglio e il inimico del cene.

1095.
Black.



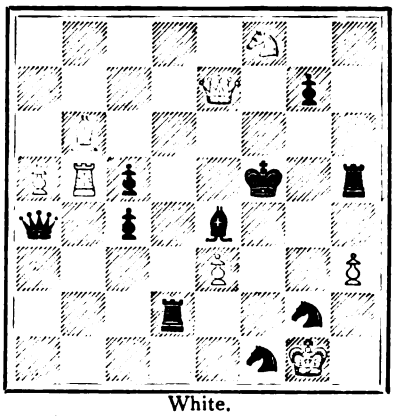
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1096.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

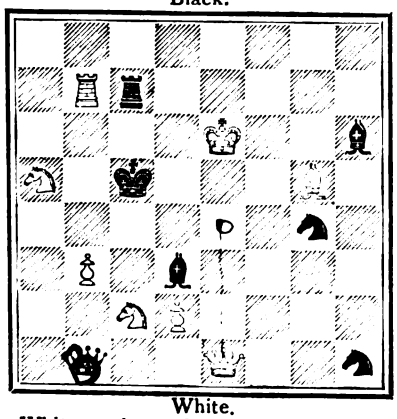
1097.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in three moves.

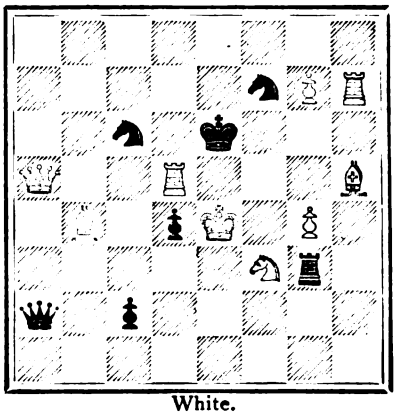
Matto-Pygmäen.

1098.
Black.



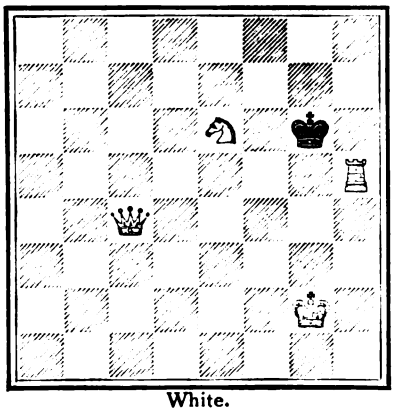
White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1099.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

1100.
Black.



White.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. Potter.

GAME 191.

Played at Hull amongst a series of off-hand games.

Danish Gambit.

White. Mr. MARRIOTT.	Black. Mr. FREEBOROUGH.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P takes P
3 P to Q B 3	3 P to Q 4
4 P to K 5	4 B to K B 4 (a)
5 P takes P	5 P to Q B 4
6 Kt to K B 3	6 Kt to Q B 3
7 B to Q Kt 5	7 Q to R 4 ch
8 Kt to Q B 3	8 Kt to K 2
9 B to Q 2	9 Castles
10 P to Q R 4	10 Kt to Kt 5
11 Castles	11 P to Q R 3
12 P takes P (b)	12 P to Q 5 (c)
13 Kt to R 2	13 K Kt to Q 4
14 Kt takes P (d)	14 B to Kt 3
15 P to B 6 (e)	15 P takes B
16 Kt takes Kt	16 Kt takes Kt
17 P takes P	17 Q to Kt 3
18 B takes Kt	18 R takes Kt (f)
19 R to R 8 chs	19 K to B 2
20 B to R 4	20 Q takes B (g)
21 Q takes R	21 Q takes R
22 P to Kt 6 ch	22 K takes P
23 R to B sq ch	23 K to Kt 4
24 Q to B 4 ch	24 K takes P
25 Q to Kt 3 ch	25 K to R 2
26 Q to R 4 ch	26 K to Kt sq
27 Q to K 8 ch	27 K to R 2
28 R to R sq ch	Resigns (h)

(a) Castling on the Queen's side here casts its shadow before, and he will thereby subject himself to the chances of a dangerous attack. I have never been able to see any objection to 4 P takes P, followed by P to Q B 3.

(b) Very fine play indeed.

(c) If 12 P takes B then 13 P takes P, Q to B 2, 14 Kt to Q R 4, B to B 7, 15 Q to B sq, B takes Kt, 16 R takes B, Kt to Q 6, 17 Q to B 3, Kt takes B P, 18 R to B sq, winning back the piece, with decidedly the better game. I think it probable that Mr. Marriott, in this variation, relied upon 13 Kt to R 2, which in its ultimate result, notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, recovers the piece also. I may observe that 12 B to B 7 could be well met by 13 Q to K sq, while as to 12 Kt to B 7 White could of course advantageously reply with 13 Kt takes Q P, and even 13 Kt to Q 4 would yield him the superiority. Moreover, such is the strength of his position that 13 Kt to K 4 could, I think, be played without evil results if he were reduced to that move, though superficially it might seem otherwise.

(d) He could also play 14 Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt, 15 Q to K sq, and obtain a very good game, as Black could not beneficially continue with B takes P on account of R to Q B sq.

(e) Inferior I should say to that very sound move, 15 Kt to Kt 3, the strength of which consists in White having always the check at Kt 4 to rely on.

(f) I decidedly prefer B takes B.

(g) R takes Q is no better. White, it will be perceived, now winds up the reel very artistically.

(h) An exceedingly interesting game this has been all through, and full of piquant difficulties.

GAME 192.

Played partly over the board, and partly by correspondence.

Evans Gambit. Compromised Defence.

White. Mr. I. E. ORCHARD.	Black. Mr. PAINE.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes Kt P
5 P to B 3	5 B to R 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 P takes P
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Q to B 3
9 P to K 5	9 Q to Kt 3
10 B to R 3	10 B to Kt 3 (a)
11 Kt takes P	11 Kt to R 4
12 Q to Kt 4 (b)	12 P to Q B 4
13 Q to Kt 5	13 Kt takes B
14 Q takes Kt	14 Kt to K 2
15 Q R to Q sq (c)	15 Castles
16 R to Q 6	16 Q to B 4
17 Kt to K 4	17 Kt to Kt 3
18 Kt to B 6 ch (d)	18 P takes Kt
19 R takes B P	19 Kt takes P (e)
20 Q to K R 4	20 B to Q sq (f)
21 Q to Kt 3 ch (g)	21 Q to Kt 5
22 Q takes Kt (h)	22 B takes R
23 Q takes B	23 Q to K Kt 2
24 Q to Q 6	24 P to Kt 3
25 Kt to R 4	25 Q to Kt 5
26 B to Kt 2 (i)	26 Q takes Kt
27 Q to K 5	27 P to B 3
28 Q to Q 5 ch	28 K to Kt 2 (j)
29 Q takes R	29 B to R 3
30 Q takes R P	30 B takes R
31 K takes B	31 Q to B 5 ch
32 K to Kt sq	32 Q to Q Kt 5 (k)
33 Q takes P ch	33 R to B 2
34 B takes P ch	34 K takes B
35 Q to Q 6 ch	35 K to Kt 4
Resigns	

(a) There can be little reason to doubt that 10 K Kt to K 2, followed after Kt takes P by P to Kt 4 is Black's best defence.

(b) Q to R 4 is superior.

(c) I prefer Kt to K 4.

(d) Not a sound sacrifice.

(e) This very good move leaves Black with a decided advantage.

(f) This game so far was played over the board, and here Mr. Paine, moving 20 Q to Kt 5, lost. He expressed his opinion that by proceeding otherwise, he could win. It was accordingly agreed that the game should be taken up from that point and played out by correspondence. The well conceived move selected by Mr. Paine in lieu of that previously adopted by him, has the effect, as will be seen, of thoroughly cutting the sinews of White's attack.

(g) If R takes Q, then Kt takes Kt ch, and B takes Q.

(h) If 22 Kt takes Kt, Q takes Q, 23 B P takes Q, B takes R, 24 R takes B, P to Kt 3, and White has nothing to compensate for being the Exchange and two Pawns behind.

(i) White's best chance here may seem to be 26 R to K sq. If then Q takes Kt, 27 R to K 3, B to R 3, 28 B to Kt 2, P to B 3, 29 R to K R 3, but then Q R to K sq.

(j) Correctly played. He must now win.

(k) This acute stroke seals the Bishop's doom.

GAME 193.

Lately contested in Charleston, S.C., between Messrs. Morton B. Paine and I. E. Orchard.

Greco Counter Gambit.

White. Mr. PAINE.	Black. Mr. ORCHARD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to K B 4
3 Kt takes P	3 Kt to Q B 3 (a)
4 Q to R 5 ch (b)	4 P to Kt 3
5 Kt takes Kt P	5 Kt to B 3
6 Q to R 4 (c)	6 R to K Kt sq
7 Kt takes B	7 R to Kt 5 (d)
8 Q to R 6	8 R takes P ch
9 K to Q sq	9 K Kt to Kt 5 (e)
10 Q to R 5 ch	10 K takes Kt
11 Q takes P ch	11 K to Kt 2
12 P to Q 3	12 P to Q 4
13 Q to B 3	13 Kt takes P ch (f)
14 Q takes Kt	14 B to Kt 5 ch
15 B to K 2 (g)	15 B takes B ch
16 K to K sq	16 B takes P dis ch
17 K to Q sq	17 B to K 7 ch
18 K to K sq	18 Kt to Q 5
19 Kt to R 3	19 Q to Q 3
20 B to K 3	20 P to Q B 4
21 K to Q 2	21 Q R to K sq
22 B takes Kt ch	22 R takes B ch
23 K to B 3	23 Q to K 4 and wins

(a) Upon the principle that trigamy is not much worse than bigamy. The soundest continuation of this unsound defence is of course 3 Q to B 3.

(b) White would get a very good game

by 4 Kt takes Kt, followed, if Kt P takes Kt by 5 P takes P, and if the Q P take by 5 B to B 4.

(c) He should go to R 3.

(d) Skilfully taking advantage of the opportunity offered by White's 6th move.

(e) Well conceived, and no doubt his best resource.

(f) This pretty sacrifice must be considered sound, for it forces a draw. That it led to a win is attributable to the adversary, and not the position.

(g) He should play 15 K to Q 2, Q to Kt 4 ch, 16 K to B 3, Q to K 4 ch, 17 K to Q 2 (best), and the game is drawn by perpetual repetition. Black could not profitably play 16 P to Q 5 ch, on account of the reply 17 Q takes P ch. Nor on the other hand could White avoid the draw, *e. g.*: (after Q to K 4 ch)), 17 K to Kt 3, R to Kt 5 ch, 18K to R 3, Q to Q 3, 19 Q to Q 2, Kt to Q 5, 20 Q to R 6 ch, K to Kt sq, 21 Q to Kt 4 ch, K to B 2, and wins.

GAME 194.

Played by Mrs. Down and Miss F. Down in consultation against W. N. Potter.

(Centre Gambit.)

White.	Black.
Mrs. & Miss F. Down.	W. N. Potter.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P takes P
3 Q takes P	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 Q to Q sq	4 Kt to B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to B 4
6 Kt to K B 3	6 P to Q 3
7 P to K R 3	7 Castles
8 Kt to B 3	8 B to K 3
9 B to K Kt 5	9 P to K R 3
10 B to R 4	10 P to Q R 3 (a)
11 Castles	11 P to K Kt 4 (b)
12 B to Kt 3 (c)	12 Q to Q 2 (d)
13 P to K 5 (e)	13 Kt to R 4
14 Kt to K 4	14 K to Kt 2
15 K to R 2	15 P to Kt 5 (f)
16 B to R 4 (g)	16 R to K Kt sq
17 Q to Q 2 (h)	17 P takes Kt
18 Kt to B 6 (i)	18 Kt takes Kt
19 B takes Kt ch	19 K to B sq
20 Q takes P ch	20 K to K sq
21 P takes B P	21 P takes P
22 R to K Kt sq	22 R to K B sq
23 Q R to Q sq	23 B to Q 3 (j)
24 B to K 4	24 B to K B 4
25 R to Kt 5 (k)	25 B takes B
26 P takes B	26 Q to K 3
27 Q R to K Kt sq	27 K to Q 2
28 P to R 3 (l)	28 R to K R sq
29 Q takes R	29 R takes Q
30 B takes R	30 Kt to Q 5
31 Q R to Kt 3	31 Q to R 3
32 B takes P	32 Kt to B 6 ch and wins.

(a) I intend an attack on their King's side after they have Castled, and this is to prevent their impeding my object by Kt to Q R 4, at any time.

(b) This of course, is not exactly sound, but a rebellion against those harsh tyrants, "the Principles," is enjoyable now and then.

(c) It does not appear that they can safely sacrifice the Knight here.

(d) This does not turn out well, and perhaps is not very sapient. Probably Kt to K R 2, is better than anything else.

(e) An excellent move and one which as continued causes me much embarrassment.

(f) This struck me at the time as my only resource and further examination tends to confirm that impression.

(g) This unexpected and very strong stroke gives me decidedly the worst of the game.

(h) This also is in an exceedingly good style.

(i) Here by P to K Kt 4, the ladies could have won back the piece, and it would have been their best play.

(j) It may be thought that I could have disengaged myself by Q to Q 5, but such is not the case, *e.g.* 23 Q to Q 5, 24 B to K 4, Q takes P ch, 25 R to Kt 2, and the Queen would be lost; for if Q to K 6, then B to Kt 5.

(k) The position so turns out that the allies cannot get back what has been given up. However, B to Kt 7, would practically win the Exchange and any more profitable line of play is not discernible.

(l) A somewhat helpless move, but their attack has suddenly come to an end, and not only so, but they are in difficulties. It will be observed that R to B 5 would cost them the Exchange. Apparently they have nothing better than B to Kt 7, but with a piece minus against a Pawn, their chances of saving the game would evidently be but small.

GAME 195.

Played in a Match, at the odds of Pawn and move, between Professor Wayte and a strong amateur.

(Remove Black's K B P).

White.	Black.
Mr. ——	Professor Wayte.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q 3
2 P to Q 4	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to Q B 3 (a)	3 P to K 3
4 Kt to B 3 (b)	4 B to K 2
5 B to Q 3	5 Kt to Q B 3
6 P to K 5 (c)	6 P takes P
7 P takes P	7 Kt to Kt 5
8 B to K B 4	8 Castles
9 B to Kt 3	9 B to Q 2
10 P to K R 3	10 Kt to R 3
11 Kt to K 4	11 B to K sq
12 Q to Q 2	12 B to Kt 3
13 Castles Q R	13 Kt to B 4
14 B to Q B 4	14 Q takes Q ch
15 R takes Q	15 Kt takes B (d)
16 B takes P ch	16 K to R sq
17 Kt takes Kt	17 R takes Kt
18 P takes R	18 B to Kt 4
19 Kt to K 4	19 B takes R ch (e)
20 K takes B (f)	20 Kt takes P
21 K to K 3 (g)	21 R to K sq
22 P to B 4 (h)	22 Kt to B 5 ch
23 K to Q 4 (i)	23 B takes Kt
24 Resigns	

(a) Undoubtedly White's best reply, 3 B to Q 3 used to be played, but is objectionable, as admitting of P to K 4 on the other side.

(b) B to Q 3 now would be right enough, as Black, if playing P to K 4, would have taken two moves to do it, and that loss of time he certainly cannot afford. However, the text move is perfectly good.

(c) This advance is precipitate. One of the most important principles of the Pawn and move and Pawn and two odds is that the Royal Pawns should, unless provoked, be kept to their own side of the board until everything be matured for the Rubicon to be crossed with effect. White can either Castle or play B to K 3, the latter for choice, because the Bishop is well posted there, and it may be worth his while afterwards to Castle on the Queen's side.

(d) This very pretty conception tips up the basket in which White has placed all his eggs.

(e) Played with excellent judgment. Many would have taken off the Knight, followed by Kt takes P, and would have exclaimed against their luck on finding that things did not turn out particularly well afterwards.

(f) Perfectly natural, but not good; it is the Knight that should recapture.

(g) Obeying the treacherous invitation of the position, and losing a piece thereby. His only resource, so far as I can see is, 21 Kt to Kt 5, to be followed, if P to K R 3 by P to K B 4 or R to K sq, but Black would be more likely to reply with 21 R to K B sq, winning by that means a Pawn.

(h) B to Kt 3 is answered by Kt takes P, and B to Kt 4 by P to K R 4.

(i) If B takes Kt then R takes Kt ch winning Rook or Bishop.

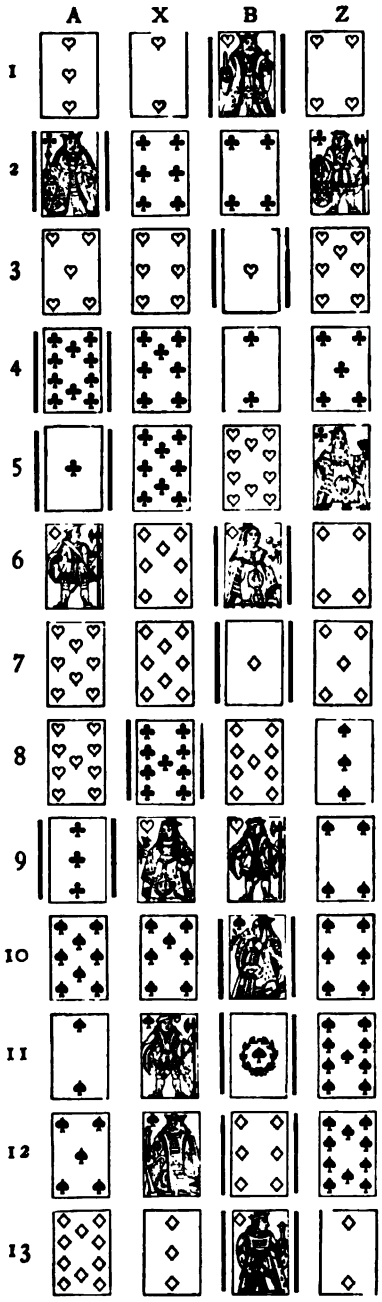
WHIST.

Illustrative Games by "How Not to Do It."

HAND No. 173.

Score—X Z 3 to love.

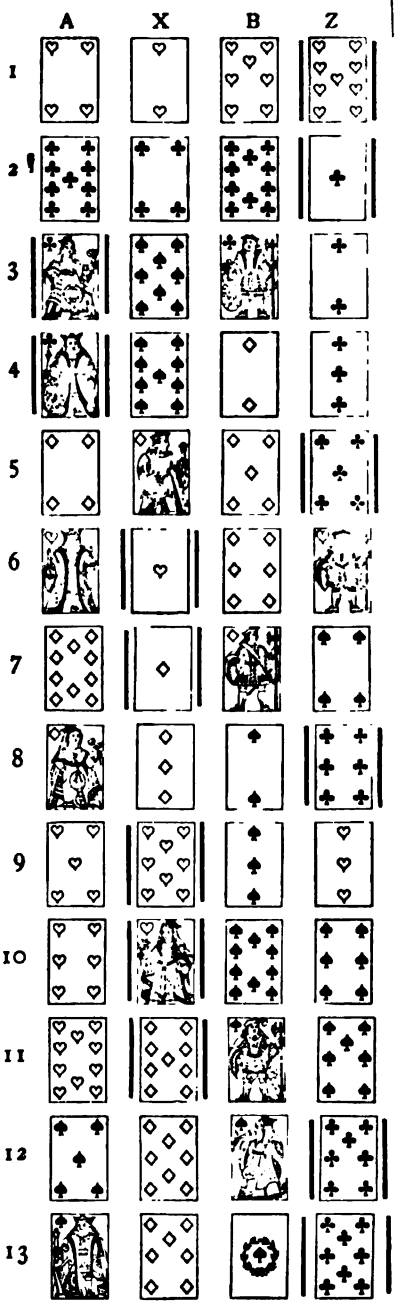
Z turns up Club 5.



HAND No. 174.

Score—A and B 3. X and Z love.

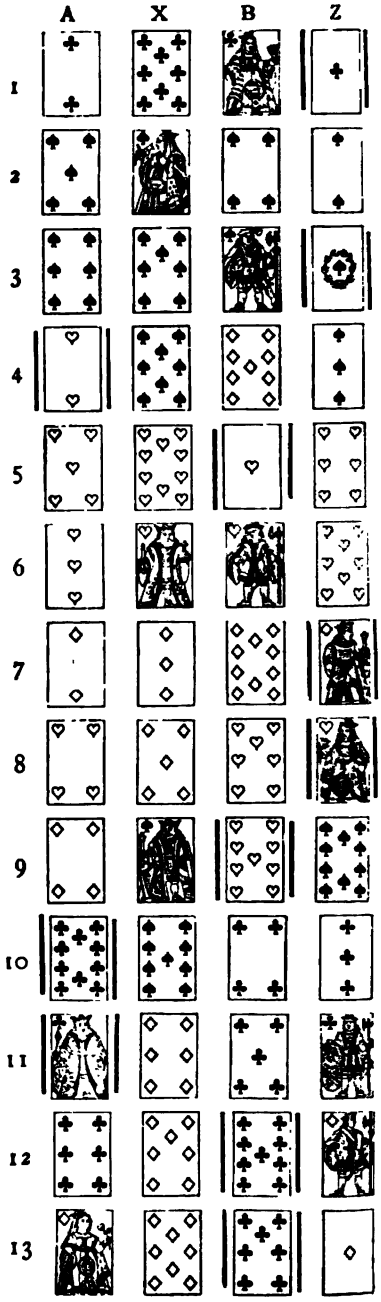
Z turns up C 3.



HAND No. 175.

Score—A and B 2; X and Z 4.
H 6 trump card.

A's Hand.—C Kg, 10, 6, 2; S 6, 5; D Q, 4, 2; H 5, 4, 3, 2.



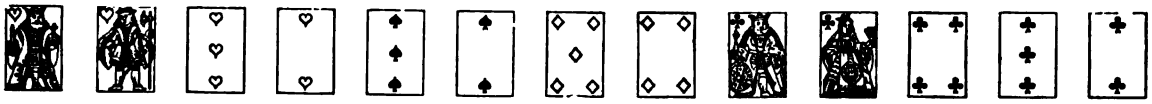
NOTES TO HAND, 174.

4. We do not see any object in leading out the best trump. 5. A has just learnt that modern players discard from their strong suits, and plays accordingly.

DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 142.

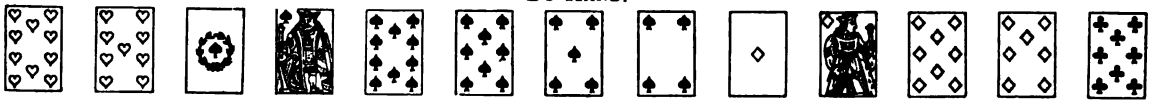
By Mr. F. H. LEWIS.

A's Hand.

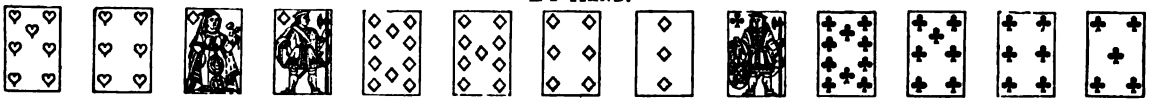


X's Hand.

B's Hand.



Z's Hand.



Hearts trump. A to lead.

In this difficult position, with the best play upon each side, which side makes the odd trick?

We have received more than the ordinary number of solutions and amended solutions, but no one has correctly solved this problem. We therefore repeat it, and offer for the best analysis J. C. Cavendish, Professor Pole's Works, or any Vol. of these "Papers."

JOTTINGS.

"Return your partner's lead," so says the book. "First show your partner your own suit," so says the Professor. "Lead from your long suit," says the book and the Professor. Maxims and rules adapted for the beginner are disregarded as the player advances. For our part, we should be inclined to say to any player "lead from your long suit only, when you are sufficiently strong to bring in that suit with the aid of reasonable strength on the part of your partner." We are living in a fool's Paradise to suppose that men do follow these rules. The rules may be right or may be wrong, but they are not universally practised. We can only recognise this fact, and act accordingly. According to the play that we see, the most successful players vary their game. They will lead straight enough according to rule with reasonable strength, sometimes with great strength, but with great weakness the rule is rather to lead strengthening cards; and admitting the possibility of such a lead the partner should play accordingly. If the partner has not sufficient brains to know when the lead is from weakness, and persists in believing the weak lead a strong one, it follows that the play is foolish on the part of both because the damage is done and is irretrievable, and the adversaries' suit is made. A good player, finding this result, will be forced back to the old groove, and play from his long suit as doing the least harm. Those who belong to the old school, and who always lead from the long suit, or who fail to understand that any one can ever do otherwise, will of course be very much shocked at first. They will imagine that it is the old singleton lead revived in a fresh form, but the difference is very material. The lead of a singleton for the simple object of making a trump was detected and defeated so often by the lead of the trump, that the chance in favour of the singleton lead succeeding was in favour of not touching that suit at all. The old player told the table that he had a singleton, but if he did not lead that suit some one would do so, and he got his ruff for nothing. The school of which we speak, with two of a weak suit, three trumps, and two suits, headed by Queen, Knave, 10, or 9 would lead the Queen, Knave, 10, or 9 in preference to starting either of the weak suits. Cavendish does not know that such players exist, but facts are stubborn things. We know they exist, and we must recognize facts. We cannot ignore the play any more than we could ignore the signal or the lowest but one of

five. The first fad destroyed the best part of the game, and the second is as distasteful to us as any other artificial rule of the game can be. Because we dislike we cannot ignore. Because we prefer sunshine to rain, there is no reason why we should not use an umbrella when the rain comes. Our fathers played a game they thought Whist, and which they enjoyed according to their lights. They had players of different schools amongst them, and they made the best of the circumstance. They did not admit that one player only knew the way to play, and that there was only one system, and they would not be dictated to as to how they should play. Each thought out for himself by instinct, reason, or books what he thought best, and depend upon it the players of the present day will do the same. And when we find players casting off the yoke as too heavy to bear, and playing on lines of their own: nay, more than this, that they do so and win. Can it for a moment be supposed that the young players who look on and see the result are to be taught by rule of thumb to lead a long suit because the prophet has spoken and told us that he adheres to his rule, although it is demonstrable that the rule is not founded on reason, but, on the contrary, shown to be utter nonsense and folly. We do not play Whist to work out a theory, nor do we play to teach other people how to play. We play, as far as we know how, to win the game, and we have nothing whatever to do with the next game, or confidence, or character. The game is generally played without thought—without attention. It is more and more a mechanical game instead of a game in which the reasoning powers should be developed, and this school produces some of the most stupid and unobservant players that the world has ever seen. They never think. They are looking for Peters or for lowest but one, but they never think of the real points of the game. They have no reliance on themselves, and at the end of the game they know not the position of the cards, or they cannot utilise their knowledge. We saw one of these play last week. He led Hearts, and his partner returned the highest of the suit. At the end of the hand he did not know whether his partner had a Heart or not. He led a trump, and his partner returned the lowest of the suit. At the end of the hand he did not know whether his partner had a trump or not, and he did not know whether the 7 of Hearts in his hand was the best or not. In these circumstances, what does he do? Why he draws his partner's trump and leads out the losing Heart. The player shows nearly every fault possible in a single example. His memory is at fault in every instance, and yet he has played Whist all his life; thinks himself a very good player, and never misses leading the lowest but one. His attention is drawn from the main points of the game instead of being concentrated on the material interests. This same player as a looker on criticized one player because he did not call after his partner had led trumps. The weakness of this class of player is developed in another form. They Peter, and in spite of the trump-card and the lead of their partner, they will not return the lead. We witnessed this a short time ago. The players Petered. His partner turned up the 10, and led the 2. The Peterer had Ace, Queen, Knave, and won. The Knave won, and instead of playing the game with the certain knowledge of his partner having four trumps, he awaits for the finesse. The adversaries got a cross ruff, and the game was frittered away. A very fine player and accurate observer may observe and profit by all the little dodges of the game; but then they do not always play with partners who do take any notice. The young players who try to do everything will fail in everything; and we are quite sure that a player who in one hand makes the blunders above pointed out will always play in a fog. Hence he hesitates and doubts, and gives more information to his adversaries than his partner can give him. We doubt if players realize the strain of Whist on the mind. If they do, it is needless to make the game more difficult. We do not think they realize with what rapidity 13 tricks are made, for many of their supposed signals and schemes cannot be of any use unless the game consisted of 26 or 30 tricks instead of 13. Time is a material element, and time is ignored, and the players never see any disadvantage in their system. A player leads trumps and his partner signals in trumps. To this we have got. The signal may stop the lead, for if the leader is a careful player he will endeavour to realize the position of the trumps then, and he is thrown off the true scent early in the game to obtain information later on that he may never be able to realize. A whist player having a hobby of course rides it to death. The lowest but one when used is as great a nuisance now as the Peter was when we first commenced the "WESTMINSTER PAPERS." Men lead the lowest but one to shew that they do so when this lead *per se* is ridiculously bad, and the moment they get a partner who ignores old rules and leads cards irregularly from design or by carelessness, they are hopelessly out of their depth. The corks and swimming belts are gone, and they float helplessly down with the stream. The signalling business is happily on the decrease, and we doubt not that excepting a particalar set where the play may be very fine and very accurate, the lowest but one will do likewise. The muffs, at any rate, can gain nothing by it, and if they choose to play into the hands of the good players for their profit we can only say that they are very good natured, and we do not think a good player with a bad partner would ever lead the lowest but one, except for a crotchet.

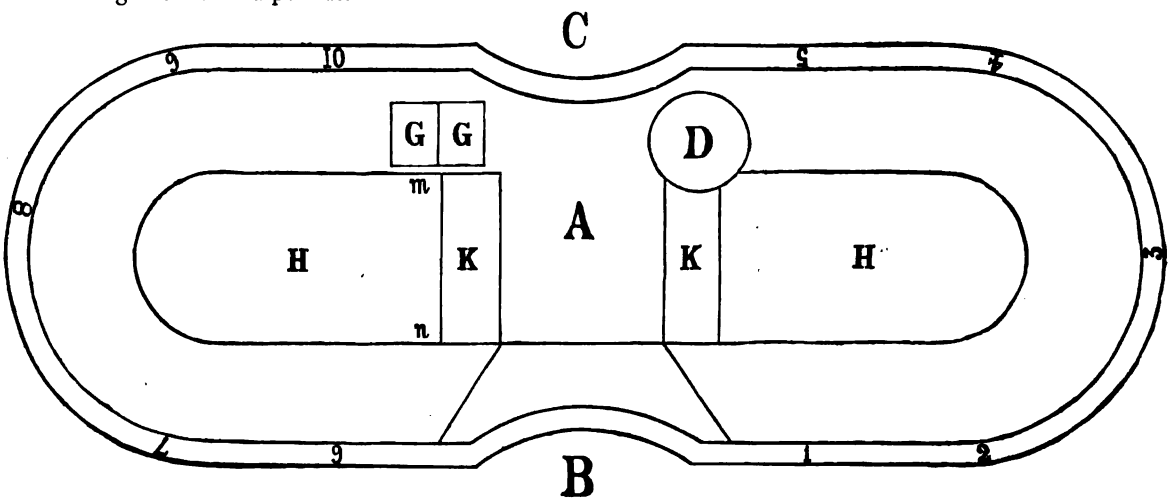
BACCARAT.

We have received so many letters on this subject that we purpose to go a little further into the matter. In the first place we give a plan of the table, so as to enable those who desire to play to avail themselves of it, and we think this the simplest way of answering the bulk of the questions we have received on the subject. In Article 69 strike out the last words, "*à cheval*," there is no such thing as going banco *à cheval*. A banker may bet *à cheval*, by putting his money on the line on the plan—and this means that he bets the amount of his stake on both sides. If one side wins and the other loses, it is a draw. If money is placed on the other lines of the table, it means that the player gets half the stake put down.

Bruler is the technical expression of "throwing up" the bank. The French say burning the bank, but by our rules there is no actual turning. Indeed, no card should, under any circumstances be destroyed; each set of packs should be carefully kept counted, and examined by the croupier.

A banker may give up the bank at any times he pleases, leaving the remainder of the unused cards in front of him (in place, the *suite*) for the next dealer, who if he continues the deal, pays the table the same as if it were a new bank, but if the retiring dealer throws the cards into the basket (the hole D), he is said to bruler, *i.e.* he throws up the bank, burns or destroys the deal. Some players receiving the hand, show or expose their first card, it is supposed to be for luck, but the player cannot do this, if one of the punters object to his so doing. The dealer having no partner can of course do as he pleases.

Faux Tirages?—"False drawings" means drawing a card to more than the point of five, or refusing to draw to a lower point, the object being to change the run of the bank. If we have the point of 3 and refuse to draw, or draw at the point of 6, each of these is a false drawing, since the rules say that a player must draw at less than 5, and must not draw at a point above 5. At 5 the player has the right of standing or of drawing as he sees fit. Opinions are evenly divided upon this point. We *forbid* false drawings, and for this reason: a punter who is betting—say one pound—may, to please himself, make a false drawing, and lose the *coup* when the next man is betting one hundred pounds.



H The place for the money on the Bank. Between **A** and **B** the cards about to be used are placed. **B** Dealer's seat. **C** Croupier's seat. **D** Basket for the old cards. **1 2 3 4 5** and **H** Table to the right. **6 7 8 9 10** and **H** Table to the left. **1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10** Order of seats. **H** The place for putting money staked against Bank. **K M N** à cheval. Money placed here is money staked, half against the right table and half left. Those placed on the line around **H** denote that the player gets half. Thus if he puts down 100 franc note he plays 50.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

It must be admitted by the most casual observer of theatrical affairs that they are at present in a state of extraordinary stagnation. We can look back for many years, but seldom, or never, have we had in the last days of October, such a barren record before us. The Octobers of past years have at least been signalised by more than one new play, but in 1878, all the month can show is the short-lived *Memories* at the Court, a feeble and pointless continuation in burlesque of *The Lady of Lyons* at the Gaiety, a refurbished farce at the Folly, and a revival of

Macbeth at the Drury Lane. This is meagre fare for one of the most lively theatrical months of the year, and the question arises wheher the stagnation is a sign of prosperity or the reverse. On the one hand bad times, an Imperial policy, general political gloom, and the counter attractions of Promenade Concerts and Italian Opera, may be the cause of depression at the theatres. On the other hand there is the evidence of the twelve hundred nights of *Our Boys*, the five hundred of *Pink Dominos*, and the various hundreds of *Diplomacy*, *Proof*, and *H.M.S Pinafore*, to show that at certain theatres inactivity means good business. One thing is certain, that whilst some theatres are doing well, and others badly, all shun novelty for the present, the reason being either an absense of desire for it in the public, or inability to produce it in our dramatists. In the case of Mr. Matthison, this inability is not of his own creation, but is caused by the Lord Chamberlain, who refuses to approve an adaptation or translation of a French play which Mr. Matthison has accomplished. It seem to be a matter of doubt whether *A False Step*, if it had been produced, would have redeemed the fortunes of the temporary manager of the Court, or accelerated the "growing" dramatic reputation of the adapter, but in any event it is surely on behalf of the author, and not for himself, that Mr. Matthison should have attempted to enlist the sympathy of the public. We fail to see how the reputation of any man can be retarded or promoted by the failure or success or the non-production of the work of another, and so long as the author and the public make no sign that they are suffering deeply by the Lord Chamberlain's rejection of *Les Lionnes Pauvres*, Mr. Matthison's outcry can be regarded as little else than an artful attempt to advertise himself. The collapse of *A False Step* has had the curious result of furnishing the month with a new play, for if Mr. Matthison's adaptation had seen the light, there would have been no *Memories* at the Court. This result, however, is scarcely matter for congratulation, seeing that *Memories* succeeded, if in no other way, in closing the Court within a week of its production. So great is the present stagnation that managers are already advertising their Christmas pantomimes, the undoubted popularity of which, commonplace and debasing as they are for the most part, ought to furnish a weapon for the Church Congress attacks on the stage. Unfortunately it is from the eminently respectable and Pharisaical classes that pantomime derives its chief support.

The stage appears to have become an annual topic at the Church Congress, and indeed holds a high place in the list of attractions at these solemn gatherings. If it is to be assumed that the clergy have the right of interfering in everything, it may be suggested that there are greater evils than the stage, such as joint-stock companies and City doings generally, for them to denounce and put down. If they reply that the mysteries of finance are beyond their knowledge, we ask in return how much they know of the stage. That they have plenty to say on the subject, whether the atmosphere be ritualistic, as at Croydon, or evangelical, as at Sheffield, is abundantly clear; but no practical information is apparent, for even Dr. Fraser's acquaintance with theatrical matters is confined to repentant ballet girls and Manchester managers. It has, therefore, been hitherto somewhat puzzling to discover why a subject about which they have such scanty knowledge should have so great a fascination for these clergymen in council. The secret was revealed, we believe, at Sheffield, and it may be shortly stated as being control of the stage! It is a great, a grand idea, but no human intelligence can realise the stupendous complications, the confusion, the disasters, and the chaos that would ensue were this idea carried into effect. At present we have the commercial manager, the artistic manager, the manager who manages for the purpose of displaying himself or herself in all the principal characters of the drama, and many other kinds of managers; but never, so far as we know, has there been, since the middle ages, a management composed of parsons. It is, of course, natural enough that to control the stage would be pleasant for the clergy, but who would control the controllers? Is their own establishment such a model of discipline, decorum, and good order, that they can afford to offer to take in hand the affairs of the stage? That such a play as *The Pink Dominos* degrades the taste and blunts the delicacy of those ladies who are taken to hear it by idiotic friends may be readily admitted, but *The Pink Dominos* does less harm to the stage than the scandals of Hatcham, of Holborn, and elsewhere do to the Church. Without any disrespect to the former, it may be said that the Church and the stage resemble each other in many things. This theatre seeks to attract the intelligent playgoer by an intellectual play and artistic acting; that panders to the taste of the unintelligent, the vulgar, and the prurient, by spectacle, coarse melodrama, and French farce. Similarly at one church is provided a ritual suitable to reasonable beings, at another incense, sensual music, the confession box, and priests with "painted backs." And it is with these last whose antics often excite amusement, but more often arouse disgust, that the movement for clerical control of the stage has, we believe, originated.

An invariable suggestion at Church Congresses for the improvement of the stage is a constant representation of the works of Shakspeare, as if the divine bard, giant though he is, could satisfy the dramatic wants of all London. This suggestion however, futile though it may be, is eagerly utilised by the ingenious Mr. Chatterton, who, having concencrated his fortunes at Drury Lane, is making desperate efforts, not so much perhaps to imbue the masses with a taste for Shakspeare, as to induce them to patronise Shakspeare as he is represented at Drury Lane. The astute manager has written to the *Times* a clever letter intended to serve the triple purpose of attracting the public to his theatre, of exhibiting himself as a lover of art for art's sake, and of rebutting those critics and first-night playgoers who found matter for censure and ridicule in his recent production of *A Winter's Tale*. When we read that Mr. Chatterton regrets that "so many worthless pieces now hold the stage in London," that "I for one have attempted to maintain the public taste and to follow, as near as circumstances will permit, in the

managerial footsteps of the most illustrous of my predecessors," we are almost tempted to forget, in the beauty and modesty of these sentiments, that Mr. Chatterton has done more to vulgarise Shakspeare than any contemporary manager, and has, however worthy his aim, succeeded only in subordinating at Drury Lane the art of the actor to that of the scene painter, machinist, and ballet master. And it is surely an abuse of logic and morality for Mr. Chatterton to throw the burden of his shortcomings on "nil admirari" critics and the public who evince "morbid desires." There are numberless evil things for which portions of the public have a morbid desire, but we have never heard that those who are found willing to pander to these desires are held blameless. When Mr. Chatterton produced *Formosa, England, Haska, Antony and Cleopatra*, and other spectacular entertainments, was he feeding the morbid desire of the public, or, as he professes, "co-operating with the Church in the work of kindling sympathies and evoking the best emotions." All this is rather ludicrous, and too easy of contradiction to be offensive, and it must be conceded to Mr. Chatterton that he blows his own trumpet far better than it is done for him by Mr. Charles Lamb Kenny, whose effusion is affixed to the Drury Lane playbill. Mr. Chatterton may plead that even the Ministry finds it convenient to have fuglemen in the press, but the Government praise is at least dealt out with some discretion, a quality which is utterly absent from Mr. Kenny's manifesto. The climax of audacity in puffs preliminary is surely reached when this friend of Mr. Chatterton's actually pens in advance a detailed criticism of the performance in *A Winter's Tale*, dealing out unmeasured eulogy to each and all before they had appeared before the public in their respective characters. With regard to the present season at Drury Lane, it must be judged upon its merits, without reference to the co-operation of the Church and Mr. Kenny, and it is entitled to as much or as little praise as has been given to previous seasons under the same management. It deserves perhaps higher praise, in that the scenic and posturing element is less conspicuous than heretofore. But Mr. Chatterton cannot expect the critics to be with him now, partly on account of the rude assault made upon them in his letter, and partly because a great deal has happened since Mr. Dillon, for instance, last appeared in London, and what then found favour in the eyes of our critics is now at a discount. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chatterton might have given the public, without much strain on his purse, a more efficient representation of *A Winter's Tale* and *Macbeth*, but the performance of both is at least respectable. As Paulina in the former, Mrs. Vezin is of course an exception to the general mediocrity, but her very virtues of gentleness and womanly refinement prevent her from being perfectly successful as Lady Macbeth. Mr. Dillon has at least the merit of being able to act Macbeth to the end without breaking down physically, and in the last act is perhaps seen at his best. We have never admired the style of this actor, but his performance of *Macbeth* is not bad enough to deserve the great contempt with which it is treated by Journals which had nothing but praise for him when he last appeared in London. There has been, as we know, a great change in criticism in the last five years, but there ought to be some halting place between entire commendation and absolute condemnation.

It is useless to conceal from the reader that our Notes this month deal very little with what concerns them most, the changes and novelties at the theatres. We must avail ourselves of the time-honoured allusion to the Spanish fleet, and declare that we cannot discuss changes and novelties that have not happened. We have already alluded to *Memories* which was born and died within a week. It was not so bad a play as it was made out to be, but it was ill-timed and ill-placed. Had it been produced in a remote country town, it might have had a better chance of success than in London, where its stale and flat incidents could not be tolerated by the experienced London playgoers without the relief of good acting, an adornment which *Memories* was without. It would have been the more appropriate to the country from its many allusions to farming. Indeed, from internal evidence, we should set down the author of *Memories* as being a farmer, amateur, or professional, for his allusion to unexhausted improvements, and to putting capital on the land were at once correct and scientific. The performers in *Memories*, with the exception of that interesting novice, Mr. Weymouth, were composed of the floating, unattached band, which seems to be at the service of any adventurer or adventuress that may temporarily occupy a vacant theatre. Their acting did not help to prolong the existence of *Memories*, and we wonder whether *The Lady of Lyons Married and Settled* would have met with any better fate had it been produced at the Court, instead of at the cheerful Gaiety, with the advantage of the acting of Mr. Terry, and Mr. Royce, and Miss Farren. It is a most dull and laboured production, relieved during its whole length by only one flash of wit. In his desperate efforts to be funny the author, Mr. Merivale, is fain to fall back on the latch-key, allusions to which, in connection with married men, are surely by this time pointless, seeing that it is an established article of use in all households. But if the Gaiety management has made a mistake in the production of Mr. Merivale's long named travestie, it must be credited with having provided the public with that rarest of all novelties, a new actress of undoubted ability. The unforced style, the equal absence of self-consciousness and impudence, and what, for want of a better expression, may be called the *vis comica* of Miss Lawler, are the more welcome after the crowd of awkward yet brazen novices that have for some years formed the sole additions to the list of comic actresses. Since Miss Farren first came to the Olympic, there has been no *debut* so successful as that of Miss Lawler, and much as we have admired, and still admire the former lady, it is no rash prophecy to predict, that with steadiness and perseverance Miss Lawler will attain a position that Miss Farren never could have occupied.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.

CHESS EDITOR "TORONTO GLOBE."—Please send your paper only when it contains a Chess column, and note our right address.

MONS. DE RIVIERE has announced that he will produce next month *La Riviere*, a French Illustrated Journal, devoted to games and sport. The Chess department will be in the hands of Herr Rosenthal.

The New Dominion is a monthly journal published by Jno. Dougall & Son, Montreal. Trade agents, Dawson Bros., price 2 dollars per annum. The Chess Department is conducted by Mr. J. G. Ascher.

WHIST.

PEMBRIDGE.—A deals, and it is X's turn to lead. Instead of this Z leads. Z takes up his card, and the dealer takes up the trump, and calls a trump from X. X, not knowing what are trumps, leads a H which is not a trump, and he is told he must lead a trump and the Heart must be left on the table. X objects because A has taken up the trump card before it was his turn to play, and claims to punish A. *Ans.*—There is no penalty for taking up the trump card before the proper time. The dealer can be required to place the trump card on the table, and X should have protected himself by asking this to be done. He could also have asked what are trumps. He takes no precaution but plays carelessly. The Heart improperly led is an exposed card. Had not the attention of X been called to the fact that Hearts were not trumps, and the trick had been turned and quitted, he would have revoked.

WHIST CURIOSITIES.—All the trumps are out, A has the lead, and he won every trick. How did he do it? A's hand: Diamond, Ace, Queen, Knave, 6, 5, 4, 3. X's hand: Diamond King, 2; Clubs, Ace, King, Queen, 10, 9. B's hand: Diamond, 7, 2; Clubs, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4. Z's hand: Diamond, 10, 9, Heart, Ace, Queen, 7, 6, 5.

B. J. R. (New York).—We have written by post. Nos. 6 and 7, Vol. 1 sent. There are no collections of Piquet problems to our knowledge. There are examples in Bohn and in these Papers. We never heard that Mogul's problem was cooked, and we do not think it was. Send your solution.

FOREST HILL.—A, having 3 by cards and 2 by honors, throws the remainder of the cards on the table. They call game, and deal. Objection that the claim of game is irregular. The honours should have been called.—*Ans.* The claim of game is sufficient. Cavendish decided this years ago, Case 2 in his book. This has always been followed, and is good law.

S. E. A.—Buy J. C. (Harrison's) Professor Pole's work (Longman's) and Cavendish (De La Rue and Co.) Read them in order, but do not do too much at a time. Practise the precepts, but do not be discouraged because better players do not follow the Rules.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—You can only get what you want by forming a Social Club to meet at each other's houses. By the Great Western, you will find the Pembridge and Hereford, where play is for moderate stakes, at St. John's Wood a club opposite the "Eyre Arms." In nearly all the suburbs you will find similar institutions by inquiry. At many of the Working Men's Clubs, Whist is played for nothing.

H. U. G.—For the benefit of skilful players, the higher the points the better, provided the bets are not increased in proportion. Our experience is that bets are quite out of proportion to the points.

REFORM CLUB.—What are the odds against a player holding four honours at Whist? *Ans.* Chance dealer turns up an honour $= \frac{4}{13}$. Having turned up one honour, chance he has other three honours $= \frac{10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12}{51 \cdot 50 \cdot 49} = \frac{11 \cdot 4}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49}$. Chance he holds four honours when he turns up an honour $= \frac{4}{13} \times \frac{11 \cdot 4}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49}$. Chance of dealer having four honours, not turning up one, $= \frac{11}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49}$. Chance dealer has four honours $= \frac{11}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49}\left(\frac{16}{13} \times 1\right)$

$$= \frac{11 \cdot 29}{17 \cdot 13 \cdot 5 \cdot 49}$$

$$= \frac{319}{54145}$$

Chance that A has four honours is $\frac{11}{4165}$. Same for B and C. Chance that one of them has four honours is $\frac{33}{4165}$. Odds, 33 to 4132, or 1 to 125.

J. D. B.—Law 41 says, if a player whilst dealing, looks at the trump card, his adversaries have a right to see it, and may exact a new deal. In our judgment whilst dealing means any time after the cut, and before the trump card is turned up.

P.—If I cut the cards and my adversary rejoins the pack by putting them into exactly the same position as before I cut them, I do not see how that can be a misdeal, as suggested in your last No. Is it so, or is it a slip on your part?—*Ans.* We do not think it is a slip. The dealer is dealing without having the cards cut, and his adversary detects the fact; see law 44, sub sec. 7. One of the easiest modes of cheating at Whist was done in this way. The dealer knew the bottom card. He might have known others, for aught we know, but instead of putting the pack furthest from him on to the top, he took the pack nearest to him and put it on the other pack, and the cards were not cut and the dealer knew the trump card, which it may be assumed, was usually an honour.

G. G.—The best set of Whist laws ever issued was Cavendish's little sixpenny book of laws published by De la Rue and Co., but unfortunately they do not possess the authority of the code.

R. H. S. U. S.—Much obliged for your courteous card. Very sorry we have no Aug. Nos. left.

EDITOR "OTAGO WITNESS."—Thanks for notice. The price here is 6s. a volume.

SECRETARY.—1, 3, 4, 6, good; 2, 5, 7, 8, we do not know.

L.—Apply to the Secretary, Junior Portland, 40 Jermyn Street. Points 5s., bets £2, never less, you can always get more. For milder rubbers, Thatched House, Junior Athenæum. In most of the suburbs of London you will find private clubs at about 1s. points. Say locality and we may assist you.

The lines on Whist, by an "Old Hand," which appeared in the first edition of our last No., taken from *The Whitehall Review*, were written by Professor Pole, and Published by him in his work on Whist years ago. We knew we had read the verses before, but forgot that they were in the Professor's work, or we should have given him the credit for his own work. The two last lines threw us off the scent. It would be satisfactory to Professor Pole to ascertain who the "Old Hand" is, and perhaps the *Whitehall Review* will inform us.

L. B. (New Orleans).—You are labouring under some misconception. We never said anything of the sort.

H. G. P. (Boston, U. S.).—Many thanks for letter and packet of the *Gazette*. We will bear your request in mind. See address at end of No.

S. D.—Long Whist. Scores 8 and 9 respectively. Can players at 8 call honours in the usual way? or have players at 9 a right to bar the call and have the hand played out?—*Ans.* Players at 8 can call; the fact that the adversaries are 9 makes no difference,

The Westminster Papers.

1st DECEMBER, 1878.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

Our last Issue contained a brief announcement of the death of Captain Kennedy, intelligence of the sad event having reached us as the number was being sent to press. For some years past his name has been more associated with the literature of Chess than with its practice, but thirty-five years ago he was among the foremost amateurs upon the stage of English Chess. He played with Popert in his prime, receiving the odds of Pawn and two moves, and yielded the odds of a Knight to the Old Master in decay; and was a competitor of Staunton, Walker, and all the leading players of a period that has been correctly described as the most brilliant era in the annals of English Chess. In the London tournament of 1851 he carried off the sixth prize, contending against such adversaries as Anderssen, Kieseritzky, Lowenthal, Staunton, Szen, Williams, and Wyvill, besides largely assisting in the organisation and management of the Congress. It is as a writer upon the subject of Chess, however, that he will be chiefly remembered. In that field he broke new ground; his anecdotes of the game were, for the most part, personal experiences, and therefore had none of the baldness so characteristic of a mere compiler, like Twiss, and he told a story or wrote one with all the raciness and easy dash of Harry Lorrequer. A few years ago some of his contributions to the literature of Chess were published in a collected form under the title of "Waifs and Strays, chiefly from the Chess board," and the book contains two of his latest articles upon the subject of Chess, originally published in "The Westminster Papers," "Buckle's Chess References," and "Albany Fonblanque as a Chess Player." His latest letter, in reference to Chess, appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, on the 20th July last. It may be interesting to note here, as illustrating Captain Kennedy's devotion to Chess, that he played a game with a member of his family on the 21st October last, and died somewhat suddenly on the 22nd of that month, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

At a meeting of the committee of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. W. Berry and seconded by the Rev. J. Greene, was carried unanimously:—"That this committee desires to record, with deep regret, the removal, by death, of one of its most distinguished honorary members, Captain H. A. Kennedy, who was the first President of this Club (when its meetings were held in the City) and who, by his liberality and great reputation as a first-class Chess-player was greatly instrumental in raising the name of the Bristol Club to its present high position amongst the Chess clubs of the country. That the Secretary be requested to enter this resolution in the Minute-Book of the Association."

Among the incidents of the past month was a dinner, which, in the language of the promoters, was intended to "Celebrate the victory of Herr Zukertort at Paris last summer." There is no Chess player who would urge the slightest objection to any demonstration of respect for the skill displayed by Herr Zukertort on the occasion in question, but when we are asked to "Celebrate the victory" of that gentleman in London, we think the request as reasonable as inviting the French Ambassador to the Waterloo Banquet. There are, however, fifty Chess players in London, English and foreign, to whom this view of the case has either never presented itself or who are indifferent to its force, and accordingly about that number congregated at the Criterion Tavern on the 14th ultimo to celebrate the victory. The chair was occupied by Mr. Eccles, who, as a prelude to the principal toast, observed that all that he knew about the Paris Tourney was gleaned from the perusal of a paragraph recording its progress, while he was sojourning in Chicago, the paragrammatist of the occasion conveying to his mind the impression that the guest of the evening was out of the running. This exordium, although

followed in proper course by a peroration of complimentary congratulations, seems to us to do scant justice to the subject. Herr Zukertort—although, probably from lack of leisure or opportunity, he has not yet displayed in public any of the qualities that constitute greatness in the other walks of life—is undoubtedly a great Chess-player, and deserves higher praise as such than can be expressed by the commonplaces of post-prandial oratory. He deserves still higher praise for his literary work in Chess, and we observe with regret that this, the higher quality of his desert, was altogether ignored, no doubt inadvertently, by the chairman. Herr Zukertort replied to a speech somewhat barren of the suggestiveness so useful on such occasions, by relating the circumstances which heralded his visit to England, his defeating Anderssen being among the chief inducements to the adventure, and concluded by declaring his readiness to take up any gauntlet thrown down in his presence. Of the remaining toasts, the most notable, was that of "the Press," the gentleman who proposed it, and the gentleman who responded, creating some amusement from their singular and obviously unrehearsed efforts to drive a substantive-and-six through the English language The heroic phase of the evening came to a sudden end when, to the toast of the "Committee of Promoters," a gentleman responded by "owning up" that he had never contributed a solitary moment to the deliberations of the body he was chosen to represent, or had devoted the slightest attention to the arrangements for the feast. The meeting, although by no means representative of the English Chess world, was socially influential; but, permeating the proceedings, there was a settled gloom depressing in the extreme, and there was little sound of "revelry by night" to rival the noisy echoes of Coventry Street.

We are indebted to the honorary secretaries of the Metropolitan and Suburban Chess Clubs who have complied with the desire we expressed last month for reports of the matches in which their respective associations have been engaged. The Athenæum (Camden Road), has played six of the twenty matches arranged for the season winning against the Excelsior, Eclectic, and St. James' Clubs, drawing with the Ibis, and losing a match each to the Railway Clearing House and North London. In the last-mentioned match the following are the names of the players and the score:—

Athenæum	won	North London	won	Athenæum	won	North London	won
Mr. Baxter	0	Mr. Lamb	1	Mr. Swainson	1	Mr. Symons	0
Dr. Batt	0	,, Stevens	2	,, Harding	0	,, Taylor	0
Mr. Foster	0	,, Howard	1	,, Thompson	0	,, Callander	1
,, Roques	0	,, W. Pugh	1	,, Marriage	0	,, Garraway	1
,, Smith	0	,, Drielsma	1		—		—
,, Spicer	0	,, Connery	1		1		9

Besides this victory the North London scored a rather hollow one against the Ludgate Club, winning all the games (four) that were completed in the evening's play.

North London	won	Ludgate Circus	won	drawn
Mr. Howard	1	Mr. Schooling	0	0
,, Stevens	1	,, Tudor	1	0
,, W Pugh	0	,, Imbrey	0	1
,, Hepworth	0	,, Hum	0	1
,, A. Pugh	1	,, Rix	0	0
,, Callender	1	,, Macdonald	1	0
	—		—	—
	4		2	2

The Hackney Chess Club opened the match season on the 11th ultimo by receiving the members of the Kentish Town Club at their rooms and handsomely beating them with the score of four games to one and three drawn. Hackney was represented by Messrs. Physick, Grady, Yarnold, Hunt, Bush, Parkins, Rendell, and King; and Kentish Town by Messrs. F. Hoon, Provost C. R. Hoon, Scott, Thies, Cooper, Brorable, and Foreman. Kentish Town must put a little "Kentish fire" into their play on the occasion of the next encounter with Hackney.

The Clubs of Bermondsey and the Railway Clearing House met at the rooms of the former on the 4th ultimo. Eleven players on each side engaged in the play that ensued, which resulted in Bermondsey winning six games, losing three and drawing two. Appended is the score and the names of the players:—

Bermondsey	won.	Clearing H.	won	drawn	Bermondsey.	won.	Clearing H.	won	drawn
Mr Beardsell	0	Mr. Kight	1	0	Mr. Dawkins	1	Mr Linton	0	0
,, Weaver	0	,, Tarrant	1	0	Mr. Holeman, A.	0	,, Templeton	0	1
,, Keates	1	,, Kendell	0	0	,, Hutley	1	,, Taylor	0	0
,, Block	1	,, Hill	0	0	,, Holeman, J.	0	,, Tuckfield	0	1
,, Buzby	1	,, Eades	0	0	,, Barker	0	,, Wollett	1	0
,, Dredge	1	,, Hoare	0	0		—		—	—
						6		3	2

The combatants in the City of London Handicap have not been idle during the past month. Upwards of sixty games have been played or otherwise disposed of, and the victors in the First Round, up to the date of the latest intelligence, were Messrs. Andrade, Bussy, Clark, Eschwege, Israel, MacDonnell, Pfahl, Roberts, Gordon, Smith, Stiebel, Black, Atkinson, Potter, Vyse, Bird, Adamson, Botterill, Keates, Heywood, Sandifer and Stevens. These gentlemen therefore will go into Division A as competitors for the first and second prizes. Their opponents will, as losers, form part of Division B, to which the third and fourth prizes have been assigned, and these are their names:—Messrs. George, Bentley, H. F. Down, Manning, Pizzi, Daniels, Beardsell, M. Down, Earl, Gastineau, R. Green, Lovelock, Moon, Staniforth, Templeton, Tripp, and Whalley. To these are to be added Messrs. Duffy, Huckvale, Humphries, and Eariee, who, through having other engagements, forfeited their games. The other competitors, whose names will be found in the list published by us last month, have also been playing, but remained suspended between the two above-mentioned divisions. By the time this number appears most of them will have been decked with preliminary wreaths of laurel or otherwise. We may observe that there is some tribulation in Division B on account of the unlooked-for descent of Mr. Beardsell in their midst. The other aspirants for the third prize have been heard to mutter that the archway leading into Bermondsey Street is very dark at night; but what may be the meaning of a statement apparently so irrelevant we would rather not attempt to conjecture.

On the 9th ulto. Mr. Blackburne played eight blindfold games at the Manchester Chess Club. He had scarcely his customary success, for at the close two of his opponents were observed to be slightly taller than usual, while a third, looking not at these but at five others, wore an air of compassionate satisfaction. However, Mr. Blackburne was amongst his own people, and probably he cared more for Chess of the happy-go-quick style than to be very overwhelming. Moreover, to win five games out of eight is a respectable achievement after all. The two victorious heroes of the occasion were Messrs. Agar and H. Jones. It was Mr. Boyer who drew, while Messrs. Fish, Wilson, Glass, Duerden, and Dr. Hewitt were the five losers. We understand that Mr. Blackburne proposes to return to London soon, so that if any of the metropolitan Clubs think that they can do as well or better than the Cottonopolitans, they will have an opportunity of trying that issue.

On the 23rd of October there was a match between the Kentish Town and Ibis Chess Clubs, at the rooms of the latter in Ludgate Hill. Victory was to the invaders by 6 games to 3. Their representatives were Messrs. Barter, Yarnold, Bush, Hunt, and Parkin. The Ibis players were Messrs. J. Schooling, F. Schooling, Williams, Herbert, and Rowbotham.

On the 26th October the Eclectic gave battle to the Athenæum at Canonbury Tower. How many fought on either side, and who they were, we do not know, and therefore cannot say; but we place on record the fact of the Athenæum being successful by a majority of three games. The *Holloway Press* attributes the defeat of the Canonbury Club to the absence of Mr. Hoon, one of its strongest members.

Another battle took place on the 26th October—viz., between the Greenwich and Excelsior Clubs, with seven players aside. The former were represented by Messrs. Forrest, Fewing, Huntley, Pettit, Smith, sen., Banks, and Smith, jun.; the latter by Messrs. Wilson, V. C. Peyer, Kindell, McLeod, Holmes, Gortley, and Colegrave. Victory declared for the Greenwich Club by a majority of two games.

On the 30th October there was a fight, with five combatants on each side, between the Ibis and Excelsior Clubs. The former was victorious by seven games. Its champions were Messrs. J. Schooling, F. Schooling, Herbert, Williams, and Rowbotham. Their opponents were Messrs. Wilson, Keene, Bott, Keable, and Kiddle. The contest took place at the rooms of the Ibis at Ludgate Hill.

On the 4th ultimo there was a contest, at Ludgate Hill, between the Ibis and Athenæum Clubs, the former being represented by Messrs. J. Schooling, F. Schooling, Hooper, Herbert, Williams, and Rowbotham; the latter by Messrs. Griffiths, Hagen, T. Smith, Swainson, Foster, and Thompson. A drawn battle was the result, each side scoring four games with two draws.

On the 5th ult. the second team of the Kentish Town Club played the St. George's Chess Club at Barnsbury. The latter were successful by six to four, with two draws. Their representatives were Messrs. Hodson, Fellgate, Laws, Smith, Wade, Cashmore, and Potter. The Kentish Town players were Messrs. Pile, Hunt, Parkin, King, Rendell, Spiess, and Fowler.

On the 7th the Shaftesbury and the Railway Clearing House had a bout at the Bedford Institute, but were unable to make much impression on each other, for the score showed five all.

On the 9th the Athenæum and the St. James's played at Camden Road, victory deciding in favour of the former by seven games to four, with one draw.

The Fifth Class of the City of London Club met their old friendly enemies of the Eclectic on the 13th, with results satisfactory to the former, who won four games to two, with five draws. The successful team consisted of

Messrs. Daniels, Bentley, Templeton, Earl, Heppel, Sandifer, and Milson. The Canonbury players were Messrs. Hodge, Gibbs, H. Schmidt, E. Schmidt, Vane, Poley, and Palmer.

On the 13th, Messrs. Knight, Tarrant, Hill, Kindell, Hoare, Linton, Woollett, Taylor, and Tuckfield, went as representatives of the Railway Clearing House, to the Athenæum in Camden Road, Holloway, and there found anxiously awaiting them Dr. Batt and Messre. Baxter, Griffiths, Spicer, Swainson, Smith, Thompson, Marriage, and Foster. Victory declared for the Clearing House by nine games to three, with one draw. This was rather a severe defeat for the Athænum to sostain.

The 13th was quite a day of battles, for we have another to record of that date, which was fought at Camberwell Hall, between the Shaftesbury and Excelsior, the former winning with two games ahead.

A very interesting match took place on the 19th, between the College and Peckham Mutual Chess Clubs. Mrs. and the Misses Down were in bad form on this occasion, and they managed to lose between them five games, which was awkward for the College. However, the gentlemen members were more fortunate, and the result was a neck and neck contest with the result that near ten o'clock each side had scored seven games, and by that time all had been played except one. This was exciting enough in itself, but extra piquancy was added by the fact that the two combatants upon whom the result of the match depended were Mr. Woodward, the Secretary of the Peckham Mutuals and Miss Rymer a very young lady, so young in fact that if it be not rude to express an opinion, she will not be out of her teens for three or four years yet. Round this board all the spectators, including the other players, clustered, and if we had to announce that Miss Rymer, frightened by so many coats and eyes, placed her pieces one after the other *en prise* no one would be surprised. As a matter of fact, she did nothing of the kind, but went bravely on and won the game, so that the College was victorious by 8 games to 7 ; of course the figures would have been reversed, had that game been lost, therefore the Collegians have some reason to be grateful to their skilful championess.

We have the following further contests to record, viz :—one between the North London and Athenæum Clubs on the 20th, won by the former, who scored 9 games to 2 ; another between the Railway Clearing House and Excelsior on the 21st, which is to be credited to the former, whose score was 5 to 3, with one draw ; also a drawn match played by the Excelsior against the Eclectic on the 6th ult.

There was an encounter on the 26th ult. between the College and Excelsior Clubs, with ten players on each side. As the subjoined score will show the Collegians were beaten by ten games to six, with two draws. As will be seen, Miss F. Down distinguished herself by winning both her games. The match was played at the Ladies College, Little Queen Street, Holborn.

Excelsior Club.	Won	College Club.	Won	Drawn
Mr. Gortley	2	Mrs. Down	0	0
„ A. Bott	0	Miss F. Down	2	0
„ P. Mathews	1	Mrs. Jamieson	0	0
„ Wilson	2	Mr. Manning	0	0
„ Kindell	2	„ W. Hearn	0	0
„ V. C. Peyer	1	„ Stiebel	1	0
„ Gastineau	1	Miss H. Down	0	1
„ Keene ...	0	Mr. H. F. Down ...	1	1
„ Bois ...	0	„ Hall ...	1	0
„ Holmes	1	„ G. Watson	1	0
	10		6	2

We are glad to learn that the Croydon Chess Club is now firmly established, with a roll of members including the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., the Hon. Granville Leveson-Gower, and the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell. Mr. Lloyd, J.P., of Ashleigh, is the President, Mr. Estridge, of Carshalton, the Vice-president, and Mr. J. F. Hoddinot the honorary Secretary. The members meet for play every Tuesday evening at the Croydon Literary Institution.

White. R. H. Philip.	Black. G. W. Farrow.
1 P to K 4 (a)	1 P to K 4 (a)
2 P to K B 4 (b)	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3 (c)	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5 (d)
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3 (d)
6 Kt tks K B P (e)	6 K takes Kt (f)
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 4
8 B takes P	8 P takes P
9 B to B 4 (ch) (g)	9 K to Kt 2
10 Castles (h)	10 Kt to K B 3 (i)
11 Q to Q 2	11 Kt to Q B 3
12 Kt to Q B 3	12 B to K 2
13 Kt to Kt 5	13 B to Q 3

A circular has been issued by Mr. Marks, the Secretary to the Royal Aquarium Society, proposing to establish a Chess Club in connection with the Aquarium. The annual subscription is fixed at two guineas, with an entrance fee of half-a-guinea, the payment of which sums entitles members of the Chess Club to admission to the Royal Aquarium and to the Billiard and Reading Rooms. We should be glad to see a well-managed Chess Club established at the West End of London, and hope to hear that Mr. Marks' enterprise has been rewarded with success.

White.	Black.
14 B to K Kt 5 (j)	14 B to K 2 (k)
15 B to K B 4	15 B to Q 3 (l)
16 B to K 3	16 P to Q R 3
17 Kt to Q B 3 (m)	17 B to Q 3
18 B to K Kt 5 (n)	18 B to K 2 (o)
19 Kt takes P	19 Kt takes Kt (p)
20 R to B 7 (ch) (q)	20 K to Kt 3
21 Q to K B 4	21 P takes B
22 Q tks Kt (ch) (r)	22 K to R 3
23 P to R 5	23 B K B 4 (s)
24 Q takes B	24 Q tks P (ch) (t)
25 K to R sq (u)	25 Q R to K Kt sq (v)
26 B to Q 3	26 R to Kt 2 (w)
27 R to K sq	27 Q tks Q Kt P (x)
28 P to K Kt 3	28 Kt to Q 5
29 R to B 6 (ch)	29 K takes P
30 Q to B 2	30 Kt to B 6
31 R takes Kt	31 P takes R (y)
32 Q tks P (ch) (z)	32 P to Kt 5
33 Q to B 5 (ch) and mates in five more moves.	

NOTES BY ALL THE POETS.

(a) And charged before the eyes of ladies and of kings. "Passing of Arthur."—Tennyson.
(b) He rushed into the field, and foremost fighting fell. "Childe Harold."—Byron.
(c) Dashed from the ranks Sir Harry Boune. "Lord of the Isles."—Scott.
(d) As the wolves that headlong go on the stately buffalo. "Siege of Corinth."—Byron.
(e) Full on the King like flash of fame,
Spurred to full speed the warhorse came.
"Lord of the Isles."—Scott.
(f) High in his stirrups stood the King,
And gave his battle-axe the swing.—Ibid.
(g) My clansman's blood demands revenge. "Lady of the Lake."—Scott.
(h) And slowly seeks his castle walls. "Marmion."—Scott.
(i) I, with two more to help me, will hold the foe in play. "Horatius."—Macaulay.
(j) Will you walk into my parlour? said the spider to the fly. Old Ballad.
(k) Did you ever catch a weasel asleep?
Did you ever with a sprat hook a whale?
Modern Ballad.
(l) And then and there was hurrying to and fro. "Childe Harold."—Byron.
(m) He that fights and runs away.—Old Proverb.
(n) If the serpent lie so far ahead,
We shall have warm work of it here.
"Saga of King Olaf."—Longfellow.
(o) Come back, come back, Horatius, loud cried the fathers all. "Horatius."—Macaulay.
(p) The bold Sir Bedivere, the last of all his knights.—"Passing of Arthur."—Tennyson.
(q) The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold. "Destruction of Sennacherib."—Byron.
(r) Be still, and look thou on false King. "Barnardo del Carpio."—Mrs. Hemans.
(s) Forward the light brigade! into the valley of death. Tennyson.
(t) Tantæne ira in cœlestibus animis. "The Eneid."—Virgil.
(u) Little Jack Horner sat in a corner. Nursery Rhyme.
(v) But still the Scots around their King
Unbroken fought in desperate ring.
"Marmion."—Scott.
(w) Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base, as soon as I.
"Lady of the Lake."—Scott.
(x) Swift to smite and never to spare. "Siege of Corinth."—Byron.
(y) The storm prevails, the ramparts yield a way. "Pleasures of Hope."—Campbell.
(z) Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell.
"Pleasures of Hope."—Campbell.

Mr. Taylor's "Chess Chips" promises to be very successful, nearly two hundred subscribers having been already enrolled. We understand that it will be published in good time for the Christmas holidays.

Two new Chess columns have been established during the past month in the *Brighton Herald* and the *Royal Exchange*. The Chess department of the former is edited by Mr. W. T. Pierce, and is devoted to problems and Chess intelligence. In the *Royal Exchange*, Mr. Chatto commences with the elements of the game, a description of the notation in common use, and other useful information for the younger sort.

Not far from London two new Chess Clubs have been recently organised, one at Luton, and the other at St. Albans. A match was played between the two clubs on the 14th ult., in which ten selected representatives from each side engaged. Two rounds were played, the competitors in each being paired according to their known or reputed skill, but with different adversaries. We append the score, for which we are indebted to Mr. J. Gladwell, of Luton. It will be seen that Luton carried the victory by a large majority of the games played.

1st Round.				2nd Round.			
Luton.		St. Alban's.		Luton.		St. Alban's.	
T. Boutwood	0	H. F. Lindley	1	J. Rogers	0	H. F. Lindley	1
J. Rogers	1	A. Collings	0	T. Boutwood	1	A. Collings	0
J. Gladwell	1	H. Lanaway	0	W. H. Glanville	1	H. Lanaway	0
W. H. Glanville	0	G. F. Gibbs	1	J. Gladwell	1	G. F. Gibbs	0
E. Coupees	1	G. Barnes	0	E. How	1	G. Barnes	0
E. How	1	C. Pond	0	E. Coupees	1	C. Pond	0
W. Randall	1	T. Piper	0	B. Ware	1	T. Piper	0
B. Ware	1	C. W. Reynolds	0	W. Randall	1	C. W. Reynolds	0
J. Westcombe	1	C. Wroot	0	J. Lawrence	0	C. Wroot	0
J. Lawrence	0	H. Reid	1	J. Westcombe	1	R. Reid	0
	7		3		8		2

In our last issue we directed the attention of our readers to the Hull *Bellman*, a satirical Journal, whose wit and wisdom, we venture to hope, is not altogether wasted on the parochial mind, referring more particularly to the Chess department, edited by Mr. Crake, the well-known composer of Chess problems. The game annotated by the late Mr. Shakspeare is outdone in the number of the *Bellman* for the 16th ultimo, wherein appears one annotated by all the poets, including the immortal, but, unhappily, anonymous author of "Little Jack Horner." We take the liberty of extracting it, and we hope its perusal will induce the reader to subscribe to the original.

La Stratégie for the current month is an excellent number. It opens with a description of Mephisto and his inauguration at the Royal Aquarium, and written in M. Delannoy's usual lively and humorous strain; then follow a collection of good games and some excellent specimens of the problems contributed to *La Stratégie's* tourney. The eleventh monthly tourney at the *Café de la Regence* was won by M. Chamier, who took the first prize, the second falling to M. Gribins.

A new Chess column in a new illustrated journal has just made its appearance in Paris. *La Revue des Jeux et du Sport*, besides an excellent Chess department conducted by M. Rosenthal, devotes a large portion of its space to Whist, Billiards, Dominoes, and Draughts. The new journal has a claim upon the Chess world in the founder being the well-known Chess master, M. Arnons de Rivière, and we shall hope to see it well supported in English Chess circles.

From Germany we have an interesting letter—long delayed in transmission we regret to say—by Herr Minckwitz, of Leipsic, the distinguished Chess player and problemist. In our next number we shall extract largely from our correspondent's letter.

The news from America this month informs us of a banquet to Captain Mackenzie upon his arrival in New

York, and of his departure from the Empire City upon a tour of the Western States. The banquet was held at the Westminster Hotel, Irving Place, and was attended by all the leading Chess players of New York, and representatives of the principal journals of that city. We have pleasure in acknowledging the compliment paid to this journal, connected with the name of Mr. Duffy, in the toast proposed by Mr. Gilberg.

In the last problem tourney of the *Detroit Free Press*, the prizes have been awarded by Mr. Carpenter to Messrs. A. Arnell, of Copenhagen; Herr Mayer, of Holland; and Crash, Martindale, and Marc Bronson, of America. It is to be regretted that Mr. Carpenter's report upon the problems contributed to this tourney was published after the manner of a periodical sensation "continued in our next." The Chess world is just as much interested in Mr. Carpenter's judgment of problems as in any problem *per se*, but it is impossible to do it justice when read half a dozen paragraphs at a time with an interval of weeks between the readings.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* has an amusing article upon the Chess players of Montreal, and a description of their place of meeting. The *locale* and the personalities are represented anagrammatically, but the article is distinguished by a vein of quiet humour, and the personal references are likely to amuse the persons as well as the public to whom they are addressed.

OUR PROBLEMS REVIEWED

No. 1083.—Simplicity exemplified.
No. 1084.—Two solutions.
No. 1885.—Obvious and meagre.
No. 1086.—A very fair problem.
No. 1087.—Neat; but it is evident the Kt must move, or the B K escapes.
No. 1088.—Skilfully constructed and very interesting.
No. 1089.—A very good problem indeed.
No. 1090.—Exceedingly neat and rather difficult.
No. 1091.—An excellent problem, most skilfully constructed.
No. 1092.—The duals detract from its merits.
No. 1093.—Only three solutions.
No. 1095.—If White moves Kt to Kt 4, Black, by playing B to K 4, stops mate on the second move.
No. 1096.—Two solutions.
No. 1097.—Two solutions. A poor set altogether.
No. 1098.—Evidently Q on Kt sq should be Black. A good problem minus the duals.
No. 1099.—Impracticable if R takes Kt. For the juveniles in two moves.

H. BLANCHARD.

REMARKS ON THE SETS.

"RES IPSA LOQUITUR."

No. 1083.—One of the common herd.
No. 1084.—The play to catch the Kt is extremely pretty, though I think the position of the White Knight and Black Bishop rather betrays what is to be done, thus debarring the problem from 1st class form.
No. 1085.—I think this cannot be done in two moves.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

No. 1086.—Simple, with a dual following on Black playing Kt to K 3.
No. 1087.—Fairly constructed; not easy. The advance of the P to support and at the same time make way for the Kt to mate is a good point.

"ROSICRUCIAN."

No. 1088.—A very neat two-mover indeed.
No. 1089.—This is an excellent problem with good variations. Had this set been perfect I should have looked upon it as second to none.

"VIATOR."

No. 1090.—Will contrast favourably with many.
No. 1091.—This is a remarkable production, and a good illustration of the old adage, "Patience and perseverance will overcome many difficulties." Black has upwards of twenty moves in reply to Queen to Rook's 6th, yet in no case is there a dual mate. If the object in this problem was simply to multiply the moves of Black, then it is a complete success.

"THE WHITE KING NOTHING, &c."

No. 1092.—Fairly good, but not a Prize Problem.

"IL MEGLIO E IL INIMICO DEL BENE."

This set is fit only for the nursery.

GRANDAGE.

No. 1092.—A prettily arranged position, but the duals are too numerous.
No. 1094.—A poor problem; I found it difficult to see a defence for Black against mate in three moves.
No. 1095.—A pleasing problem, but very simple.
No. 1096.—If this be the composer's idea, this problem is scarcely worthy of the name as such.
No. 1097.—This, I presume, is a cook, the author doubtless intending: 1 B takes P, which, under certain circumstances, permits of the sacrifices of the Queen in two ways, but there is no mate in three, if 1 $\frac{\text{B to Q 4}}{}$ This B should have been a Pawn, but still the problem would be unsound.
No. 1098.—Presuming Q at Kt 8 to be Black, then 1 Q to K 4. A very crude idea.
No. 1099.—No mate in two moves.

No. 1100.—This position as given is all nonsense, being mate in two by 1 Q to K B 4.

Matto-Pygmäen's set is about the greatest joke I have seen. HANOVER.

No. 1092.—A two-mover that would rank high were it not for the serious duals it contains. White's first move threatens direct mate both by 2 Kt to K 2 and Kt to K 6. If Black play 1 B to Q 3 he stops the mate at K 6 but leaves three mates open by three different pieces. If 1 B to B 2, ditto, except that only the R and Kt can mate.

No. 1093.—At least three solutions! none of which I believe to be author's, judging from the quality of the other problems in this set.

No. 1094.—Decidedly a good problem and not too easy, the temptation to move White King or to discover check with Rook being so great.

No. 1095.—I do not see any perfect solution but the one set. Perhaps this is a misprint; perhaps the Author meant to be profound and missed the mark. At any rate the only key is not a Chubb!

No. 1096.—Two solutions.

No. 1097.—Two solutions.

No. 1098.—This belongs to what may be termed the "most forcible feeble" school. Black bullies White with as many direct stabs (or checks) as possible. White in reply, must clearly move 1 Q to K 4 or die. I am, of course, presuming that the printer's bedevilment of the Queens may be corrected by transforming her candid majesty on the Q Kt's file into a Hottentot Venus.

No. 1099.—The aspiring P at Kt 7 is dubbed a Kt in vain, the capture of the other Kt by Black R is a fatal counterstroke. Probably a Black P should be added at his K B 5.

No. 1100.—Here again some one has got the wrong "Pyg" by the ear, there being a palpable "crackling" of doom in 2.

P.S.—A queer page this! Perhaps, however, the errors are due rather to the compositors than the composers. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

CERCLE ST. PLACIDE.

Messieurs,

Les chaleurs ont, comme tous les ans, à pareille époque, dispersé les membres du cercle, et nous ont empêché de vous continuer notre modeste concours. Le cercle étant reconstitué depuis la Toussaint, nous recommençons à vous envoyer les solutions de Lowenthal Tourney sans prétendre le moins du monde aux prix que l'interruption qui a eu lieu dans nos envois nous empêche d'espérer.

No. 1050.—C 3 T, C 4 F, C 5 T, gentil, mais élémentaire.

No. 1051.—D 1 c, T pr P, D 4 R éch, C mat, interessant, mais sans profondeur.

No. 1052.—T pr P, D 3 R, C 2 T, C mat, se recommande par une jolie position finale.

No. 1053.—La solution de l'auteur commençant évidemment par D 8 D, menaçant de D pr P éch, nous laisse froids, de plus, ce problème ne peut-il pas se résoudre en commençant par D 6 F D?

No. 1054.—T 4 F R et mat suivant le coup. Ce problème est bien fait, mais il n'offre rien de bien saillant.

No. 1055.—P 4 D, C 4 F D, C 2 D, P 4 R mat, T 1 F R, C 4 R, F ou C mat, gentil, et adroitement traité.

No. 1056.—C 6 C R et mat suivant le coup. C'est un bon problème.

No. 1057.—F 3 C R, D 7 D, C ou F et mat le coup suivant. Encore un problème qui nous laisse froids, le premier coup surtout nous semble bien médiocre.

No. 1058.—C pr P, C 6 D, C 8 R, mat suivant le coup. Beau et difficile problème! le seul, jusqu'à présent qui puisse disputer le prix au No. 1023.

No. 1074.—D 8 D, interessant.

No. 1075.—F 8 R, T 3 D, F mat, joli, mais bien simple.

No. 1076.—D 5 C, D 5 F R éch, C mat, agréable problème.

No. 1077.—T 7 D, le Fou des blancs placé à 8 T derrière la Tour ne rend-il pas cette position malheureuse?

No. 1078.—C 2 D, C 3 F, mat, peu d'intérêt.

No. 1079.—F pr P, F pr C, D 4 C éch, C mat, plus compliqué que véritablement profond.

No. 1080.—C 3 F, a premier coup nous semble un peu bien banal.

No. 1081.—Ce problème a deux solutions, la première, qui est très ingénieuse, commence par D 8 C, et a, dans la variante principale, deux seconds coups, D pr P éch, ou D 5 R éch; la seconde commence par D 4 C.

No. 1082.—D 7 C R, C 5 D, D 1 C, et mat le coup suivant. Excellent problème!

No. 1083.—P 3 F, D 4 R éch, P D mat, gentil, mais un peu élémentaire.

No. 1084.—F 4 F, F 6 R, et mat en deux coups, mais nous ne pensons pas que ce soit la solution de l'auteur.

No. 1085.—T 5 D, mais les noirs empêchent le mat par D pr C. Le pion blanc qui est à 6 R ne doit-il pas être noir?

No. 1086.—C 4 R, et mat le coup suivant. Bon deux coups.

No. 1087.—C 6 R, D 2 D, et mat le coup suivant. Gentil, mais un peu élémentaire.

No. 1088.—F 5 C R. Ce Fou n'est pas heureusement placé.

No. 1089.—T 6 F R, C 6 R éch, D pr P éch, P 4 R mat. Bon problème et un peu difficile.

No. 1090.—D 2 T R, elégante solution.

No. 1091.—D 6 T R, nous préférons le precedent.

No. 1092.—F 6 T R, on a souvent mieux traité cette idée.

No. 1093.—Ce problème a une double solution commençant par C 2 R D éc, suivi de D 2 C éch.

No. 1095.—La solution de l'auteur, commençant probablement par D 7 C D est empêchée par la réponse R 4 R.

No. 1096.—D 1 C éch, D 1 T R éch, et mat le coup suivant. Si c'est la solution de l'auteur, elle est bien facile.

No. 1098.—(La Dame blanche, placée à 1 C D, doit évidemment être noire.) 1 D 4 R.

No. 1099.—P 8 C fait cavalier.

No. 1100.—Peut se résoudre en deux coups par D 4 F R, D 5 C R mat.

Les membres du cercle vous prient, messieurs, d'agréer l'assurance de leurs sentiments distingués.

Le Secretaire, GR. DU TILLET.

No. 1092.—I found this very easy. In fact no other move suggests itself as at all hopeful. It is a problem of very ordinary merit.

No 1094.—I cannot think that this is the solution intended. Anyhow it is a very defective problem, and the set is worthless.

No. 1095.—Absurdly easy.

No. 1098.—I am supposing that White Queen on White Queen Kt sq. ought to be Black Queen, otherwise

of course P to Q Kt 4, mates at once. Another very easy problem. J. E. VERNON

No. 1092.—An extremely good problem, equal to any two-mover that has appeared yet.

No. 1093.—There is surely something wrong here, the problem seems a carefully constructed one, but as it stands the solution is so simple that it impresses you with the belief that it must be a two-mover. I have spent some time in trying to solve it as such, but without success.

No. 1098.—This problem, as printed with two White Queens, has an easy mate in one move. By making the Q at Q Kt sq a Black one, which I suppose is intended, a somewhat easy mate is got in two moves by playing Q to K 4 and P to Q B 4 second move in the event of Black B taking Q.

No. 1099.—I have not been able to discover a mate for this problem as printed, and am inclined to think it cannot be solved in two moves.

No. 1100.—Something wrong again, as there is an extremely easy mate in two moves.

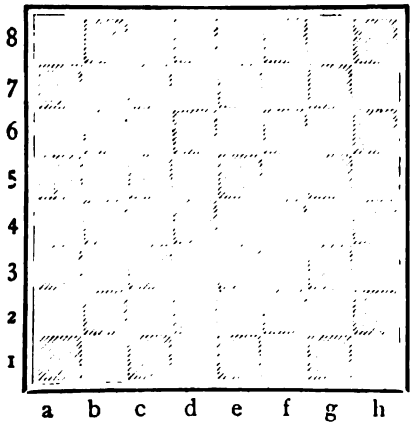
J. DAVIDSON.

MODEL GAMES.

To the Editor of the "WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

SIR,—In the September number of "WESTMINSTER PAPERS" for 1876, page 87, vol. 9., I proposed a new method of studying the openings, viz., by means of model games well annotated. I had hoped the great players would have taken up the idea and helped me in the object I had in view by at least offering to send me their best games with notes, but I was not so fortunate, and consequently, after labouring through the Philidor's and Petroff's Defences, I gave up the scheme, somewhat aghast at the amazing extent of the work I had undertaken and at the little sympathy I had met with. On recently looking over my papers, it struck me if you cared to accept them, they were in size and general scope exactly suited to your journal, and I might thus be able month by month gradually to complete the scheme. One of the features of the work was that each game should be readable by means of diagrams every five or six moves. The notation also recommended was the use of English names for the pieces, but that the squares should be lettered and numbered according to the continental method. Long experience has convinced me that this method is the most concise, easy and scientific, besides its having the obvious advantage of being understood abroad. A little practice will soon enable those to whom it is new to acquire facility in its use; we give for their benefit a diagram of the system. The files are lettered, and the numbers are reckoned from White's side only:—thus, (White) 1 P to K 4, (Black) 1 P to K 4 in this notation will be 1 P e 4, 1 P e 5, each square having only one designation instead of two. Should the following games be considered satisfactory and instructive I shall have great pleasure in continuing the openings in a similar way, and would again solicit the aid of our great masters to help me in the task by sending me fine and accurately opened games on each side. Yours, &c.

BLACK.



WHITE.

42 Park Crescent, Brighton. W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.—TABLE OF REFERENCE.

SECTION I.

White.	Black.
1 P e 4	1 P e 5
2 Kt f 3	2 P d 6
3 P d 4!	3 P takes P!
4 Q takes P	4 Kt f 6! or (a)
5 P e 5	5 P takes P or (b)
6 Q takes Q	6 K takes Q
7 Kt takes P	7 B b 4 ch or (c)
8 Kt c 3	8 R e 8
9 B f 4	9 B takes Kt
10 P takes B	10 B e 6
11 0-0-0 —	11 Q Kt d 7 —
	or,
	(c) 7 B e 6
8 Kt c 3	8 B d 6
9 Kt c 4	9 B takes Kt
10 B takes B	10 R e 8 ch
11 B e 3 —	—
	or,
	(b) 5 Q e 7
6 B e 3	6 P takes P

White.	Black.
7 Kt takes P	7 Q d 6
8 Kt c 3	8 Q takes Q
9 B takes Q	9 B e 6
10 B c 4	10 B takes B
11 Kt takes B	11 B e 7
12 B takes Kt	12 B takes B
13 Kt d 5 —	13 B d 8 —
	or,
	(a) 4 Kt c 6? or (d)
5 B b 5	5 B d 7
6 B takes Kt	6 B takes B
7 B g 5	7 P f 6! or (e)
8 B e 3 ch +	—
	or,
8 B h 4	8 Kt h 6
9 Kt c 3	9 Q d 7
10 0-0-0 +	10 B e 7 ch —

White.	Black.
	or,
	(e) 7 Kt f 6
8 Kt c 3	8 B e 7
9 0-0-0 +	9 0-0 —
	or,
	(d) 4 B d 7? or (f)
5 B c 4!	5 Kt c 6
6 Q e 3	6 B e 7
7 Q b 3 +	—
	or,
	6 B e 6
7 B takes B	7 P takes B
8 Kt g 5 +	—
	or,
	(f) 4 B e 6?
5 B g 5	5 Q d 7
6 Q Kt d 2	6 Kt c 6
7 Q c 3	7 P f 6
8 B h 4	8 Kt e 5
9 Kt d 4	9 0-0-0
10 P f 4 +	—

SECTION II.

White.	Black.
4 Kt takes P	4 P d 5 or (a)
5 P takes P or (b)	5 Q takes P
6 Q e 2 ch	6 B e 7
7 Kt b 5	7 Kt a 6
8 Kt c 3	8 Q d 8
9 B f 4 —	9 Kt f 6 —

White.	Black.
(b)	or,
5 P e 5	5 P c 5
6 B b 5 ch	6 B d 7
7 P e 6	7 B takes B
8 P takes P ch	8 K takes P
9 Kt takes B	9 Q e 8 ch
10 Q e 2 —	—

White.	Black.
	or,
	(a) 4 Kt f 6
5 Kt c 3	5 B e 7
6 B e 2	6 o-o
7 o-o	7 P c 5
8 Kt f 3	8 Kt c 3
9 B g 5 —	—

White.	Black.
1 P e 4	1 P e 5
2 Kt f 3	2 P d 6
3 P d 4	3 Kt f 6
4 Kt c 3 or (a)	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P or (b)	5 B e 7
6 B d 3 or (c)	6 o-o
7 o-o —	—
(c)	or,
6 B e 2	6 P d 5 or (d)
7 P takes P	7 Kt takes P
8 Kt takes Kt	8 Q takes Kt
9 o-o —	9 o-o —

SECTION III.

White.	or,	Black.
	(d) 6 o-o	
7 o-o	7 P d 5	
8 P e 5	8 Kt e 4	
9 Kt takes Kt —	9 P takes Kt —	
(b)	or,	
5 Q takes P	5 B e 7 !	
6 B e 3 !	6 o-o	
7 o-o-o	7 Kt c 6	
8 Q d 2 +	—	
(a)	or,	
4 B g 5 or (e)	4 P takes P !	
5 Q takes P	5 B e 7	
6 Kt c 3	6 o-o	

White.	Black.
7 o-o-o	7 Kt c 6 !
8 Q d 2	8 B e 6
(e)	or,
4 P takes P	4 Kt takes P
5 B c 4	5 P c 6
6 o-o	6 P d 5
7 B d 3	7 Kt c 5 or (f)
8 B e 3 —	8 B g 4 —
	or,
	(f) 7 B e 7
8 B takes Kt	8 P takes B
9 Q takes Q ch	9 B takes Q
10 K Kt d 2 +	—

SECTION IV.

White.	Black.
1 P e 4	1 P e 5
2 Kt f 3	2 P d 6
3 P d 4	3 P f 5 ?
4 P takes Pe 5 or (a)	4 B P takes P
5 Kt g 5	5 P d 5
6 P e 6	6 B c 5 !
7 Kt takes K P	7 B e 7
8 Q h 5 ch	8 P g 6

White.	Black.
9 Q e 5	9 Kt f 6
10 Kt g 5	10 B d 6
11 Q e 3	11 Q e 7
12 B d 3	12 o-o
13 Q h 3 —	13 Kt c 6 —
(a)	or,
4 B c 4 or (b)	4 Kt c 6
5 Kt g 5 or (c)	5 Kt h 6

White.	Black.
6 P d 5	6 Kt e 7
7 Kt c 3 +	—
(c)	or,
5 Q P takes P	5 Q P takes P
6 Q takes Q ch	6 Kt takes Q
7 Kt takes P —	7 P takes P —
(b)	or,
4 Kt c 3	

SECTION I. { White. / Black. } MORPHY. / HARRWITZ. 1 $\frac{\text{P e 4}}{\text{P e 5}}$ 2 $\frac{\text{Kt f 3}}{\text{P d 6}}$ 3 $\frac{\text{P d 4}}{\text{P takes P (a)}}$ 4 $\frac{\text{Q takes P (b)}}{\text{Kt f 6 (c)}}$

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
5 P e 5 (d)	5 P takes P (e)
6 Q take Q ch	6 K takes Q
7 Kt takes P	7 B e 6 (f)
8 Kt c 3	8 B d 6
9 Kt c 4	9 B takes Kt

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
10 B takes B	10 R e 8 ch
11 B e 3	11 K e 7 (g)
12 o-o-o (h)	12 P a 6
13 B g 5	13 Q Kt d 7
14 Kt e 4	14 P h 6

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
15 B takes Kt ch (i)	15 Kt takes B
16 Kt takes B	16 P takes Kt
17 K R e 1 ch	17 K f 8
18 R takes R ch	18 Kt takes R
19 B d 5	19 R b 8 (k)

(a) Black may also play 3 $\frac{\text{Kt f 6}}{}$ but it is not considered so strong as 3 $\frac{}{\text{P takes P}}$. (See Table, Section 3.)

(b) White may play 4 $\frac{\text{Kt takes P}}{}$, or 4 $\frac{\text{B c 4}}{}$. If 4 $\frac{\text{B c 4}}{}$ then follows :—

White.	Black.
	4 Kt f 6 or (a)
5 Kt g 5	5 B e 6
6 B takes B or (b)	6 P takes B
7 Kt takes P e 6	7 Q e 7
8 Kt takes P d 4	8 Q takes P ch
9 Q e 2 —	—

White.	Black.
(b)	or,
6 Kt takes B	6 P takes Kt
7 P takes P	7 Q e 7
8 B c 8	8 Q takes P ch
9 Q e 2 —	—

White.	or,	Black.
	(a) 4 Kt c 6	
5 Kt takes P		5 Kt takes Kt
6 Q takes Kt		6 B e 6
7 Kt c 3		7 B takes B
8 Q takes B		8 Kt f 6
9 B e 3		9 Q d 7
10 o-o —		—

(c) This move is condemned by the English authorities, apparently without sufficient reason, and 4 $\frac{\text{Kt c 6}}{}$ or 4 $\frac{\text{B d 7}}{}$ preferred. It will be seen by the synopsis that these moves give Black an inferior game, and that his best chance of equalising the game is by playing 4 $\frac{\text{Kt f 6}}{}$.

(d) White may also play 5 $\frac{\text{Kt c 3}}{}$ or 5 $\frac{\text{B g 5}}{}$.

(e) 5 $\frac{\text{Q e 7}}{}$ is equally good. *See table.*

(f) Also 7 $\frac{\text{B b 4 ch}}{}$ followed by 8 $\frac{\text{R e 8}}{}$. *See table.*

(g) The *Handbuch* states that—

	if	14 Kt e 4	14 Q Kt c 6		or, (a) 12 Kt takes B
	11 Kt g 4	15 Kt takes B	15 P takes Kt	13 P takes Kt	13 R takes P
12 0-0-0	12 Kt e 5 or (a)	16 K R e 1 +	—	14 B takes P	14 R e 7
13 B b 3	13 K e 7			15 K R f 1 +	—

(h) Jaenisch proposes here 12 $\frac{\text{Kt b 5}}{}$.

(i) If 15 $\frac{\text{Kt takes Kt}}{\text{Kt takes Kt}}$ 16 $\frac{\text{K R e 1 ch}}{\text{K f 8}}$ 17 $\frac{\text{B takes Kt}}{\text{P takes B}}$ and the game is pretty equal.

(k) 19 $\frac{\text{R a 7}}{}$ is better, and would probably lead to a drawn game.

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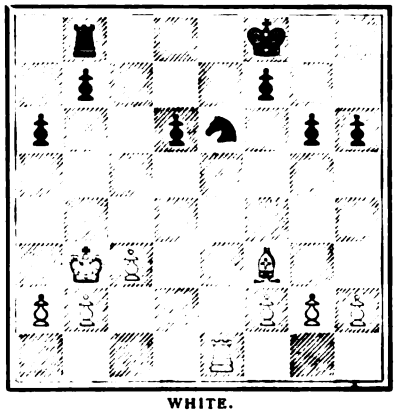

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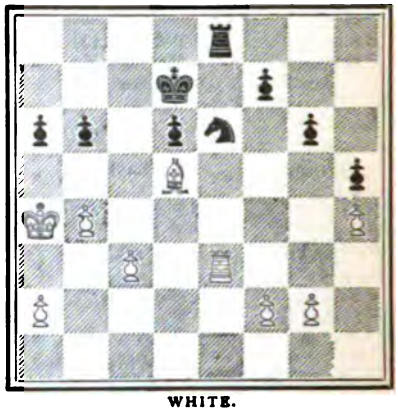

WHITE.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
20 B f 3	20 P g 6	25 K a 4	25 P b 6 (n)	30 K b 3	30 R g 8
21 P c 3	21 K e 7	26 P b 4	26 P h 5	31 R f 3	31 K e 7
22 R e 1 ch	22 K f 8 (l)	27 P h 4	27 K e 7	32 P a 4	32 P a 5
23 K c 2 (m)	23 Kt c 7	28 R e 3	28 K d 7	33 B takes Kt	33 K takes B
24 K b 3	24 Kt e 6	29 B d 5	29 R e 8	34 K c 4	34 P g 5

(l) If this was necessary, Black has lost two moves; we cannot see why Black should not play 22 $\frac{\text{K d 7}}{}$; if then 23 $\frac{\text{B d 5}}{\text{P f 6}}$ 24 $\frac{\text{B e 6 ch}}{\text{K e 7}}$ and can White gain any advantage?

(m) It is characteristic of Morphy's play, the use he makes of his K in this kind of end game.

(n) Surely 25 $\frac{\text{Kt c 5 ch}}{}$ is much stronger; White is forced to reply by 26 $\frac{\text{K a 3}}{}$, for if 26 $\frac{\text{K a 5}}{}$ Black wins the R by 26 $\frac{\text{P b 6 c}}{}$, 27 $\frac{\text{K b 4}}{\text{Kt d 5 ch}}$, &c. If 26 $\frac{\text{K a 3}}{}$, then follows 26 $\frac{\text{P b 5}}{}$, &c.

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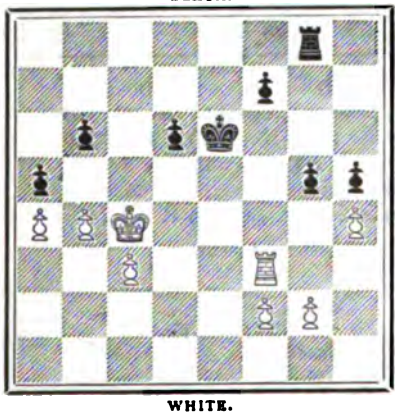

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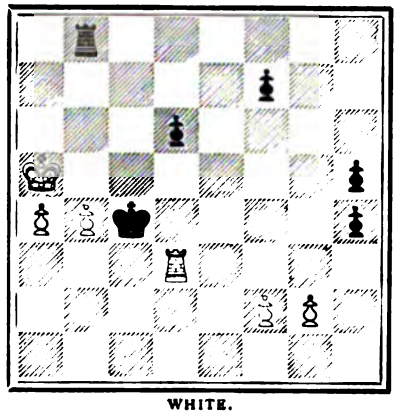

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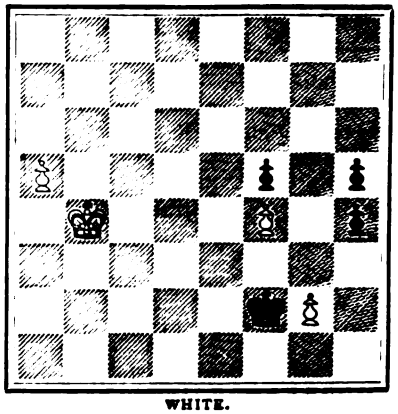

WHITE.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
35 K b 5 (o)	35 P takes P b 4	40 R takes P	40 R takes P	45 P a 6	45 K takes P
36 P takes P b 4	36 P takes P	41 R d 4 ch	41 K takes R	46 P a 7	46 P h 3
37 K takes P	37 R b 8 ch	42 K takes R	42 P f 5	47 P a 8, Qng, ch	47 K g 1
38 K a 5	38 K d 5	43 P f 4	43 K e 3	48 Q f 3	Resigns.
39 R d 3 ch	39 K c 4	44 P a 5	44 K f 2		

(o) White has now a won game. The ending is very interesting and instructive.

To the Editor of the WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—So many methods of Chess Notation have been from time to time proposed, that the existence of practical uniformity on the subject among English players is somewhat surprising. Two systems (Koch's and Kieseritzky's) besides the German and English ones at present in use, are described in Staunton's Handbook, and various schemes are to be found scattered about in the pages of other Chess publications. Very little success has attended any of these efforts, at least none appear to have come into even partial use. What, it may be asked, is the cause of this failure? The old notations, proposed before Chess had received the investigation it has undergone of late years, are not likely to be perfect. Why, then, should attempts to supersede these prove futile? The reason is not far to seek. The principles that underlie Chess Notation are not very recondite, and therefore the lines of the old notations are likely to be tolerably correct in their main features. But inventors, instead of trying, while keeping in their predecessors' tracks, to improve their paths, have for the most part attempted to make entirely new roads, non-success has been the natural consequence. I propose to make a few suggestions for the improvement of our existing notation, and I hope that some of the readers of the "WESTMINSTER PAPERS" will favour me with their views of the matter. The subject, from a Chess stand point, is certainly an important one, and well worthy of discussion.

Chess Notations may be divided into two great classes, which may be called the arbitrary, and the significant, systems. The German method is an example of the former, and the English and French systems of the latter. Many persons think that no expressive system of notation can rival the conciseness of a well-chosen arbitrary one. I am not disposed to concur in this opinion, unless, indeed, the arbitrary nature of the notation is pushed to an extreme. For example, a distinct symbol—the Greek or English alphabets might be used for the purpose—might be assigned to each one of the 64 squares of the Chess-board, so that every move might be denoted by *two* symbols. I think our own system can be made as brief as the German system, and without making in it any essential alteration. But whichever plan deserves the palm, we are in this country so thoroughly wedded to our own way, that practical fruit can be produced, not by attempting to supplant it, but by endeavouring to improve it. And there is something to be said in favour of a significant over a non-significant notation. On the one side it may be urged that all arts and sciences, nay, all definite occupations, must give rise to technical terms; that an improvement in technology often gives rise to an advance in the subject itself; that no one should grudge the very little labour necessary to master an arbitrary system of Chess Notation, and that the only point to consider is the abstract merits of the notation, independently of ease in acquiring it. No doubt such a view is correct in the case of more serious pursuits, but with regard to a game, some weight should be attached to making the trouble of learning it as little as possible.

Our present system has at different times undergone slight modifications, and it is not now precisely identical with what it was forty years ago* The substitution of P to K 4, P to Q 3, &c., for the old K to P 2, Q P 1, &c., is perhaps an improvement because it is analogous to the way of describing the moves of the other pieces. It was reintroduced by Staunton, and, according to the late Professor Duncan Forbes, the plan is adopted in an ancient Sanskrit work.

The symbols "x" (takes), "o—o" (Castles King's side) "o—o—o" (ditto Queen's side), are now often though not universally used. The omission of superfluous letters is much more systematically adopted than it used to be, and the consequent gain in brevity is by no means inconsiderable. For example: "K B to Q B's 4th," constantly occurs in the Handbook. Most authors would now write "K B B 4," or "B Q B 4." In a Chess notation, the paramount considerations are:—Firstly, to make the games or analysis occupy in print as small a space as possible,† and, secondly, to save the compositor as much trouble as possible. Except with the object of better securing these ends than hitherto, it would be hardly worth while to spend any time on the subject. The present way is perfectly adequate for taking down games as they are played over the board, and greater con-

* In Philidor's day, the names of the pieces were as often as not written in full, all the 5th, 6th, &c., squares were called adverse 4th, 3rd, &c.

† The Algebraic form $\frac{\text{P to K 4}}{\text{P to K 4}}$, &c., is brief, and we wonder it is not more used.

ciseness for the sake of writers, though desirable, is not so important, as the former consideration. We have then two conditions to fulfil. The one is to express each move by as few symbols as possible, and the other to make the number of symbols the same for all moves. And we must attain these ends without destroying the significant character of the notation, or making any other fundamental alteration therein. The first point does not need to be insisted on. The other is a most important consideration, which has been too long neglected. For the symbols may be all the same width, and therefore, if the number of them is always the same, the spaces taken up by each move may be made equal. Hence, some trouble in "spacing" may be saved the compositor, and two, three, or more, according to the width of a page, might be got into a line. It is the varying length of the move which at present prevents more than one move of each player going to a line. If the moves were all of an uniform length equal to the present average length, six moves a side, instead of three, could easily be put in one line of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS." Thus, the space taken up by a game (exclusive of notes) would be just one half of what it now is. In submitting my plan, I repeat the hope that my remarks may elicit some comments and better suggestions than my own. All the pieces, except the Knight, are designated by one letter The accident of the words "King" and "Knight" beginning with the same letter is the cause of the latter piece being denoted by the two letters, "Kt." In French, no two pieces happen to commence with the same letter, so this anomaly does not occur. The word "Knight," spelt phonetically, begins with the letter N. That letter may therefore as suggestively stand for Knight as the symbol "Kt"—the editor of the *Fonetik Nuz* would say much more so. Let then N = Knight. ‡ Let a line drawn through a letter signify that is a Queen's piece, and a star above it denote that it is a Pawn, not a piece. Thus, B = King's Bishop; B = Queen's Bishop; B* = King's Bishop's Pawn; B* = Queen's Bishop's Pawn, &c. § Let a mark of interrogation (?) after a move denote that it gives check, and a mark of exclamation (!) that there is a note to the move. Let any symbol (say a combination of the marks of exclamation and interrogation signify that the move gives check, or that there is a note to it. When a move neither gives check, nor has a note appended, let a full stop follow all the first player's moves, and a colon those of the second player. These marks will serve to divide and distinguish the moves from one another, and also to make the space taken up the same, whether or not a move gives check, or has a note, or both of these events concur. The types representing the full stop, colon, marks of exclamation, interrogation, and the combination of the two last, must all be of the same width. The letters denoting the pieces, and the numerals from 1 up to 8, must also be equal to one another in width. The letter P might be used, as at present, to represent the word Pawn, whenever there was no danger of confusion. "Cas. (K)" might stand for Castling on the King's, *i.e.*, "Cas. (Q)" for the similar operation on the Queen's side, the types of these symbols being equal to the space taken up by the other moves. The first square might be represented as now by "sq." (made the same width as the digits or letters), or by the figure 1; and similarly the symbol for takes may be treated "x," or "tks." The case of P takes P in passing may be treated either by reserving the symbol "x" for taking in passing, or by calling attention to the fact in a note. When a piece can take any one of two or more Pawns on the same file, or when two Pawns on the same file are *en prise* to others of another colour, also on the same file with one another, an ambiguity may occur. Thus, Q B takes K P, or Q P takes K P, is not necessarily an unambiguous description of a move. These cases, which occur but seldom, may be met, as in the case of taking in passing, by making the needful distinction in a note. The notes would be numbered with the numbers of the moves to which they respectively refer. The moves in a game rarely reach as many as 99, and when they exceed that number it would not be necessary to repeat the digit in the hundreds place. Thus the digits telling the number of the move would never exceed two, and, for the first nine moves, a space might be put before the solitary digit, in order that the space taken up might be always the same, whatever the number of the move. Only the first move in each line requires numbering. The use of the words "White" and "Black" at the heads of the columns may be discontinued, as they seem to take up space needlessly. In the notes, the players may be referred to indifferently by their names, or as "first player" and "second player." If some further choice is desired, the convention might be laid down, once and for all, that "A" in the notes should always denote the first, and "B" the second, player. I subjoin a few moves as an illustration of the notation just sketched out:—

1. P K 4	P K 4	P B 4	P takes P	N B 3	P N 4
4. P R 4	P N 5	N N 5	P R 3	N tks B*	K takes N

Yours, &c.,

EDWYN ANTHONY.

‡ Since writing the above, I find that Professor Forbes in 1854 suggested the letter H (Horse) for the same purpose. In America S (Springer) is not uncommonly adopted.

§ Or the Pawn may be denoted by the corresponding *small* instead of capital letters.

PROBLEMS.

By KARL KONDELIK, OF PRAGUE.

PROBLEM No. 1101.
Dedicated to Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

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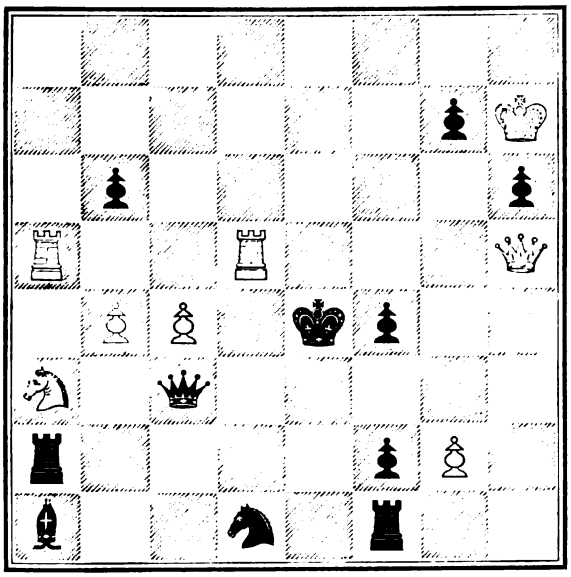

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 1102.
Dedicated to Mr. F. H. LEWIS.

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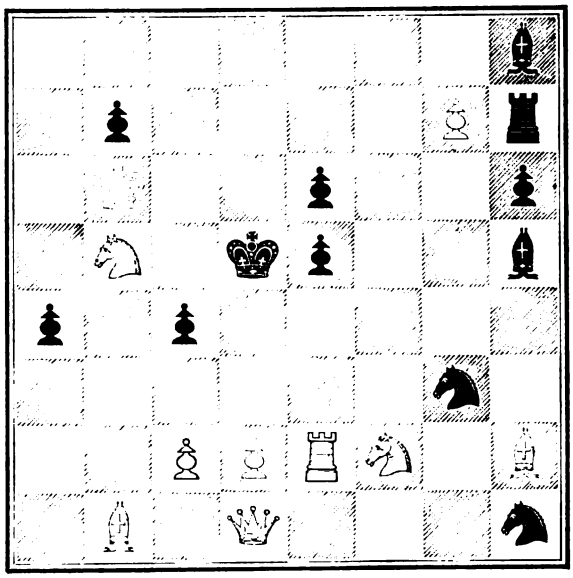

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 1103.
Dedicated to The Editor.

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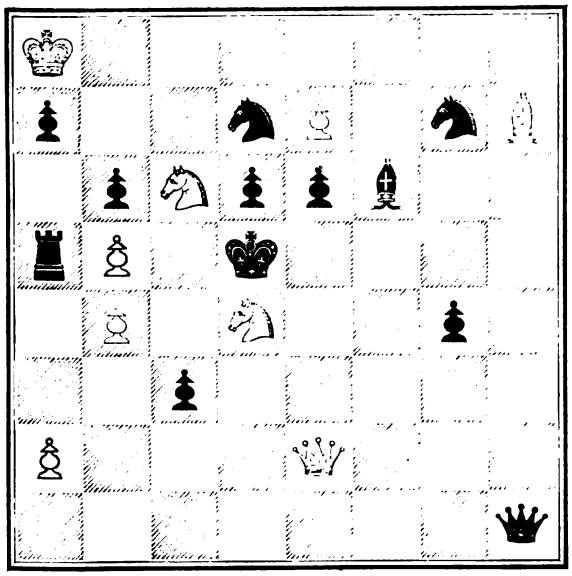

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 1104.
Dedicated to Mr. P. T. DUFFY.

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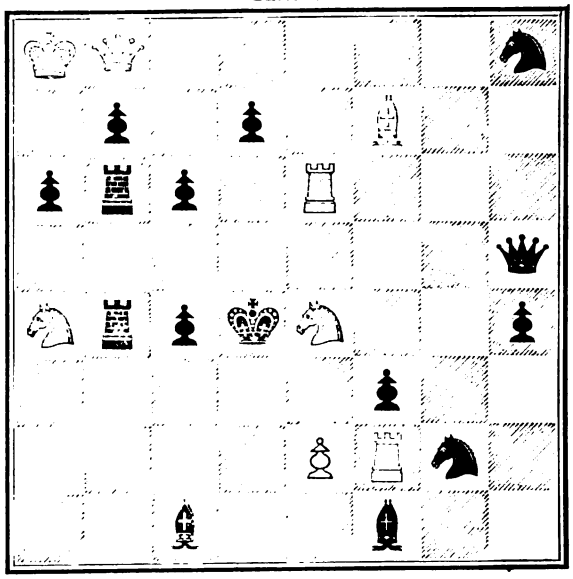


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 1083.

1 P to B 3 — 1 B to K 4 (A B C)
2 Q to K 4 ch — 2 Kt takes Q
3 Q P takes P (mate)

(a)
1 K B takes P
2 Q to K 6 ch — 2 K moves
3 Q to Q 6 (mate)

(b)
1 R P takes P
2 B to K 6 ch — 2 K moves
3 Q to B 6 (mate)

(c)
1 Any other move
2 Q to K 4 or K 6 — 6 Mate accordingly

No. 1084.

1 B to R 4 — 1 Kt to K 4 or R 7 (A B C)
2 B to K 2 — 2 Kt moves
3 Kt to P, B P to K, or B takes Kt — 3 Anything
4 P to K 7, P takes P, B to R 6, or Kt takes P. Mate accordingly

(a)
1 Kt takes B, or Kt to K 8
2 B to Q 4 — 2 Kt moves
3 B takes Kt — 3 B moves
4 Kt takes P (mates)

(b)
1 Kt to Kt 8, or Q 5, or Q 7
2 B takes P — 2 Kt moves
3 B to R, P to Q, Kt to P, B to P, or K to Kt, P takes Kt — 3 Anything
4 P to K 7, P takes P, B to R 6, or Kt takes P. Mate accordingly

(c)
1 Kt to K 4
2 B takes Kt — 2 B moves
3 Kt takes P (mate)

No. 1085.

1 R to Q 5 — 1 K takes Kt, or K to K 6
2 Q to Q 3 (mate)

1 K takes R
2 B takes B (mate)

1 P to B 5
2 Kt to Q 2 (mate)

1 Q takes Kt
2 Q takes P (mate)

1 B takes Q
2 R to K 5 (mate)

1 Any other move
2 Q to Q 3 (mate)

No. 1086.

1 Kt to K 4 — 1 Anything
2 Mates accordingly

No. 1087.

1 Kt to K 6 — 1 P takes R (A)
2 P to K B 5 — 2 Aught
3 Kt mates

(a)
1 K takes R
2 Q to Q 2 — 2 Aught
3 Q to Kt mates

No. 1088.

1 B to Kt 5 — 1 P to K 5
2 B to Q 7 (mate)

1 K takes B
2 Q takes R (mate)

1 K to Kt 5
2 Kt to K 3 (mate)

1 K to K 3
2 Q to Q 7 (mate)

1 K to K 5
2 B to Q 3 (mate)

No. 1089.

1 R to B 6 — 1 B takes R
2 Kt to K 6 ch — 2 K to K 5
3 Q takes P ch — 3 K to B 4
4 P to K 4 (mate)

3 K to K 6
4 Kt to Q B 4 (mate)

1 P to K 5
2 R to Q ch — 2 K to K 4
3 Kt to B 4 ch — 3 K to B 4
4 B to Q 7 (mate)

1 Kt to B 7
2 Q to Q 2 ch — 2 K to B 6
3 R takes Q B P ch — 3 K to Kt 7
4 Q takes Kt on Kt 8 (mate)

3 K to Kt 5
4 R to B 4 (mate)

2 Kt to Q 7 ch
3 Q takes Kt ch — 3 K to B 4
4 R takes Q B P (mate)

2 K to B 4
3 R takes Q B P ch — 3 K to Kt 5
4 R to B 4 (mate)

1 Kt to Q 7 ch
2 Q takes Kt ch — 2 Kt to Q 6
3 Kt to K 6 ch — 3 K to Q 4
4 Q takes Kt (mate)

1 R takes Kt
2 R to Q 6 ch — 2 K to K 5
3 B takes P ch — 3 K to B 4
4 P to K 4 (mate)

No. 1090.

1 Q to R 2 — 1 Any move
2 Mates accordingly.

No. 1091.

1 Q to R 6 — 1 Any move
2 Mates accordingly

No. 1092.

1 B to K R 6 — 1 K to K 6, or Kt takes Q, or R takes R at K 8, or B takes Kt at K B 4, or B takes Kt at K B 6, or R takes Kt
2 Q to Q B 3, or Kt to K 6, or Kt to K 2, or R to K 4, or Q to Q 6, or R to Q 3 mate.

No. 1093.

1 Q to Kt sq. — 1 K takes R
2 Q to Q B 5 ch — 2 K takes Q
3 Kt to K 6 mates

or
1 R takes Q
2 R to K 6 ch — 2 K moves
3 B takes R mates

or
1 Q takes P
2 R to K 6 ch — 2 K moves
3 Q to K Kt 6 mates

or
1 K takes P
2 Q takes R ch — 2 K moves
3 Q mates at K 2 or 6

or
1 B takes P
2 Kt to K 2 or 6 dis ch — 2 K moves
3 Kt to Q 4 mates

or
1 R to K 6
2 Kt takes R P dis ch — 2 K moves or R interposes
Q mates accordingly

No. 1094.

1 Q to Q Kt 5 — 1 P takes Q
2 K to Q Kt 2 — 2 K moves
3 R to Q 6 dis ch Kt mates — 3 K moves

No. 1095.

1 Q to Q Kt 7 — 1 Any move
2 Mates accordingly

The above is the intended solution, but it is of course ineffective against Black's resource 1 K to K 4. There is a solution, however, by 1 R to Q B 4 ch.

No. 1096.

1 Q to Q R sq — 1 K to Q 4
2 Q to K R sq ch — 2 Aught
3 B or Q (mates)

There is at least one more solution to this problem by 1 Q to Kt sq, etc.

No. 1097.

1 B takes P 1 R to Q 3
2 Q to K 5 ch 2 K takes Q
3 B to Q 4 (mate)

Second solution by 1 R takes P ch, &c.

No. 1098.

1 Q to K 4 1 Aught
2 Mates accordingly

The White Queen at W Q Kt sq, should be black.

No. 1099.

This problem cannot be solved if in reply to 1 P to Kt 8 (a Kt,) Black replies with R takes Kt.

No. 1100.

1 Q to K B 4, solves this problem in two moves.

NOTE.—It is necesssary to state here that we were aware of the defects in these problems (except the misprint in 1098) but thought it desirable to submit them to our reviewers, more especially as the discovery of solutions not intended by the author adds, in our judgment, greatly to the merit of the reviewers' work.

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. POTTER.

GAME 196.

Played in the Kaiserhof at Berlin, March 30th, 1877.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Herr MINCKWITZ.	Black. M. WINAWER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Castles	5 Kt takes P
6 P to Q 4	6 B to K 2 (a)
7 Q to K 2	7 P to B 4 (b)
8 P takes P	8 Castles
9 Kt to Q B 3	9 Kt takes Kt
10 Q to B 4 ch	10 K to R sq
11 Q takes Kt	11 P to Q Kt 4
12 B to Kt 3	12 P to Q R 4
13 P to Q R 3	13 R to R 3
14 B to K B 4	14 Kt to Kt sq
15 Q R to Q sq	15 P to R 5 (c)
16 B to Q 5	16 P to B 3
17 B to R 2	17 P to B 4
18 P to K 6	18 P to Q 3
19 Kt to K 5 (d)	19 B to B 3
20 Q to K Kt 3 (e)	20 P to B 5
21 Kt to B 7 ch	21 R takes Kt
22 P takes R	22 B to K 2
23 K R to K sq (f)	23 B to Q 2
24 R takes B	24 Q takes R
25 B takes Q P	25 Q takes P
26 B takes Kt	26 R to K Kt 3
27 Q to B 7	27 R to K 3
28 P to R 3	28 R to K 2
29 R takes B	Resigns

(a) 6 P to Q Kt 4 would seem to be Black's best, "until the times do alter."

(b) Which ought to prove a source of weakness, though he has evidently nothing better at this point.

(c) All which is carefully watched by the Nemesis of unsound play, with a view to his having, subsequently, a retributive innings.

(d) The position invites, and White skilfully accepts. Black has indeed a fearsome game.

(e) Kt to Kt 6 ch would be showy, but not particularly profitable.

(f) The End, which has been peeping from behind the curtain, now comes upon the stage.

GAME 197.

Played in the Kaiserhof at Berlin, March 30th, 1877

King's Gambit Declined.

White. M. WINAWER.	Black. Herr MINCKWITZ.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 B to B 4
3 K Kt to B 3	3 P to Q 3
4 P to B 3	4 K Kt to B 3
5 P to Q 4	5 P takes Q P
6 P takes P	6 B to Kt 5 ch
7 B to Q 2	7 B takes B ch
8 Kt takes B (a)	8 Castles
9 B to Q 3	9 Kt to B 3
10 Castles	10 Kt to K Kt 5
11 R to K sq	11 R to K sq
12 P to K R 3	12 Kt to R 3
13 P to K Kt 4 (b)	13 Q to B 3
14 P to B 5	14 Kt takes Q P
15 P to Kt 5	15 Kt takes Kt ch
16 Kt takes Kt	16 Q takes Q Kt P
17 P takes Kt	17 P takes P
18 Q R to Kt sq	18 Q to B 3
19 K to R 2	19 P to Kt 3
20 B to Kt 5	20 R to K 2
21 B to B 6	21 R to Kt sq
22 Q to Q 2	22 B to Kt 2
23 R to Kt sq ch	23 K to R sq
24 P to K 5 (c)	24 R takes P
25 B takes B	25 R takes B
26 Kt takes R	26 Q takes Kt ch
27 K to R sq	27 P to Q 4
28 Q R to K sq	Resigns

(a) I am puzzled at this opening. White will have a formidable and impregnable centre. What has been Black's object in assisting at the formation of that centre is to me an insoluble problem.

(b) Extremely bold, but it would seem that White can do what he likes, so strong is his position.

(c) Those who object to fireworks—and my temperament inclines me to view them generally more with wonder than admiration—must not allow themselves to be enslaved by their prejudices. This play is not only brilliant, but also very fine and decisive, for, if Q takes B P, then B takes B followed, after R takes B, by Q takes R P; and, if P takes P, still B takes B, threatening Q to Q 8 ch. Black is, therefore, reduced to the move in the text.

GAME 198.

Played at Breslau, April 15th 1877.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Prof. ANDERSSEN.	Black. Herr. MINCKWITZ.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3	2 Q Kt to B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 B to B 4 (a)
6 B takes Kt	6 Q P takes Kt
7 P to B 3	7 Q B to Kt 5
8 P to K R 3	8 B takes Kt
9 Q takes B	9 Q to Q 3
10 Castles	10 Castles Q R
11 R to Q sq	11 P to K R 3
12 P to Q R 4	12 P to K Kt 4
13 P to Q Kt 4	13 B to R 2
14 Kt to R 3	14 Q to K 3
15 B to K 3	15 P to Kt 5
16 P takes P	16 B takes B
17 Q takes B	17 Q takes P
18 Kt to B 4	18 K R to Kt sq
19 P to Kt 3	19 Q to R 6
20 Q to K B 3	20 Kt to Kt 5
21 Q to Kt 2	21 Q to R 4
22 P to B 3	22 Kt to B 3
23 Kt to K 3	23 R to Kt 4
24 K to B 2 (b)	24 Q to Kt 3
25 P to Kt 5	25 P to Q R 4
26 P takes P	26 P to Kt 3
27 P to Q 4	27 P takes P
28 R takes P	28 R takes R
29 P takes R	29 K to Kt sq
30 Q R to Q sq	30 Kt to R 4
31 P to Kt 4	31 Q takes B P
32 Q to R 2	32 Q takes R P
33 R to Q B sq	Resigns

(a) 5 P to Q 3 is Black's best defence, and not only so, but as against B takes Kt ch, I believe it gives him the supe-

riority. However, strong players are by no means to be censured, but contrarywise, for wandering in moderation where fancy leads them in off-hands games with each other. The "Books" are like trainers, they have their reign and their authority, but not in the hours of irresponsibility.

(b) Anderssen has been playing with much circumspect acuteness, and he is now not only out of such danger as there was, but has obviously the better game.

GAME 199.

Played at Breslau, April 15th 1877.
Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
Herr. MINCKWITZ.	Prof. ANDERSSEN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3	2 Q Kt to B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt takes P
5 P to Q 4	5 B to K 2
6 Q to K 2	6 Kt to Q 3
7 B takes Kt	7 Kt P takes B
8 P takes P	8 Kt to B 4 (a)
9 Kt to B 3	9 P to Q 4
10 P takes P *e. p.*	10 Q takes P
11 B to K Kt 5	11 P to B 3 (b)
12 Q R to Q sq	12 Q to Kt 5
13 B to B sq	13 Castles
14 P to Q R 3	14 Q to K Kt 5
15 P to K R 3	15 Q to Kt 3
16 Q to B 4 ch	16 K to R sq
17 Q takes B P	17 Q R to Kt sq
18 Kt to Q 5	18 B to Kt 2
19 Q to B 4	19 B to Q 3
20 Q to K Kt 4	20 Q takes Q
21 P takes Q	21 B takes Kt
22 R takes B	22 Kt to K 2
23 R to Q R 5	23 R to Kt 2
24 R to K sq	24 P to K B 4
25 P takes P	25 Kt takes P
26 R to Q 5	26 P to K R 3
27 P to Q Kt 4	27 Q R to Kt sq
28 P to B 4	28 P to B 3
29 R to Q 3	29 Q R to Q sq
30 K R to Q sq	30 B to B 2
31 R to Q 7 (c)	31 Kt to Q 3
32 R takes B	32 Kt takes P
33 R takes R	33 R takes R
34 R takes Q B P	Resigns (d)

(a) Inferior to 8 Kt to Kt 2, as played by Zukertort in two of the games of his tie match against Winawer at Paris.

(b) All this reminds me of the reveller who imbibed joyously during the hour of his revelry, but the reckoning came thereafter.

(c) A note to this move says "best," and no doubt such is the case. At the same time it does not force what it brings and the force of Anderssen's reply, I fail to see. His defeat, which ought to be certain enough, with good play on the other side, does not seem to be impeded in any way by the move he makes.

(d) If 34 R to Q 8 ch, 35 K to R 2, R takes B, 36 Kt to K 5, &c.

GAME 200.

Played lately at the Royal Aquarium.
King's Gambit Declined.

White.	Black.
MEPHISTO.	Mr. BEARDSELL.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 B to Q B 4
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 3
4 B to B 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q 3	5 B to K Kt 5
6 P to K R 3	6 B takes Kt
7 Q takes B	7 Castles
8 Kt to Q B 3	8 Kt to Q B 3
9 P to B 5	9 P to K R 3 (a)
10 P to K Kt 4	10 Kt to Q 5
11 Q to Kt 2	11 Kt to R 2
12 P to K R 4	12 P to K Kt 4
13 R P takes P (b)	13 Kt takes P
14 R takes P	14 Q Kt to B 6 ch
15 K to Q sq	15 K to Kt 2
16 P to B 6 ch (c)	16 K takes R
17 Q takes Kt	17 Q to Q 2 (d)

White mates in three moves.

(a) I prefer 9 Kt to Q 5, followed after Q to Q sq, by P to Q 4.

(b) P takes P *en passant* would be rather strong.

(c) Of sulphurous subtlety.

(d) Mr. Beardsell is evidently demoralized.

GAME 201.

Played recently at the Divan, Black receiving a Knight.
(Remove White's Q Kt).

White.	Black.
Mr. MACDONNELL.	Dr. E.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 B to B 4	2 B to B 4
3 Q to K 2	3 Kt to K B 3 (a)
4 P to B 4	4 B takes Kt (b)
5 R takes B	5 P takes P
6 P to Q 4	6 Castles
7 Q B takes P	7 Kt takes P (c)
8 Q takes Kt	8 R to K sq
9 B to K 5	9 P to Q 3
10 R to K B sq (d)	10 R to K 2
11 Castles	11 P takes B
12 P takes P	12 Q to B sq
13 R takes P	Resigns

(a) Kt to Q B 3 is preferable.

(b) This is not advisable. He might safely play 4 P to Q 3, but at the odds I consider 4 P to Q 4, better still. Receivers of Knight odds would do well to note that P to Q 4, when played early, is in almost all open games annoying to the opponent.

(c) Here he should most decidedly play P to Q 4.

(d) A very menacing move, especially against an odds receiver. I apprehend that Black's best reply is B to K 3.

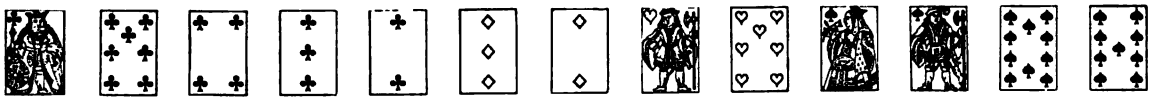
THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

OF the twenty sets of problems contributed to this tourney we have published nineteen, and there remains but one which, as having been despatched to us without either motto or solutions, is disqualified from the competition The award of the prizes will be published in our next number.

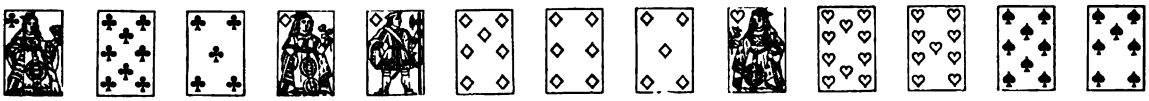
DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 143.

By Mr. F. H. LEWIS.

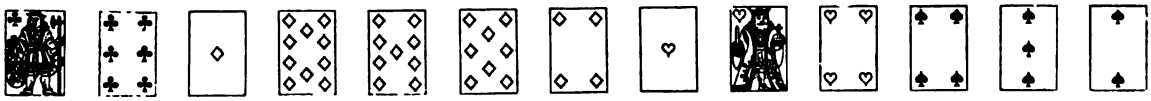
A's Hand.



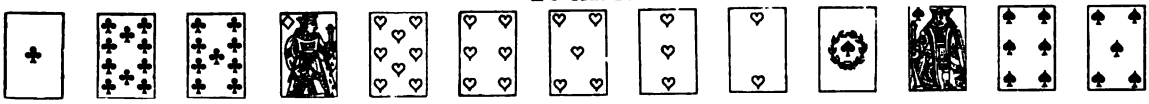
X's Hand.



B's Hand.



Z's Hand.



Spades Trump. A to lead, and A and B to make the odd trick; Z to lead, and X and Z to make the odd trick. This Problem is intended to shew the value of the lead.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, NO. 142.

BY MR. F. H. LEWIS.

1. A leads Diamond 4; B puts King; won by B.
2. B leads Heart 10; X puts Queen; won by X.
3. X leads Spade Knave; B puts Spade King; won by Z.
4. Z leads Club; A puts Club Queen; won by X.
5. X leads Heart 4; B puts Heart 10; A puts Heart Knave (forced); won by A.
6. A leads Club King; won by A.
7. A leads Spade; X puts Spade 9; B puts Spade 10; won by B.
8. B leads Spade 4; A trumps; won by A.
9. A leads Heart King; won by X.
10. X leads Heart 8; won by X.
11. X leads Heart 5; won by X.
12. X leads Spade; won by B.
13. B leads Diamond Ace; won by B.

And A and B make the odd trick. The result is the same at trick 10; the Spade is led instead of the Trump.

If A lead trump, X and Z make the odd trick, thus:—

1. A leads Heart 2; X puts Queen; won by X.
2. X leads Heart Ace; won by X.
3. X leads Club Ace; won by X.
4. X leads Diamond; won by B.
5. B leads Diamond King (best); X discards Club; won by B.
6. C leads Spade 10; won by X.
7. X leads Spade Queen; won by B.

And X and Z must make three more tricks.

If A leads Spade, X and Z equally make the odd trick thus:—

1. A leads Spade; X puts Knave,; B puts King; won by Z.
2. Z leads Heart; X puts Queen; won by X.
3. X leads Heart Ace; won by X.
4. X leads Club Ace; won by X.
5. X leads Diamond; won by B.
6. B leads Spade 8; X puts Spade 9; won by X.
7. X leads Spade 6; won by B.
8. B leads Diamond King; X discards Club; won by B.

And X and Z must make two more tricks.

If, in this variation, at trick 7 X does not return the Spade, A and B make the odd trick thus:—

7. X leads Heart, B discards Diamond; won by A.
8. A leads Heart; won by A.
9. A leads Club; won by A.
10. A leads Club; X trumps; won by X.

And A and B make the remaining tricks. The result would be the same if at trick 10 of this variation X did not trump.

The only correct solution bears the signature "Hereford Club," and to the author of that solution I award the prize.

FREDERIC H. LEWIS.

WHIST JOTTINGS.

ECCENTRICITY in play seems the order of the day. Leads invented by our forefathers and abandoned are revived with fatal effect to regularity and order. Rules recognised as sound are ignored, and the game has become something in the nature of brag—a game at which, regardless of the strength of the cards, a player occasionally wins. To impose on your adversaries is perfectly fair and justifiable, but at Whist we can only occasionally so impose without detriment to our partner, and therefore to ourselves. If a player chooses to start an original lead from a 5 and a 4, and if he leads the 4 we are not aware that this is an offence criminally punishable by English law; if he does so and wins, we cannot help it. And if he loses he cannot complain. If his partner suffers he should remember that he is not playing Whist on a particular system, but one in which the combination of two hands is by one of the players ignored. With such a partner we must play our own hand in our own way according to its strength or weakness. Whilst we are blind we must play like blind men. Only the player who makes us blind should not scold us for being blind. and he ought not to be surprised if one of the opponents is more wideawake than his partner. If we could play in such a way that we could tell our partner what we wanted, and at the same time deceive our adversaries, we should have arrived at our ideal of what would be perfect Whist, but then these inventors should perfect their system before practising at our expense. The deceptive system once introduced knows no bounds. The disease broke out in a mild form when the County player's 2nd hand habitually played the King, having King Queen only. This was carrying out Mathews' idea of playing dark in your adversaries suit, and playing openly in your own and your partner's suit. So far it was comprehensible, and if it could be kept in bounds in this way there would be little to say against it. Personally we never approved of thus playing unless we were masters of the situation. We have so often seen loss ensue from keeping a good partner uninformed as to the position of the second best card of a suit that we never employ this *ruse* except with a very inattentive player. But it is obvious that if we once admit the exception there are many other opportunities of extending the system. Given, however, the fact that each player will go on his own system, we have more than ever to deal with and study the idiosyncrasies of our partners. It is not Whist that we are to play, but Whist-players; exactly the same as at Brag or Poker. The man who will brag against one player with success would be a madman to brag against another. This one will see your hand no matter what you bet, whilst a second will give in unless he has overwhelming cards and with a great chance in his favour of winning. If we play with men who habitually deceive and we open a suit of Ace, Kg, 3, 2, and on the first round the last player drops the Q, it is quite possible that he has the Kn, or he may be signalling. Some people are never happy unless they signal. The weak player changes his suit. The adversary has practised a successful ruse and he gets his reward in having another suit opened or, with a very rash player, a trump. A good player may be known from a bad one the moment he is afraid to force his adversaries. It is moral cowardice in some, it is stinginess in another, but what are we to say of the man who now leads trumps. If it be right to lead trumps now, surely it was right to do so before leading the Kg. We should like for our fortune one-fourth of all the money that is lost by not sticking to the rule to force the strong hand. The cantankerous player will argue that he should have forced the strong hand had he known it, but that he did not know which was the strong hand. This is quite true. We have not much certainty at Whist. We used to think the Ace of trumps a tolerably safe card, but last year we saw the Ace dropped under the table to reappear at the last after two revokes had been made, and although we suppose that the Ace did technically make a trick, we cannot say it counted for much. We must play on some sort of doctrine of probabilities, and we should generally assume that a player who has one only of a given suit would have a large number of some other suit to make up for it; but having regard to the modern mania we should be inclined to back the double event—1st, that the player has the Knave; 2nd, or that he is signally against the fact that the Queen is alone. The next little fortune that we covet is a trifling share of the loss sustained by passing winning cards. It is a work of supererogation to write on this subject, because if the players' pockets will not tell them that this is a losing game, nothing that we can say will make them change their tactics. A third little fortune would accrue to us if we could legally acquire a share of the loss of those players who play for pretty things—those little *coups* that are so often tried and seldom come off. To pass a king with an ace in your hand is the simplest form of this system. It is not only simplicity itself, but it is the one that seems most likely to come off. But the largest fortune we expect to get is from that class of players who ignore the element time. We witnessed one of our great players this week refuse a force of his partner. He signalled. Got in. Did not lead trumps as usual, and as luck would have it, he won the game, because his partner had four trumps and two honours. On reflection, we dare say, he would admit that this is not Whist, but at the moment he replied. "What more do you want? Is not that game?" Quite true. When we have great strength and our partner has also, it does not require very great genius to win. A player of less experience would win against the best player that ever lived. It is like Mr. Merry when he let his horse run for the Grand Prix at Paris on a Sunday, he replied to his Scotch competitors that his only justification was that the horse won, and this is all we can say of this play—the cards won, but no thanks to the great player.

We conceive that the fortune we shall acquire by these means will be sufficient to reclaim those numerous young men who are now walking barefooted on the continent because they would not lead from five trumps.

WHIST JOTTINGS ANNOTATED.

To the Editor of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

SIR,—It is very painful to the well-regulated mind, that in several articles in the PAPERS you have lately fallen foul of theories on Whist which I have seen in print, and if everything is—as I have heard—for the best, and this is the best of all possible worlds, you must be wrong: the books, as far as they are instrumental for anything, are mostly instrumental for good; I can only call to mind at this moment one case where their influence is distinctly evil, and that is "with the adversaries at four, and a bad hand, lead your highest trump." This is advising the original leader to begin by placing thirty-nine unknown cards or, assuming he knows the turn-up, thirty-eight, and if his trump is only small enough, it is the shortest and most simple direction how to murder the third hand I am acquainted with. Unfortunately for the books, only about ten per cent. of Whist players in clubs, and about ·01 in domestic circles can play at all; of these at least half have become decent Whist-players by practice and natural aptitude, therefore if there is any benefit to be derived from books it can apply only to 5½ per cent. What is to be done with the balance? and a more vital question, what are you to do with them as partners? In most relations of life they are estimable men; you are not allowed to kill them, we have no Bastille, this is a free country, and here is a convenient opportunity to observe that I have never, since I left school, been hit in the eye, tripped up, or otherwise injured or maimed, without the remark being considered a most satisfactory reason for any such proceeding. Take a common case, a man who spends each day thus, one third city, two thirds Whist, and the remainder in the bosom of his family and bed,—what he does in the last place (as you occupy separate bedrooms) you are not aware,—that he conducts himself in the city like a reasonable being, and gets there and back without being run over at every crossing, you infer from seeing him regularly at the Whist-table; but when there he is invariably a trick and a half behind, and has to supplement the precarious knowledge derived from looking at the last trick, by frantic attempts to see the last but one, and profound thought; why should he be always behindhand for sixteen hours a day, and not the other eight? How would instruction as to the propriety of leading the lowest but two of six benefit or injure him? Again, books do not play to the score, and they treat mainly of the theory of Whist. What harm can a theory do which only applies to one twentieth of the players? You object to leading a long weak suit, with no trumps to bring it in; will you lead your partner the head of a three suit, knowing that it is twenty to one on paper—and much longer odds in real life—that he will take a mean advantage of you? If you lead him a Knave he will put on the Ace, and either return it, or, by way of showing his suit, open one in which he holds a tenace. Now here comes in one of the few advantages of the lead of the lowest but one of five, with Knave, 5, 2: Lead the five; nothing ever makes any difference to your partner—he doesn't believe in leads, he knows that is your suit, as certainly as he knows you are discarding from your weakest suit, when you have already shown him you have nothing else in your hand. How he attained even that amount of knowledge (except from books) I am not aware. Next time it is led, play the Deuce; in all probability somebody will think you Petered, but whether the adversaries come to the conclusion that you had originally five, or led to ruff the suit, they only know one thing, for a certainty, and that is, that you haven't three to the Knave; you have created confusion; you can't be any worse, and may be better, for such a lead at all pre-supposes you have nothing in your hand. The traveller with empty pockets (Horace *passim*) has notoriously been able to do as he likes for two thousand years, and, at any rate, you have the consolation of knowing that you have not bared your throat to the knives of your partner and your other two antagonists, as you would have done by leading the Knave. Again, when you have five—and of course it is an utterly useless weak suit, or you would not be able to lead the lowest but one with impunity—lead it. The adversaries see the lowest second round, again it creates confusion; they are uncertain whether to draw trumps to prevent your ruffing, or whether you hold three more of the suit, your partner is serenely contemplating the las trick, it doesn't hurt him: Why abuse the lead? It has its uses: Why revile the Peter? I admit it has practically put an end to leading Trumps, for not one of the 94·5 has been able to lead one for the last ten years—unless he held thirteen, when he had no option—without a call; and when there is one he never sees it, though (except when engaged, as aforesaid, in inspecting the last trick) he has been looking for it all that time. But it will make no difference a hundred years hence, and it has its comic side. Though a joke usually palls by frequent repetition, amusement may always be derived from the grave inquiry, "do you play the Peter?" as if he was some mysterious instrument of music, like the ocarina; recently, in a village, in a remote marsh in Essex, I heard a small boy put this question to a serious looking old person, who replied, "Not in this county!" This is not bad, though a much better answer, to my mind, is the time-honoured remark, "No, but I have a cousin who plays the German flute!" When I was young myself, and the first gentleman in Europe on the throne—I may have mentioned this before, but I have yet to learn that History alone has the right to repeat itself—and we used to say "Partner, can you one?" if a higher card was first played by the second player, it indicated only two of the suit, and a desire to trump it third round. The strain on the intellect and expenditure of brain tissue were as great, the mechanism too was as elaborate (not to say identical) as in the present call for Trumps, but it never occurred to the benighted

being of that day that there was anything wonderful in it. Now to be able to play, say, first a ten, and then a deuce intentionally—to do so by accident does not obtain quite so much Kudos—is considered what an honest man used to be considered in my younger days. N.B.—Always signal with your highest card, pause before you play it, then put it down with an air, if possible have a special corner of the table reserved for it, and as soon as the trick is turned asked to see it. I am aware the difficulty is almost superhuman, so much so that it is becoming customary to mention at the time to your partner that you have actually done so. "Partner, it shall be attended to" is the usual formula. Whatever the result may be, no blame rests with you; you, at any rate, are free from all self-reproach.

It is an odd thing when swindling is colossal, policies imperial, firms smashing on a scale previously unknown, when the stakes at Whist are hourly becoming bigger and bigger, that the play should be going back to that Jewish period when they tithed the mint and the cummin, and neglected everything else. Mint has its uses, it is all very well in pea soup, it is not bad with lamb, some people meanly attempt to disguise mutton with it, but that *fines herbes* are omelettes is a damnable doctine and position, and it is a monstrous error to imagine that they are the only ingredients required for dinner: minute absurdities, useful to a few assorted members of the United Whist Club, who know everything, have come in some extraordinary way to be looked upon as the be-all and end-all of the game by the general public who know nothing, and the end is Chaos. After this Jeremiad, you would naturally suppose that I should sing with the poet,

Παντα γελως, και παντα κονις, και παντα το μηδεν,
Παντα γαρ ἐξ ἀλογων ἐστι τα γιγνομενα;

Crying woe is an exploded witticism, that apostrophe to Emma is out of date, and the subject of it has long been superseded by Miss Lee. Still I don't despair of the republic; like all monomaniacs I have an infallible specific, though there has been no real improvement in Whist since the time of Matthews, and though I believe there never will be as long as the most pernicious custom of allowing a man to look at the last trick exists; if that were done away with there would be more general improvement in a week than there has been in all these years.

PEMBRIDGE.

P.S.—I omitted one advantage to be derived from signalling: with three small trumps and a short suit, signal! I have seen an astute friend of ours, by this means, induce the adversaries to force him to make all his trumps. This *coup* is not recommended for general consumption, but only on the supposition that you are playing the best Whist, which, as "J. C." says, is, when you thoroughly know your men.

CONSIDERATIONS WHICH MAY ASSIST IN THE AVOIDANCE OF BICKERING AT THE WHIST TABLE.

I suppose that all the writing in the world would not put a stop to the unpleasant remarks and exhibitions of temper which are the too frequent concomitants of card playing. Still it may be useful to bring forward certain considerations which, if deflected, may tend to prevent these unpleasantries, and surely if they were to be prevented or greatly mollified even only in one instance, the writing of volumes would be sufficiently justified.

Now the first consideration that ought, I think, to occur to a whist player at the end of a hand, in which, according to his view, his partner may have made even the grossest blunder, thereby re-losing the game and perhaps also the rubber, is the irrevocable nature of the matter. The thing is past; it is over; it is done with. Nothing can alter it. It is absolutely irrevocable, and nothing that can be said can make the slightest difference. Then why say anything? Well, I think the player reasons thus. It is true that what is done cannot be undone; but then, if I point out to my partner his error, perhaps he will avoid it in future. Now I think this is a mistake. If a player does not perceive his error himself, and himself makes up his mind that henceforth he will be more careful and avoid the error, all the lecturing in the world will fail to do him any good. He will probably be flurried and worried, and be more likely to make another mistake than if nothing had been said.

A further point should also be borne in mind, and it is this. I take it that whatever card, or in whatever way your partner played, he so played because he thought it was the best thing to do, and the most likely to win. Did a man ever deliberately play badly on purpose to lose? Bearing in mind, then, this consideration, what right have you to pitch into your partner on a sort of assumption that he really tried to lose or did not try to win? The effect of so doing is frequently to cause him to play badly afterwards. A player of weak judgment in a critical position will often play very well in an ordinary position; but after he has been remonstrated with for playing what appeared to him—after probably some consideration—the right card, he will hesitate to trust his judgment when very likely he has come to a correct conclusion on a subsequent occasion, and will play badly entirely in consequence of the remarks to which he has been subjected.

Again, a player should bear in mind his own mistakes, and should remember that if the partner he has is

inferior to him, he may presently find himself the partner of a superior player, and may require all the forbearance which a short time previously he did not extend to another.

Then, again, the Whist player should remember that inequality, as regards the goodness of the players, is as much an order of nature as inequality in the capacities of persons with whom he has to do in everyday life, and it is one of the conditions under which he sits down to play that he takes the partner chance gives him, and it is really childish to sit down deliberately to play under certain well-known and clearly accepted conditions, and then to become peevish when what is exceedingly probable under these conditions happens.

In conclusion, I will only add this observation—that it is a good thing for the purpose respecting which I have been writing to try and get ingrained in your mind that to pitch into your partner at Whist is as bad and unpolitic, and I may say as impossible a thing to do as it would be to revoke. H. M. P.

WHIST POINTS SINCE CLAY.

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—Certain points respecting the play at Whist have arisen since Clay wrote his treatise, others have been passed over by him, and others are treated by him in a way that requires some further comment or elucidation. I propose to make some few observations on two or three of such points.

In the first place, with reference to "asking for trumps." Assuming you take Clay's rule—by which, however, a great many modern players refuse to be bound—for your guide, that is to say, you only ask for trumps when you have four trumps, two honours, or five trumps, one honour, with other cards in your own or your partner's hand, making a trump lead desirable, are you justified in considering that you are acting on that rule if you ask for trumps when your partner has an honour cut him, and you have four trumps and one honour, or five trumps without an honour? The point may occur in connexion with many rules or practices on the subject that may by any particular player have been adopted. As far as I am concerned I think the modification in the rule I have been commenting on should be recognized.

Again, Clay lays it down that if your partner plays a ten, second player, on a low card led, and the next round drops a small card, you must not consider that he has asked for trumps, because the ten may be the regular play—from knave, ten, and another. Now this, I think, requires some modification in statement, for why should I be deprived of signalling for trumps in a case where it might be most important for me to do so, when the suit in which I could ask happened to consist of the ten and a small card only? My partner might have the knave, or it might fall during the two rounds; and in either case, my partner would see that I had played an unnecessarily high card. I think, therefore, the point should be stated as follows:—Your partner playing second hand, on a low card led, a nine, ten, knave, or queen, and afterwards playing a small card, does not ask for trumps, unless you know that the ten, knave, queen, or king, is not in his hand. If you know this, then your partner has clearly asked for trumps.

I do not refer to the king and another, as so many players consider it proper in this case to put on the king second hand; and there are other objections to asking with such a suit. Here, however, I may perhaps remark, that after the conclusive demonstration given by Mogul in the *Field* some years back, it is surprising that it is still considered right in trumps to play the king second player when the hand has only king and another, and that this is certainly one of the points in respect of which the rule of Clay should not only be amended but reversed.

Clay says too that you cannot ask for trumps except in the first round of a suit, otherwise, he remarks, there would be an end to playing false cards, which he declines to say should never be played. Now I think this statement is too absolute, for trumps may very well be asked for with small cards late in the hand, and whether you should ask or not with higher cards is a question of judgment depending upon your estimate of the partner you are playing with.

Another point not referred to by Clay, but treated in part by Cavendish, is the question which card you should play when you play back your adversaries' lead. In the case of your partner's lead, you return the higher of two cards left, and the lowest of three. Should this rule be followed in playing back your adversaries' lead? For the purpose of enabling your partner to count your cards following this rule is useful; but when the card would be a strengthening card for the adversary, to return it would seem to be playing the adversaries game, and I think therefore that no universal rule such as that respecting the return of your partner's lead should be made on the subject, but the point must be left to the player's discretion.

Again the language used by Clay in laying down the rule respecting the card to return to your partner has led, and still continually leads, to much misapprehension. Clay says return your partner the highest card when you had *originally* three of the suit, and the lowest when you had *originally* four or more of the suit. In conse-

quence of this statement many players after discarding or trumping, still return their partner the lower of the two cards left in their hands because they had *originally* four cards of the suit. This is clearly wrong, and the rule is more accurately stated by Cavendish. Clay should have said when you have at the time you return your partner's lead two cards of that suit, return the higher; and when at the time in question you have three or more return the lowest.

From observation in play it has occurred to me that with Queen and two small cards it is inexpedient when second player to cover, but this point requires more consideration than I have just now time to give to it, and I should be glad if any of the readers of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS would go into the question, and state the conclusion they come to.

Yours, &c., H. M. P.

To the Editor of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

DEAR SIR,—The answer in the November number of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS," as to the chances of a player holding the four honours does not seem to be quite accurate.

The chances of the dealer turning an honour and then holding the other three are $\frac{4}{13} \times \frac{4 \cdot 11}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49}$. But the chances of the dealer having four honours when he has not turned up one $= \frac{13 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9}{51 \cdot 50 \cdot 49 \cdot 48} = \frac{11 \cdot 3}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49 \cdot 4}$, and the chance of his not turning an honour $= \frac{9}{13}$. His chance therefore of not turning an honour and holding four $= \frac{9}{13} \times \frac{11 \cdot 3}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49 \cdot 4}$, and the dealer's total chance of holding the four honours $= \frac{11}{13 \cdot 17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49}\left(16 + \frac{27}{4}\right) = \frac{11 \cdot 91}{13 \cdot 17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49 \cdot 4} = \frac{11 \cdot 7}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49 \cdot 4} = \frac{77}{16660}$ or $\frac{1}{216}$ nearly.

And the odds are 215 to 1 against him.

The chances of a non dealer holding four honours are as you say: $\frac{11}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49}$ or 377 to 1 against him.

The chances of the dealer having four by honours when it is seen that he has turned an honour $= \frac{4 \cdot 11}{17 \cdot 5 \cdot 49} = \frac{44}{4165} = \frac{1}{94}$ about, or between 93 and 94 to 1 against him.

The chances before the cards are dealt that one of the four players will have four honours $= \frac{1}{378} + \frac{1}{216} = \frac{1}{77000}$ or 78 to 1 against it.

Yours, &c. C. L. C.

PLAYING CARDS.

IMPORTED.—1876.

	Doz. Packs.	Value.
Germany	1,812	£1,183
Holland	5,431	968
Belgium	12,484	1,736
France	2,431	928
United States	1,764	931
Other Countries	255	18
	24,177	5,764

Of the above 1,615 dozen packs were cleared for Home Consumption on payment of duty.

IMPORTS.—1877.

From Germany	1,211	dozen packs.
Holland	4,868	"
Belgium	24,511	"
France	1,750	"
United States	4,120	"
Other Countries	354	"
	36,814	

Value, not including duty, £8,527.

EXPORTED, 1876.—20,109 dozen packs, value £5,444. 1877 (To all Countries not particularised).—31,897 dozen packs, value £5,014.

The stamp duty paid on playing cards for home use was £14,139 13s. 3d. for the year ending 31st March, 1878.

THE SIGN MANUAL.

Air.—The Low Backed Car.

When first I saw sweet Barney
'Twas on a Derby Day,
A low arm-chair he fetched and sat
With five good men to play;
When these five lost they posted cash,
But he did no such thing.
No coin was there
I do declare,
But this wretched scrap I sing :

This beast of an I O U,
For that's how he paid his Loo,
He had sharply been told
That he ought to pay gold,
But he posted an I O U.

When the Derby sweep you enter
Or take a ball at pool,
Without delay you're bound to pay,
A strict and wholesome rule.
But when at Loo you're playing
Such men as this will try
Whenever they lose
To pass I O U's,
And right and left they fly.

Oh this beast of an I O U
Its value is doubtful too,
And the Doctor's art
Cannot comfort his heart,
Who has lost by an I O U.

A hair cur I'm told Sir
Is covered o'er with fleas,
But the scores of debts against him
By far outnumber these,
He freely gives his paper,
For victims rarely laugh
But inly rage
I do engage
When they see his autograph

On a beast of an I O U,
And they think it a kind of do,
For as soon might they whistle
Ripe grapes off a thistle,
As cash for his I O U.

I rather would have a good bank note,
Or gold my purse inside
Than an I O U for losses due
A thing I can't abide.
For the bank note I could freely spend
On something to my taste,
But the promise to pay *forninst* me,
Is little more than waste.

Oh take up your I O U,
It's a thing I think but few
Would take for a bet
Or to cancel a debt,
Bad luck to your I O U.

WHIST.

Looking backward down the ages,
Through the dust of rolling years,
Gleaming bright against a background
Dark with tumult, toil, and fears;
Grateful glimpses as of firelight
Shining out through chilling mist,
Catch we of that care-dispelling,
Rare, time honoured game of Whist.

Dim the legends and traditions
That surround its natal hour;
Whence, like some bright streamlet flowing,
Making e'er its banks to flower,
It hath rippled on unfailing,
Cheering many a way-worn heart
That hath sought a brief refreshment
From the world's fierce strife apart.

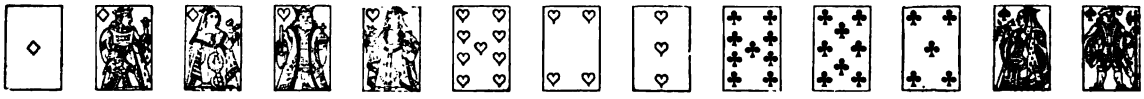
Ever loved by sage and scholar,
Sought by mean of weary brain,
It alike, at cot or castle,
Still doth favourite remain;
With its mellow, genial presence,
It hath stood the crucial test;
Peerless, mid a host of rivals,
It doth wear the victor's crest.

V. E. Collins.

Hartford, February 1878.

LA REVUE DES ARTS ET DU SPORT.*

We have received the first number of a French illustrated journal devoted to games and sporting matters. The subjects treated of include Whist, Chess, and Draughts, but there is not sufficient serious matter in the Whist department to require criticism. The authors introduce themselves on the stage and walk off again, and we have no means of judging their acting powers. The problem we cannot understand. It is stated that 2 of Hearts (trumps) is led; second player follows with the 8. The third hand is given as follows :—



and the question is how ought third hand to play. We confess we cannot see the point and we shall await with some curiosity the explanation thereof.

The Chess, under the control of Herr Rosenthal, is sure to be good.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

On the 6th of last month died Samuel Phelps, the greatest actor of his day, the most enterprising manager—so far as regards the works of Shakespeare—the stage has perhaps ever known, and a man who, in his public and private life, was an ornament to his profession. To say less than this would be doing scant justice to a man who for many years, by his acting and his managerial work, exercised over young and ardent playgoers, amongst whom the present writer was proud to number himself, a fascination equal to, and perhaps greater than that felt by the youthful enthusiasts of to-day for Mr. Irving. Excellent indeed as Phelps was of late years in his occasional appearances on the stage, though loss of vigour and difficulty of memory were easily apparent to those who had known and admired, and, maybe, half-worshipped him in older days, it is by the memory of his acting at Sadler's Wells, and before that time, that he will be rightly estimated as the legitimate successor to the long line of stage kings, and as being unquestionably superior to any actor now upon the stage. There are some critics who, whilst allowing the excellence of his comic impersonations, decry his tragic efforts, forgetting that even if he was better in comedy than in tragedy, he was yet superior in his tragedy to any of his contemporaries. Nor will his fame rest on his acting alone, for as manager of Sadler's Wells he showed his devotion to Shakespeare, and his zeal for the greatest of dramatists by producing thirty-one out of the thirty-seven plays attributed to the bard. All these plays were presented in a fitting manner as regards acting, scenic accessories, and correctness of costume; and when we consider the toil, the research, the difficulties of management involved in these achievements, in addition to the mental strain caused by the impersonation of the chief character in each play, we stand amazed at the strength, courage, and versatility of the man who performed such wonders, we feel that in his double capacity of actor and manager the stage has perhaps never known his equal, and we ask ourselves whether justice was done to him when alive, and whether he did not deserve at his death a more national recognition than fell to his lot. It is true that Phelps did not lay himself out for popular applause, and that an actor, who has, to some extent, outlived his fame, is soon forgotten by the world at large; but this very modesty, coupled with his well-ordered life, contrasted as it is with those of some of his great predecessors, might surely have ensured him on the one hand a more outspoken praise from Shakspearian scholars and commentators, and on the other hand some publicly-expressed thanks of those who are always talking of a reformed stage. No man that ever lived did more than Phelps to make the stage a public benefit, but we cannot call to mind that his name was ever mentioned at a Church Congress, either by attackers of the stage in qualification of their censure, or by defenders of it, to strengthen their defence. The *Saturday Review*, which professes to be an exponent of art, literature and science, can find room for an article on the paltry, pitiful Rousby-Bandmann case, but has not even chronicled the death, and is absolutely silent as to the career, of an actor who lived a clean life, and did more, in a practical way, to bring Shakespeare within the intelligence of the masses than the whole body of commentators put together. Equally silent is the *Spectator*. Can it be true that in matters of art the press is ruled by cliques fashionable, and "sweetness and light" cliques, and that as Phelps ignored these during his lifetime, the literary press—the *Athenæum* excepted—ignores him at his death. His funeral was attended by a single dramatic critic of any note,

* De Riviere & Co.: Paris.

and it is to the pen of this one that we probably owe the able and sympathetic obituary notice which appeared in the *Daily News*. But neither neglect, nor literary spite, nor cold half-hearted appreciation will affect the merits of the dead actor, who will live in the history of the stage so long as it has a history. It is some consolation to know that Mr. Irving, who is perhaps best fitted to succeed to the position of Phelps, as Phelps did to that of Macready, has never been ashamed to proclaim his admiration and respect for his illustrious predecessor.

Theatres, to use the language of the city article, have been more lively of late; new business has been done, and more changes are in prospect. An adaptation of the French comedy *Les Fourchambault*, written by Mr. Albery, is to be produced at the Haymarket early in December, and a "new and original" drama, by Mr. Albery and Mr. Hatton, was announced at the Princesses for the last Saturday in November. Burlesques on *Proof* and *Fra Diavolo*, have been produced at the Royalty and Gaiety; an original play, or rather the suggestion of a play, called *Retiring* at the Folly; a drama in five acts, stated to be original, but bearing traces of French origin, at the Olympic, under the title of *A Republican Marriage*, and an American actress, Miss May Howard, has appeared at the Duke's in *Miss Multon*, which is apparently an American adaptation of the French play founded on the English novel of East Lynne. If this list of changes is suggestive less of quality than of quantity, it is at least a sign that the stagnation of the last few months is at an end. More satisfactory still is the announcement that *Pink Dominos* has run its course, and is about to be shelved, and amongst other coming events none excites more pleasant anticipation than the opening of the Lyceum under the management of Mr. Irving. The death of Mr. Phelps has once more attracted attention to his eventful and courageous management of Sadler's Wells, and it is a curious coincidence that almost at the time of his death the Lyceum, a theatre better situated than Sadler's Wells for the majority of playgoers, is to be started on the same principles by Mr. Irving, who, as we have said, seems the man best fitted to succeed to Phelps' place. That Mr. Irving does not possess the rich voice and physical power of Phelps, when the latter was in his prime, is very true, but some of his Shakesperian efforts, especially his Hamlet, are perhaps superior to those of the old school in conception if not in excecution. But it is as a manager, with all the opportunities that a conscientious manager has of causing the stage to become an intellectual and educational force, that Mr. Irving has now the chance of making his name famous and respected. Let him collect together, like Phelps, a strong company of actors, not grudging them, after the manner of "stars," their chances of distinction, and recruiting his force from time to time with promising novices, and it is almost certain that he will find authors to write for him and an audience to support him, in addition to any reward that fame may bestow upon him. This policy, though often professed at Drury Lane, has never been really attempted there, and Mr. Chatterton's failure to popularise Shakespeare at Drury Lane must be attributed in a great measure to his inadequate staff. This has been again proved in the present season, and the theatre in question languishes until the joyful advent of pantomime.

The Lord Chamberlain and the Examiner of Plays are not to be envied when their office brings them under the necessity of refusing to pass the work of the British dramatist, more especially when that work is not original, but a translation or adaptation of a French play. They have no sooner secured a little breathing time from the attacks of Mr. Matthison than they fall into the hands of Mr. Grundy, whose little finger is thicker than Mr. Matthison's loins. This gentleman has written a long, excitable, egotistical, occasionally eloquent but more frequently ranting, and terribly inconsistent letter to the press, attacking the Lord Chamberlain on the general ground of his office, and for the particular reason that this official has rejected a French adaptation done by Mr. Grundy and a colleague. This letter, which is dated from the Temple, and is evidently modelled on the style affected by barristers in addressing a jury in a seduction or breach of promise case, abounds in the most fearful denunciations of the Lord Chamberlain. He is a national calamity; he is eating the heart out of dramatic literature; he blights at a breath the work of the dramatist who has spent arduous days upon the highest of arts. He mutilates and proscribes not only the flower of French dramatic literature, plays which to see well placed on the stage are events to be remembered in our prayers, but also the flower of English dramatic literature, and worse than that, he mutilates and proscribes plays *which have not yet been written*. Our drama is slain, and the suns and moons (Grundys and Matthisons) are blotted out, and only rushlights (Messrs. Gilbert and Byron for example) allowed to flicker. In this way, and to a much greater extent, does Mr. Grundy relieve his soul, but when we come to his own personal grievance, we find that it is no original play of high moral purpose that the Lord Chamberlain has proscribed, but an adaptation from a French play, which Mr. Grundy confesses to be bad in moral, and which, by the way, took him and a colleague "two or three months" to adapt. If this adaptation caused Mr. Grundy and his fellow-workman so much time to "strip it of its obscenity" and "to put in it some sense and moral meaning," the inference is obvious that the original is not one of the masterpieces of French literature, and that nobody has been injured. Never did such an immense mountain of invective produce so small a mouse of a grievance. We do not uphold the Lord Chamberlain's decisions *in toto*. On the contrary, the fact that *Pink Dominos*, *Madame Attend Monsieur*, and others have been passed, whilst many worthy plays have been condemned, argues a lamentable inconsistency. The theory of the Examiner is, we believe, that vice may be presented from a comic but not from a serious view on the stage. Practically the theory is only applied to one vice, for murder and robbery are represented in serious plays; and as to the particular vice in question, the theory is unsound, for when presented comically, people more often laugh with it than at it. But,

as a rule the Lord Chamberlain's control is beneficial to the stage, and were he abolished by Mr. Grundy with "his sword in his right hand," we should see and hear many repulsive sights and sounds at the theatres. If Mr. Grundy will devote his talents and his arduous days to the production of an original play instead of to the adaptation of a French work which he admits to be obscene and without sense, he will probably find the Lord Chamberlain complaisant. At the very time that he was tearing his passion to tatters, an unheralded, unadvertised play, by a new author, was produced with deserved success at the Olympic. That *A Republican Marriage* is French in its origin, as well as in its scene and characters, is very probable, but its story is as interesting and dramatic, as its moral, in spite of scenes capable of being treated from the metaphysically-nasty point of view, is unexceptionable. *A Republican Marriage* is not without faults of construction. The first three acts are well devised and follow each other with logical consistency, but the fourth is unnecessarily crowded with new and subordinate characters, whilst the fifth, not being properly led up to, stands as it were isolated from the rest of the play, and seems, therefore, too brief and hurried. And though we do not object to the hero being kept alive, and the play thus prevented from being a tragedy, it is in contradiction of true sentiment, as well as marring the clearness of the story, to make him a Royalist masquerading as a Republican. But in spite of these defects, which are not grave, *A Republican Marriage* is the most interesting play produced for some time. The story is charming, it is well told, and the scenes where the hero and heroine, though married, are living as brother and sister, are treated with much delicacy by the author, and acted by Mr. Neville with ease and force, and by Miss Marion Terry with grace and refinement. Miss Terry, indeed has never acted so well as in this play, and displays more feeling, intelligence, and originality than we believed her to be capable of.

The rest of the month's list requires little comment. *Retiring*, at the Folly, is a not unamusing farce, in three acts, but the attempt to elevate it to the rank of drama, by the introduction of a serious interest, at once baseless, slight, and obscure, detracts from its merits as a farce, unless it is the most farcical incident of the piece. Mr. Burnand's burlesque on *Proof*, entitled *Over-proof*, produced at the Royalty, is noticeable chiefly for the unanimous compliment paid by the critics to Mr. Burnand for his good nature in satirising his own work. We are not aware that Mr. Burnand is the author of *Proof*, and we recollect at the time of its production that it was distinctly stated on behalf of Mr. Burnand that he had not even adapted the French original, but merely translated it. Where then is his good nature? The burlesque on *Fra Diavolo*, written by Mr. Byron for the Gaiety, is inferior as a humorous travestie to the burlesque on the same subject written by him for the Strand some years ago; but it displays the Gaiety company, and especially Mr. Royce, to advantage. The Duke's Theatre in Holborn appears to be one of those unfortunate establishments at which enthusiastic and crowded audiences assemble on first nights, but are empty caverns on other nights. We have read of the enthusiasm over the *Barricade* and the *Octoroon* at this theatre, but those plays have not enjoyed a long run. The American actress, Miss May Howard, appears to have been received in this way on her first appearance; on her third, as we can testify, the attendance was about equal to that at the Court during the run of *Memories*. The play in which Miss Howard appears, is, as we have said, an adaptation of the French play founded on Mrs. Wood's "East Lynne." Readers of Mrs. Wood's novel will recollect that the repentant Lady Isabel being reported to be dead returns as a governess to her divorced husband's house plain and disfigured, her beauty having been destroyed in a railway accident, and that she is content to watch over her neglected children. But in *Miss Multon*, the scene being laid in France, no divorce has taken place; and the heroine, who has lost neither her beauty nor her taste for dress, is able, after much display of French sentiment, to beard the second wife with success by telling her that she is only their common husband's mistress. The heroine dies of course in the end, as in the novel, but she made her point in this warfare of wives. Miss Howard, whose face, voice, and figure are all in her favour, is an actress rather above the average in intelligence, the average being low at present in this country; but she is not likely to draw crowds to the Duke's, more especially in such a flimsy production as *Miss Multon*, an English dramatisation of "East Lynne" being tolerably well known to playgoers. She does not increase her chances of success by adopting the absurd and illogical fashion, in which she is followed by one or two of her companions in this play, of using a French accent, the reason being, we suppose, that the scene of the play is laid in France. If this plan were followed in every London theatre, a great demand would arise for instructors in broken English.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WHIST.

H. C. (Ramsgate).—No card enclosed. A and B are partners against C and D. B deals, turning up the Queen of Clubs. A makes the first trick, with some card which has no reference to the question. He then leads the Queen of Spades; C puts on the King, B the Ace, and D trumps it. B, never expecting the suit to be ruffed the first round, and having all the best Spades and seven Trumps, led his Ace of Trumps at once, thereby leading out of turn, it being D's lead. He of course left the card on the table. D led the King of Trumps, and said to B, "Pass it." This B disputed, saying that, by Rule 62 in "Cavendish on Whist," the only penalties incurred were that the exposed card might be called, or that whenever he or his partner might next have to lead, their adversaries might call a suit. D persisted, and, to save a wrangle and trouble, A and B yielded the point; but bets were made on the subject.—*Ans.* A player exposing a card by dropping it, or by leading out of turn, cannot be prevented from playing the exposed card in due course. If A or B had got on, either could have been called on to lead a suit. C and D could also call the exposed card, but there is nothing in Rule 62 or any other Rule that permits the opponents to say, "Pass it."

T. A.—It is no bet, you cannot bet on a certainty.

W. B., D. M. S., S., AND P. J. B.—We have no August numbers left except those reserved for binding in volumes. September number sent.

I.—It is a misdeal.

M. B. P. (Charleston).—Please let me have your opinion on this case:—At Whist, one of the players, after the cards are dealt, but before the play has commenced, gets into a discussion with another, say one of the adversaries, and, in a moment of thoughtlessness, lays his hand (cards) on the table, face upward. Only the top card can be seen; but the adversaries demand that his hand be *all* spread out, and called as they please. He objects, on the ground that only the top card can be called. Who is right?—*Ans.* This point arose many years ago, before these PAPERS were in existence. *Bell's Life* decided that all the cards were exposed. We protested against the decision at the time, but without effect; and, although we think the decision harsh, we have never found any satisfactory milder punishment, and we have been obliged to follow the decision. The law cannot be altered until we get a fresh code, and the time is ar distant before we shall get fresh laws.

R. C.—We cannot refer to the subject whilst the case is *sub judice*. It is removed to the Queen's Bench, and will not be heard for 6, perhaps 12 months. Any Journalist can ruin any one whom he may please to attack, whether the victim be innocent or guilty. Will Mr. Attorney-General or Mr. Cross look to this? It is quite time that something was done to enable the Recorder or Judge, at the Central Criminal Court, to try any case with the assistance of a Special Jury; or that an extra Judge should be required to assist the Chief Justice in keeping down the removed cases. The question of expense is not an immaterial one, for poor men will not prosecute if the prosecution is to end in pecuniary ruin, and the press will become as great a nuisance here as on the other side of the Atlantic, unless prompt measures are taken to prevent abuse.

T. A.—We have requested Hunt's Company to prepare cards by which men could not cheat by passing a card; but we doubt if there is sufficient demand to justify the expense of producing them, although the designs are ready.

EXMOUTH.—A leads the best trump, and without waiting for the others to play, he puts down another trump (no other trump in), and then a third card. Are these cards callable?—*Ans.* No. In the case stated there is no penalty. If A's partner could have won the first trick, or the second, he could have been made to win, and the card or cards on the table would have been callable.

R. B., MADRAS.—The remittance received, postage to India 2s. a year. Many thanks for the interest you take in the PAPERS. We should be very glad if India would give us more support.

CAPTAIN S. W., CEYLON.—Book sent as requested.

S. & S.—A leads out of turn. Z says leave the card on the table. He then says, "Partner, will you exact the penalty, or shall I?" X says there is no penalty, because you have told the player to leave the card on the table. You have exacted the penalty, and you can only now call the card. Is this so?—*Ans.* No. Z tells his adversary to leave his card on the table. He simply tells an adversary to do his duty. Z exercises no judgment. He was quite right to ask his partner who should exact the penalty. Z or his partner could have called a suit, and then, and then only, is the exposed card released.

B. R. S.—A leads out of turn, X and B follow suit, Z finds out the blunder. B takes up his cards, aud X objects that B cannot take it up because he is answerable for his partner's blunder.—*Ans.* All cards except A's can be taken up,

R.—The ball is a good ball, and must be played although it touches the net.

E. J.—A and B want two tricks to make the game, there being but two cards left in each hand. The former being now the leader, having the two best Spades and knowing his partner B to have the long trump with a losing card, lays down on the table, face upwards, his two Spades and calls "game," X and Z thereupon call upon B to win the trick. The argument urged by them was that A by claiming the game and laying down his cards as he did, amounted to his playing several winning cards without waiting for his partner to play, and thus brought himself within the penalty of rule 57. A and B on the other hand insisted that there is no penalty for calling out "game" before it is actually finished, and the cards he so put down were merely exposed cards, so that B could throw away his losing one. Your opinion on this point will oblige.—*Ans.* A has led two cards that are winning cards as against the adversaries, and the case therefore comes within law 57, and A's partner can be called on to win the first trick. If it is contended that A led one card, and then another, the first is imperfect. In the case stated there may be no advantage or disadvantage, but at the end of a hand it often happens that the leader may have two cards, both winning cards, but which his partner may forget, and it would be obviously unfair to permit a player to put down two cards and thus give the information to his partner necessary to convey to his mind that both cards are good; surely saying "game" meant that A had played two cards. Until both were played he was not game. Ordinarily there is no penalty for saying "game."

NAPOLEON.

JOHN PYE.—1. What is the penalty if a player makes a revoke? 2. What is the penalty if the stand hand makes a revoke? 3. When can a revoke be claimed?—*Ans.* 1. A player revoking pays three to the stand hand, and the cards are re-played. If stand goes for Napoleon, revoker pays double. The revoker does not receive the stakes if the dealer loses. 2. Stand hand loses. 3. At any time before the cards are cut for the next deal; but the fact may be difficult to establish after the cards are mixed.

LOO.

P. C.—Is not an Ace of a plain suit equal in value to the

two of trumps?—*Ans.* No, the two of trumps will beat any one of the three Aces and therefore it must be of more value than a named Ace. We probably do not understand your question, or you have not expressed your meaning.

R. T.—It is the duty of the pone to see that the pool is right. If wrong, he makes up the deficiency. If no error were ever committed, the pone would have nothing to do. The money would always be there, ready to be divided. The pone's responsibility only arises when the score is deficient—*i.e.*, when some one has forgotten to put in, and each player is on an equality.

IDEM.—If a captain is appointed, and he gives a decision, that decision must be absolute. Nobody expects that a captain will always be right. We have to bow when he is wrong.

P. L. T.—The leads in the book may not always be the best, but you may rely on their being generally right. The experience of many is more likely to be right than the judgment of one who confessedly knows nothing about it. If the books say, "Lead the top of a sequence, and win with the bottom," they must have some reason for the rule. Thus, if the Queen is led from Q, Kv, 10, if you lead the 10, and your partner has the King, he must put on the King; but if you lead the Queen, he need not put on the King unless he pleases. In leading the 10 you sacrifice two cards of equal value where one would do. The second hand may have King, and your partner Ace. By leading the Queen the second hand will put on King; third hand, Ace: and you have the two best of the suit led. If you lead the 10, second hand will not put on King, third hand will put on Ace, and the best of the suit is left against you.

PIQUET PUZZLE.

Take out of a Piquet pack twelve cards, and make the bes Piquet hand for your purpose.

Let the second player take any of the remaining twelve cards —seeing yours. No discarding.

Can you prevent the first player getting 90? What is the most each side can get?

B. N.—If you win with the Queen and return the King we should not expect that you had the Ace.

SECRETARY (2).—1, 2,3. They associate with a shady lot, and you are better without them, 4 and 5 good.

G. Z.—Yes. If you Peter in a suit, of which you have 6, 5, 4, play the 5 first, so that if the adversaries get the lead in that suit, you may play the 6 next time without divulging your previous intentions, if you see reason to change your mind. The idda is so far good, but we prefer the old rule. We Peter when in our judgment if trumps are led we can get a good score. We Peter only when we are sufficiently strong to dictate to our partner, and say to him, "Sacrifice your hand," and we answer, "For a good result." This is old fashion now, but there are many old things worth preserving.

DOUBLE DUMMY.

PEMBRIDGE.—A and B 2re playing Double Dummy: A had five tricks arranged in the usual way, one projecting beyond the other; he made the sixth trick, on which he revoked; placed it with the others, and taking them all up, stacked them. After he had done so, while holding the cards in his hand, B claimed a revoke; is this claim good? That is, was the trick quitted?

ECARTE.

G. B.—"At Ecarté" the dealer having dealt in the manner prescribed by the laws of the game, turns up a small Spade, the non-dealer then leading plays the King of Spades, and *having quitted* it contends that he can still mark the King upon the ground that it is the first card played, and his adversary has not yet played to the trick. The adversaries contend that the non-dealer having played and quitted the King, cannot now claim to mark it. What say you? *Ans.*—The laws differ. If the question is to be finally judged by us, we decide that a player leading the King can count it as long as it remains uncovered by the adversary's card.

CHESS.

The New Zealand exchanges come with great irregularity. By the Francisco mail reaching here 25th November not a single paper arrived.

R. W. P. (New York.)—1. We have complied with your request. 2. We are not booksellers, but we have written to the author, and no doubt the book will be sent by his publishers.

R. STEEL.—Your letter to us had been much appreciated. It has been printed in several American papers. Try again.

J. M. (Leipsic).—We have expressed by letter our obligation to you for your interesting letter and the enclosures.

AS YOU LIKE IT.—It is much to be regretted that a mistake so easily remedied should have occurred. We condole with you in the circumstances.

R. H. S. (Holyoke, U.S.A.).—The missing number has been sent to you after some little delay, owing to its being scarce. The number is now out of print, save in the volumes.

A. M. (Nottingham).—A tourney of the Counties Chess Association was held in London last August. We cannot say whether there will or will not be a meeting of that body during the winter months.

G. B. K. (Philadelphia).—Thanks for the catalogue. We shall be glad to assist in every way in our power.

J. S. (Grove Vale).—It is not our custom to publish the solution of problems extracted from other journals, because we think it unfair to the other journals to do so when the solution can be obtained by subscribing to them. The solution of Mr. Loyd's problem is 1 R to K B 5.

J. W. S. (Montreal).—A very excellent jest. Thanks for this key to it.

B. S. W. (St. Louis).—We received one *carté* from you when at St. Louis, and gave that to Mr. A. as requested. In your letter of February last, you proposed to send some for exchange, but we never received any. Your problems shall begin to appear next month.

RES IPSA.—The diagram has been compared with your original draft, and is found to correspond therewith. In No. 1085, the pawn at W K 6 should be a Black one.

NOTICE TO CHESS EDITORS.

Will these gentlemen be so good as to note the address beneath. We constantly receive papers directed Westminster Papers, "London," and "England." This gives the Post Office authorities unnecessary trouble. All communications should be addressed "Editor, Westminster Papers, Civil Service Printing and Publishing Company, 8 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C."

The Westminster Papers.

1st JANUARY, 1879.

THE CHESS WORLD.

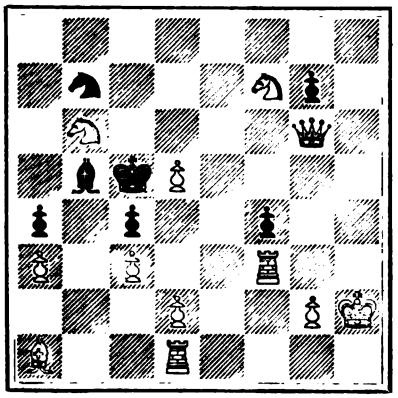
"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

We have always regarded the invention of new Chess notations as a harmless outlet for misdirected ingenuity, interesting to contemplate, but wholly futile from a practical point of view. During the past twenty years the writer has prepared for the press many hundreds of games and solutions of problems, and the result of his experience is that whatever advantages the English notation may lack in respect of brevity, there is full compensation in the superior clearness and directness with which it conveys to the mind of the student a picture of the board, and the position of each piece in relation to the others. We have so frequently expressed our objection to any change in the English notation that we were surprised last month to find several of our contemporaries, assuming that we approved or are disposed to adopt either of the systems set forth in the letters of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Anthony in our last number, and take the earliest opportunity of setting them right on the matter. We are not so intolerant, however, as to refuse to listen to the advocates of change, and therefore give them in these pages a fair field, but no favour.

As we go to press Mr. Taylor's collection of "Chess Chips" has come to hand, too late for criticism, if indeed such a modest offering calls for any. It is published by the Civil Service Publishing Company, 8, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, at the price of 2s. 6d.

The Rev. A. Cyril Pearson has a selection of his problems in the press, and it will be issued in the course of the current month by the Civil Service Printing and publishing Company.

BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in three moves.

The following letter and diagram speak for themselves :—

33, Fellows Road, N.W., London,
19th December, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of asking the favour of a few lines in your paper for a question which I wish to put respecting Mr. Healey's (Bristol) prize problem, which I enclose.

In this problem there is a White R at K B 3 which has nothing to do with the solution, and which might, apparently, equally well be replaced by a White P.

My question is, Why would it be a great mistake to have had in this place a White Pawn instead of a Rook? I should be glad if you would, through your paper, give a few of our English friends an opportunity of giving an answer to this question.

Believe me, Dear Sir, very sincerely yours,
G. Schnitzler.

To the Editor of "The Westminster Papers."

Captain Mackenzie is travelling through the Western States of America, and visited St. Louis on the 30th November last, where he encountered Mr. Max Judd, one of the strongest players in the Union, besides many of the members of the local Chess club. The Champion played eleven of the latter simultaneously, winning with a score of nine games to two, the winners being Messrs. Merrill and Moody. The score with Mr. Judd on the four games played is equal, each having won two. These games must have been rather of the "skittling" character, but one of them, which is given in the margin, is of some value and deserves to be recorded, if only as another illustration of the mistakes of great Chess players. Captain Mackenzie's visit to St. Louis was shortened, we regret to say, by sudden illness, which incapacitated him for play, but the *Turf Field and Farm* announces his rapid recovery and his arrival at Buffalo on the 7th ultimo, where he is engaged to play a match on special terms with Mr. Richmond, of that city. Mr. W. A. Shinkman, the well-known composer of problems, has assumed the direction of the problem department of the *Holyoke Transcript*.

Mr. Judd. White.	Capt. Mackenzie. Black.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	4 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 B to Q B 4	7 Q to Kt 3
8 Castles	8 P to Q 4
9 Kt takes Kt	9 P takes B
10 Q to Q 8 mate.	

In October last we alluded to the General Meeting of the City Club, which took place on the 25th of

September, and whereat a Handicap Tournament with sixty-four entries was resolved upon, thirty-three names therefor having been already received. In our November number we announced the successful formation of this tourney, and we published the names of the sixty-four Competitors. We appended some remarks complimentary to Mr. H. F. Down, and proceeded to state that the production of a "Chess-Board" Handicap had been thrice accomplished in the City Club, but not so much as once in any other Chess Association. It would appear that by about the 12th of December this statement of ours reached the eyes of Mr. Higginbotham, the Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club, and he thereupon hastened to inform us that a handicap of sixty-four entries was then in progress at his Club; that it consisted of five classes, was commenced the first week of November, and at the time of writing there were only six players left. We are glad to receive these particulars, and should not have minded having them earlier. We feel much sympathy with the fifty-eight unknown competitors who have fallen, and a deep interest in the fortunes of the six anonymous gentlemen who survive. Some of our readers may perhaps wish that their appetite for further intelligence concerning this contest had been whetted by the publication of the names of at least the fortunate six with whom the final struggle now rests; but we at any rate are able to repress any such unbecoming spirit of curiosity, and shall be quite prepared to announce when the proper time arrives that the prizes have been won by those skilful players, Messrs. Anon. There is one salient fact which merits, and to which we gladly accord our recognition, viz., that Mr. Higginbotham if a reticent must at any rate be a zealous secretary, for otherwise he could not have started a tourney with the very large number of sixty-four entries.

We have received from Mr. G. H. McLennan, of No. 176 Alexandra Road, St. John's Wood, a letter respecting the newly formed Belsize Chess Club, which meets every Tuesday evening (from 7 to 11 p.m.) at the Princess of Wales Hotel, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood. Mr. McLennan is the Honorary Secretary of this association, and we extract from his letter the following paragraph. "The club has now been inangurated some four weeks, and bids fair to be a success, although at present the membership is hardly sufficient to keep it well afloat, and a few more members would be sincerely welcomed. The difficulty is to acquaint local players of the existence of the club, and you would aid us in surmounting this by giving publicity to the whole or an abstract (as you may think fit) of this letter." The writer goes on to add that he shall be glad to answer any communications addressed to him at his above-mentioned residence. We very willingly aceede to Mr. McLennan's request, and may mention that by a coincidence there is lying before us a letter from a correspondent asking whether there is a Chess Club in St. John's Wood, and if there be one, desiring to be favoured with its address. Now we cannot refrain here from observing that the difficulty which obstructs the opening career of the Belsize Club cannot fail to affect unfavourably all the other local Chess Associations of the metropolis, not excepting the very oldest of them, unless they have recourse to that publicity upon which we have so often insisted as essential to their well being. There are now a great many local Chess Clubs of London, two dozen at the very least, we should say, whereas ten years back there were perhaps not half-a-dozen, a most telling proof this of the increasing popularity of the game in the metropolis. Nevertheless nearly all these bodies exist as it were in skeleton only. The number of their members in the aggregate would probably be found if computed to be under five hundred, although the number of Chess amateurs in London and its environs cannot well be short of ten thousand Each Club in fact is a circle, composed mainly of a few mutual friends and persons whom they happen to know. Nearly everyone of them lives a precarious existence, and very few of them attain the years of a well-kept canary. The reason of this is obvious; members die or go away, or get married to masterful wives, and soon the small stock of acquaintances gets used up, wherefore, and in consequence of the club being unknown to the general Chess public, it dies. The remedy for this otherwise sure process of decay is of course publicity. Each club should take care to get itself well advertised, and, so far as our columns are concerned, it can do so at the cheapest possible rate—viz., merely at the cost of the postage stamps required for notifying us of its proceedings. So willing indeed are we to assist in this matter, that we propose in a subsequent number to give a list of all the metropolitan Chess clubs, with their addresses, names of secretaries, evenings of meeting, and amount of subscriptions; or, in other words, devoting a page for the purpose of forming a metropolitan Chess Directory, to which amateurs desirous of belonging to clubs in their neighbourhood may have recourse. We shall be glad to receive the necessary information from club secretaries for this purpose.

Continuing our monthly record of such Metropolitan Chess Matches as come to our knowledge, we begin chronologically with the South Hampstead and Kentish Town Clubs, between whom a contest was fought at the rooms of the former in Bridge Road, Chalk Farm, on the 21st of November. Twelve games were played, all of which were won by the Kentish Town players. On the 25th November, the Hackney Club beat the Clapton ditto by four games. The fight occurred at the Hackney Institute, 194, Mare Street, and there were nine players on each side. On the 27th November, a battle upon a small scale took place at the rooms of the St. James' Club in Eden Grove, whereto four representatives of the Eclectic came, saw, and conquered; the score-sheet showing a majority of three games in their favour. On the 30th November there was an encounter between the Excelsior

of Camberwell and the Peckham Mutuals, the champions of the latter being at home at the Collyer Memorial Schools. The Camberwell Club was successful to the extent of being two games ahead.

The newly-formed Belsize and South Hampstead Chess Clubs have lost no time in displaying that spirit of pugnacity which is such an excellent quality in Chess-players. Conclusions were tried between them on the 2nd of December, and the contest resulted in Belsize winning by 9 games to 1. Two of the games were left unfinished, one of them, as we understand, being in favour of the victorious club, while the other was quite even. The following is a list of the players as they were paired upon the occasion.

Belsize Club.	Won.	South Hampstead Club.	Won.
Mr. McLennan	2	Mr. Warren	0
„ Gush	1	„ Dowling	0
„ E. Ridpath	2	„ H. Moir	0
„ J. Ridpath	2	„ A. Moir	0
„ P. Richards	0	„ Paterson	1
„ Smith	2	„ Hall	0
	9		1

On the 3rd of December a match was played at Wilkin Street between the St. Pancras Church Institute and the Kentish Town Chess Club, victory declaring for the latter, with a score of five to one. On the 5th the Railway Clearing House defeated the Shaftesbury by seven games to two, with one draw. The action was fought at the rooms of the victors in Seymour Street. On the 7th the Athenæum and the Eclectic had a bout at the rooms of the former in Camden Road, Holloway. The home team was victorious by nine games to three, with two draws. This is the second defeat sustained by the Eclectic at the hands of the Athenæum during the present season. On the 10th the College Chess Club was defeated by the Eclectic, who gained thirteen games to eight, with one draw. The lady combatants were very unsuccesful upon this occasion, only one of them making anything like a stand against their opponents. This was Miss Rymer, who secured a draw. She would most likely have won, but for the adverse influence of the clock, for just before closing time she had two pawns to the good, and an excellent position. The match was played at the Ladies' College, Little Queen Street, the home team being composed of Messrs. Potter, Lord, H. F. Down, Stiebel, Manning, Hearn, Richardson, Hall, M. Down, Mrs Down, and the Misses Rymer, F. Down, and H. Down. The Canonbury Club was represented by Messrs. Hodge, F. Hoon, C. Hoon, Lurcott, G. Gibbs, Johnston, E. Schmidt, W. Gibbs, H. Schmidt, Chase, Lansdale, Palmer, and Vane.

A contest took place on the 17th of December between the Athenæum and College Clubs, at Little Queen Street, with eleven players on each side. The gloomy vaticinations of certain Collegians were verified by the result, for the Athenæum won 14 games to 6, with 1 draw. However, to the credit of the lady combatants be it said, that they gained a moiety of the victories scored by their side. Two more games were won by Mr. Lord, this being the third time consecutively that he has distinguished himself in a similar manner in the College matches. He has, therefore, proved himself a most valuable member of the Little Queen Street Club. The remaining game was secured by the skill of Mr. Manning, while the one draw goes to the credit of Mr. H. F. Down, who, however, would probably have won had time been allowed for the conclusion of the game. Subjoined is a list of the players, with the scores they made :—

Athenæum Club.	Won.	College Club.	Won.
Mr. Baxter	1½	Mr. H. F. Down	0½
Dr. Batt	0	„ Lord	2
Mr. Griffith	2	„ Stiebel	0
„ Hargen	1	„ Manning	1
„ Mellish	2	„ M. Down	0
„ T. Smith	2	„ W. Hearn	0
„ Foster	2	„ T. Watson	0
„ Medcalfe	2	Miss Rymer	0
„ Swainson	0	„ Florence Down	2
„ Harding	2	„ Helena Down	0
„ Thompson	0	Mrs. Down	1
	14½		6½

A contest was fought upon the 11th of December, between the Greenwich and Peckham Mutual Clubs, at the Greenwich Institute. The home players were victorious by nine games to one, with two draws. Their representatives were Messrs. Piper, Jennings, Fewings, Huntley, Pettitt, Smith, senior, and Smith, junior; the

Peckham club by Messrs. L. Knight, Woodward, senior, Tuckfield, B. Woodward, Cook, A. Woodward, and Jeffries. We may mention, *en passant*, that the new Honorary Secretary of the Greenwich Chess Club is Mr. Henry Banks. On the 12th, a match took place between those near neighbours, the Ludgate Circus and the Ibis Clubs, the rooms of the latter on Ludgate Hill being the scene of action. The Circus players were successful with a score of five to three, and one draw. Their champions were Messrs. Tudor, Imbrey, Hum, Duncan, and MacDonald. The Ibis was represented by Messrs. J. Schooling, F. Schooling, Herbert, Williams and Rowbotham. On the 14th. Eden Grove was the scene of a conflict between the Athenæum and the St. James's, with a victory for the former by seven games to two, and two draws. On the 16th, the Hackney and Eclectic Clubs met in battle at 194 Mare Street, but were unable to make much impression on each other, for each side could shew three wins, and there were likewise two draws. The Hackney colours were upheld by Messrs. Provost, D. H. Scott, Cooper, Brodribb, Hodge, Connery, Hopwood, and G. Scott, while the invading team was composed of Messrs. Hodge, Hoon, Mainland, Lurcott, Schmidt, Chase, Palmer, and Gibbs.

Played at the People's Café, 18th December.

The Excelsior.	Won.	Drawn.	The Ludgate Circus.	Won.	Drawn.
Mr. J. Wilson	1	0	Mr. Imbrey	0	0
,, V. C. Peyer	0	1	,, Tudor	0	1
,, C. Kindell	1	0	,, Hum	0	0
,, McLeod	2	0	,, Keyworth	0	0
,, J. Keene	0	0	,, Rix	2	0
,, T. Gortley	2	0	,, Wheaton	0	0
,, J. Holmes	1	0	,, Macdonald	1	0
,, P. W. Matthews	1	0	,, Dalton	1	0
	8	1		4	1

Won by the Excelsior by 4 games.

Played at the Collyer Memorial Schools, Peckham, 20th November.

The Excelsior.	Won.	Drawn.	The Mutuals.	Won.	Drawn.
Mr. J. Wilson	2	0	Mr. F. Knight	0	0
,, V. C. Peyer	0	1	,, L. Knight	0	1
,, J. Holmes	1	0	,, A. C. Woodward	0	0
,, T. Gortley	0	0	,, Cook	1	0
,, E. E. Peyer	1	0	,, Tuckfield	1	0
,, Gastineau	1	0	,, Alfred Woodward	0	0
,, B. B. Keable	0	0	,, Griffin	1	0
,, A. Bott	0	0	,, Lewis	1	0
,, J. Colegrave	1	0	,, Briggs	0	0
	6	1		4	1

Won by the Excelsior by 2 games.

Played at Kentish Town 7th December.

The Excelsior.	Won.	Drawn.	The Kentish Town.	Won.	Drawn.
Mr. J. Wilson	1	0	Mr. Physick	1	0
,, V. C. Peyer	2	0	,, Pile	0	0
,, McLeod	1	0	,, Yarnold	1	0
,, J. Keene	1	0	,, W. H. Hunt	0	0
,, J. Holmes	0	0	,, J. Barter	2	0
,, Izard	0	0	,, C. Bush	1	0
,, A. Bott	1	0	,, T. Parkin	1	0
	6	0		6	0

On the 17th of December the St. George's Club (Barnsbury) and the Kentish Town Club encountered each other at the rooms of the latter, in Welkin Street, the home team being victorious by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ games. On the 18th the Excelsior defeated the Ludgate Circus Club, with a score of 8 games to 4 and 1 draw. The match was played at the People's Café in Ludgate Circus, and the Camberwell Club was represented by the following very strong team, viz., Messrs. Wilson, V. C. Peyer, C. Kindell, MacLeod, Keene, Gortley, Holmes, and Matthews. The home team consisted of Messrs. Imbrey, Tudor, Hum, Keyworth, Rix, Wheaton, MacDonald, and Dalton.

In concluding this summary, we beg to express our acknowledgments to the various club secretaries who have sent us information, and we have pleasure likewise in recognizing the help afforded by the columns of the *Holloway Press* wherefrom a portion of the above detailed intelligence has been derived.

We have to record the formation of two new clubs devoted to the game, one of these is the Morphy Chess Club, which on and after the 2nd instant will meet at the Mason's Hall Tavern, Mason's Avenue, Guildhall, E.C. The evenings of meeting will be on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m., and the subscription 10s. per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, or 1s. per month. The Honorary Secretary is Mr. J. E. Imbrey, to whom all communications should be addressed. The other addition to the ever increasing circle of metropolitan Chess associations is the St. John's Working Men's Club, Kirkman Street, Tottenham Court Road. A tournament is now in progress there, and when it is finished a match with some other Club is contemplated. Full particulars may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. Walter Grantham, 22, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, or by personal application to Mr. Frost, at the Club, any evening after 8 o'clock. In wishing these two new comers all prosperity, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at the upspringing of so many associations devoted to the practice of Chess. We note with pleasure that they are all amateur organisations. As such they are proofs of the increasing popularity of Chess as a recreation, and not as a means of making money. Each of them is a nail in the coffin of Professionalism. That loafer is dying hard, but the end, we fancy, is not very far off. We judge so because the inevitable gaps made from time to time in the faithful band of victims do not seem to be filled up with fresh recruits. Amateurs begin to recognise that no improvement, and very little amusement, is to be obtained by preventing strong players from earning their livelihoods industriously like other men. When this fact is universally accepted and acted upon so much the better will it be for eminent experts themselves. No longer lowered by being at the beck of every fool who makes himself their superior by being their hirer, they will have that honourable esteem, which is their rightful due when not forfeited by an abasing course of life.

On the 9th ult., Mr. Potter paid a visit, by invitation, to the People's Café, Ludgate Circus, and played ten simultaneous games against the following members of the Chess Club there established, viz.:—Messrs. Imbrey, Tudor, Hum, Moore, Duncan, Macdonald, Fazin, Dalton, Hammond, T. Paul and R. Paul, the two latter being in consultation. The contests with the first six of the above-named players were upon even terms, and with the others at the odds of a Knight. The visitor drew with Mr. Fazin and the Messrs. Paul, but the remaining eight combatants allowed themselves to be defeated. The allies conducted their game remarkably well, and ought to have won. They played weakly towards the end, but even at the conclusion had such an amount of numerical force, that they would have been justified in playing for a victory. This they were afraid to venture, and rather than bring their King out, they submitted to a draw, by perpetual check.

OUR PROBLEMS REVIEWED

No. 1092.—Black would be mated on the move, *only* there is one square into which he can retreat. Well, White has a B entirely useless where it stands that can prevent this retreat. What, then, *can* be more tempting, even to a learner, than to play it thus; commonplace and very suggestive initial moves have many times been adopted by our best composers, and in their happiest efforts, too, but they have generally culminated in an ingenious trick or a very interesting or original mate But this cannot be said for 1092, nor many more of the multitude of "blocks" that have appeared latterly. To huddle together some dozen or more pieces out of which may be extricated three or four mating positions of a very ordinary type is not, I think, an advisable practice, nor one that can be expected to leave any impression in a competition. Very probably many of such problems are entered on the hazard that those competing with them may be no better.

No. 1093.—Four solutions, 1 Q to Kt sq, 1 R to K 6 ch, 1 Kt to K 2, and 1 Kt to K 6 dis ch.

No. 1094.—Two solutions, 1 Q to Kt 5, which looks like the author's intentions; also 1 R to Q 2 ch, followed, if 1 $\overline{K \times Kt}$ by 2 Q takes R ch, &c.

No. 1055.—1 R to B 4 ch. I doubt very much if this is the composer's design here; yet it baffles me to find any other way of mating. 1 Q to Q Kt will not do, neither will any other that I can discover, except the one named, and it seems absurd to begin a two-mover with such a common-place check.

No. 1096.—Two solutions, 1 Q to Kt 2, and 1 Q to Kt sq ch.

No. 1097.—Here, again, I fancy everything is not as it should be. There *is* as a solution in 3 by 1 R takes P ch, but I cannot believe it to be the author's. More probably it was intended to be, B takes P, and then when the Rooks attempted to defend their K the Q would be sacrificed, and the position wound up in fine style. Black's Q and Kt's might also interfere, but they also would succumb to the apparently powerful move 1 B takes P. Should, however, Black, instead of any of these selfishly interpose his B at Q 4, the play is most unpropitiously broken up, and further scheming on White's part rendered useless.

1092.—Of the conventional type.
1093.—Three solutions.
1094.—All thunder and lightning.

THE SET

Would not have been any the worse for a little more care.

1095.—About the worst two-mover in the tourney.
1096.—The only problem on the page which repays the trouble of setting up.
1097.—Much ado about nothing.

MY CHAMPION.

The game my Champion cares to play,
  Is not that mental burden
Men have to carry half a day,
  To gain a shilling guerdon,
My Champion is not versed in books,
  Holds learning in derision,
And squanders neither time nor looks
  On pieces or position.

And yet, however, skilled the foe,
  Who would my Champion master,
Must be prepared for overthrow,
  He goes to sure disaster.
For see, my Champion's face is fair,
  Her eyes are soft and tender,
And charms are bristling everywhere
  Like bayonets to defend her.

All openings, theories, moves abstruse,
  The subtleties of science,
Are useless dogs of war let loose;
  She bids them cool defiance.
Her frowns upset the best laid schemes,
  Her smiles fierce onslaughts shatter;
She smiles, and lo! like idle dreams,
  Deep combinations scatter.

Yet my revenge comes sweetly, when
  O'er fortune's spoils, she lingers,
Or marches off with ivory men,
  And I—with ivory fingers.
For even with the mimic strife,
  Her hour of triumph ceases;
  But I've a Captive fast for life,
Whom death alone releases.

X.

THE LADIES' CLUB.

Much nonsense has been talked of late
By ladies more or less irate,
Of "Woman's Mission," "Higher Sphere,"
Which tends to make it very clear
That women, who are what's termed "blue,"
Had better study Shakespeare's "Shrew,"
And cull a moral from the page
Of that immortal English sage.
If, after this, they can't repress
Their effervescing thoughts excess,
Then let them join the Ladies' Club,
Where they'll be safe from sneer and snub,
Where they can bring their minds to bear
Upon a *wholesome*, varied fare
Of contests, breeding no ill will,
And yet demanding patience, skill,
An understanding quick, acute,
Attentive, able, and astute.
This form of competition new
Men cannot blame, and not a few
Will be enamoured of a scheme,
That's sure to furnish forth a Team
Of fair and wondrous skilful dames,
Whose reputation, very names
Will bend the stiff, conceited necks
Of puny players of *our* sex,
And cause them one and all to say—
"By Jove! how well these women play!"
Then —*place aux dames*—there's room enough
Beside those made of sterner stuff,
For those cast in a softer mould,
Tho', tyro-like, must needs be told
That, when they have but "bolder grown,"
They soon will learn to hold their own
Against all comers, and will show
Themselves to be a worthy foe:
To tilt with whom, in open fight,
The strongest lances will delight—
Who, should there chance to be hard knocks,
Will (pray excuse the paradox)
Deem *tender* damsels rather *tough*,
And pocket tamely the rebuff.
A word of praise, a word of thanks
Is due to her, who forms the ranks
Of that, which soon will be a corps
Such as the world's ne'er seen before;
A corps, that's thrown the welcome gage
At those, with whom it seeks to wage
A war, in which defeat's no shame,
In which no one dispenses blame,
In which no plucky soldier's slain,
And all may live to fight again.
The lady brave, to whom we owe
The presence of so fair a foe,
In letters deep has carved her name
Upon the ancient tree of Fame,
Whose rugged trunk shows clear and plain
The imprints of her daughters twain.
A queer conjunction Chess would be
Linked with the name of all the three,
And yet in form of toast, it would,
Tho' paradoxical, be good.
The name is known—of course you'll guess,
The toast I mean is—Down with Chess!

J. O. Hagen.

MODEL GAME No. 2.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE. Section 1.

White, Mr. Blackburne — Black, Mr. Deacon.

White.	Black.	White.	Black	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P e 4	1 P e 5	2 Kt f 3	2 P d 6	3 P d 4	3 P takes P	4 Q takes P	B d 7 (a)

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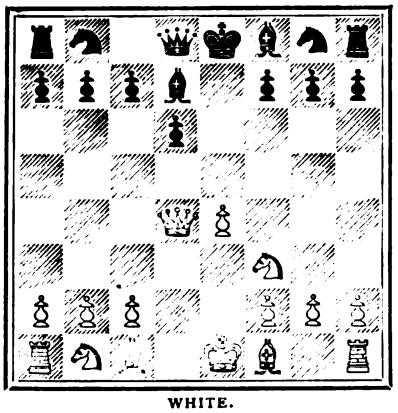

WHITE.

White.	Black.
5 B f 4 (b)	5 Kt c 6
6 Q d 2	6 B e 7
7 B c 4	7 Kt f 6
8 Kt c 3	8 0-0

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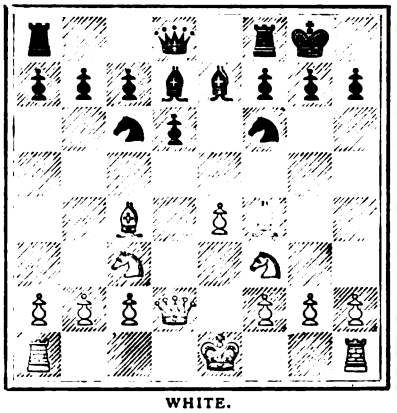

WHITE.

White.	Black.
9 0-0 (c)	9 Kt g 4
10 Q R d 1	10 B f 6
11 K R e 1	11 K Kt e 5
12 B takes Kt	12 B takes B

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
13 P h 3	13 B e 6
14 B d 3	14 Kt e 7
15 Kt takes B	15 P takes Kt
16 R e 3	16 Kt g 6

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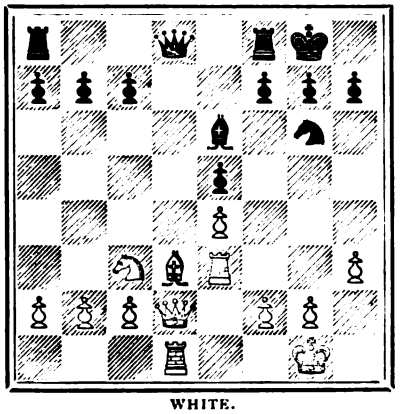

WHITE.

White.	Black.
17 Kt e 2	17 P c 6
18 R g 3	18 Q h 4
19 K h 2	19 Q R d 8
20 Q e 3	20 P b 6
21 R f 1	21 Kt f 4

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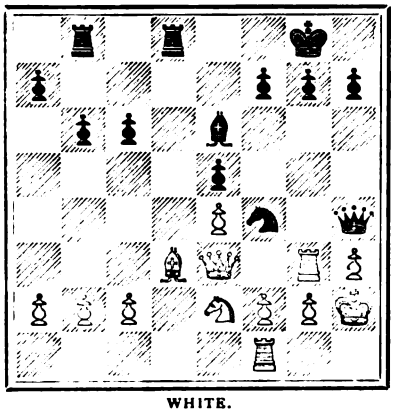

WHITE.

White.	Black.
22 Kt g 1	22 P h 6
23 Q e 1	23 P c 5
24 R e 3	24 Q h 5
25 P g 3 (d)	25 B takes P h 3
26 P takes Kt	26 B tks R ch

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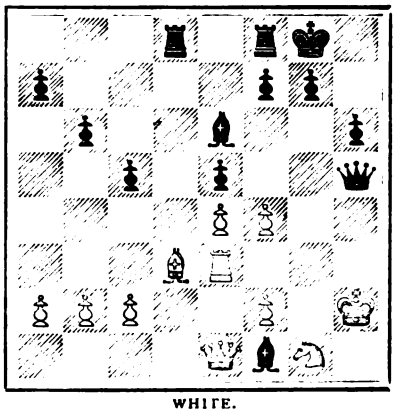


WHITE.

White.	Black.
27 Kt h 3	27 P takes P
28 B e 2	28 B takes B
29 R takes B	29 P f 3

And Black won in a few more moves.

(a) This move and 4 Kt c 6 are both unsatisfactory.

(b) Besides this move, White may play 5 B c 4! 5 B g 5 and 5 B e 3

5 B c is given in the synopsis. If 5 B g 5 then follows—

White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
	5 Kt f 6	10 Kt d 5	10 R e 8		or, 5 Kt c 6
6 P e 5	6 Kt c 6	11 0-0-0	11 P c 6	6 Q d 2	6 Kt f 6
7 Q e 3	7 P takes P	12 Kt takes B	12 R takes Kt	7 B d 3	7 B e 7
8 Kt takes P	8 Q e 7	13 K R e 1	13 K c 7 –	8 Kt c 3	8 0-0
9 B takes Kt	9 P takes B		and if	9 0-0	9 P h 6
10 Kt takes B	10 Q takes Q ch	5 B e 3	5 Kt f 6	10 P h 3	10 Kt h 7
11 P takes Q	11 K takes Kt	6 Kt c 3	6 B e 7	11 P g 4	11 P h 5
12 Kt c 3 +		7 B c 4	7 Kt c 6	12 Kt h 2	12 P takes P
	or,	8 Q d 2	8 Kt e 5	13 P takes P	13 Kt e 5
	5 Kt c 6!	9 Kt takes Kt	9 P takes Kt	14 P f 3	14 P g 5
6 B takes Q !	6 Kt takes Q	10 0-0	10 0-0	15 K g 2	15 P c 5
7 Kt takes Kt	7 K takes B	11 P f 4	11 P takes P	16 R h 1	16 K g 7
8 B c 4	8 Kt h 6	12 B takes P f 4	12 B b 4	17 Kt f 1	17 R h 8
9 Kt c 3	9 B e 7		or,	18 Kt g 3	18 P f 6

(c) Castling on the Queen's side is stronger play.

(d) Mr. Blackburne suggests 25 $\frac{\text{B e 2}}{\text{Q g 5}}$, 26 $\frac{\text{P g 3}}{\text{Kt g 6}}$, 27 $\frac{\text{Ph 4}}{-}$ with a good game.

THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

The Judges, Messrs. Duffy and Pierce, after reference to the Umpire, Mr. F. H. Lewis, have awarded the Prizes in this Tourney as follow :—

For the best Sets.—FIRST PRIZE.—" When shall we three meet again." SECOND PRIZE.—" My Lords the Judges, &c." THIRD PRIZE.—" Many things perplex "

For the best two-move Problem.—No. 1056.—" When shall we three, &c."

For the best three-move Problem.—No. 1040.—" My Lords, &c."

In addition to these Prizes announced at the opening of the Competition, Mr. Pierce is desirous of presenting a copy of " English Chess Problems," to the Author of No. 1089, forming part of the set bearing the motto " Rosicrucian."

The award will remain open for a month, after which interval no objection as to the originality or accuracy of the Prize Problems will be entertained, and the prizes will be at once paid to the successful Competitors. A list of the problems with mottoes and authors' names will be published in our next number.

THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY. No. 2.

Mr. Medley has placed at our disposal a further sum of £10 for a second problem tourney in connection with these PAPERS. We give below the conditions of the tourney.

1. The Competition shall be open to problem composers of all nations.

2. The problems to be original, to be ordinary mates, and the solutions to be in two, three, or four moves.

3. Each competitor to send three problems, clearly described upon diagrams, accompanied by full solutions, and enclosed in an envelope bearing a distinguishing device or motto, and not the author's name.

4. Each competitor to send with the problems a sealed envelope, containing his name and address, and endorsed with the motto corresponding with that affixed to the problems. These envelopes shall not be opened until after the payment of the prizes.

5. The problems to be sent to the Editor of the WESTMINSTER PAPERS, 46, Cannon Street, London, E.C., as follows :—

From composers resident in the United Kingdom on or before the 20th March, 1879.

From composers resident on the continent of Europe, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States of America the 20th April, 1879.

From composers resident elsewhere the 20th August, 1879.

6. Problems, the joint composition of two or more authors, will be disqualified.

7. The problems, after undergoing a preliminary examination, will be published in this journal at the rate of three sets per month, and at the expiration of one month after the publication of the last set the prizes will be awarded.

8. The judges will be Messrs. P. T. Duffy and J. W. Abbott, and in the event of any difference of opinion arising between them, Mr. F. H. Lewis will act as umpire.

9. The decision of the judges or umpire shall be final. In the event of either of these gentlemen being unable or unwilling to act the proprietor of these Papers and Mr. Medley will appoint a substitute.

Three prizes are offered, viz. First Prize £5, Second Prize £3, Third Prize £2.

In addition, we shall give a complete set of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS" to the author of the best problem in three moves. The problem competing for the last prize may be part of the sets of three, or may be sent in separately at the option of the competitor.

Any editor of a Chess Magazine or Chess column, desiring to publish the problems contributed to this tourney will be supplied from time to time with copies of a set in advance of their publication in this journal, on application to the Editor, 46 Cannon Street, London, E.C.; but notwithstanding their publication elsewhere, all the problems that stand the test of the preliminary examination will be published in "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

For the information of intending competitors it is deemed expedient to state here that the judges will deal with dual moves in the following manner:—

1. Duals arising on the first move of the solution will disqualify the problem, and the set in which such problem appears.

2. Duals arising on the succeeding moves will not disqualify the problem, but will nevertheless be regarded *prima facie* as a defect, and will then be considered from the stand-point whether their occurrence is unavoidable, or otherwise, and how far their existence affects the idea sought to be embodied in the composition.

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. POTTER.

GAME 202.

Played lately at Bath.

(Remove White's Q Kt).

White.	Black.
Mr. THOROLD.	Mr. R ——
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Q Kt to B 3
3 B to B 4	3 P to K R 3 (a)
4 Castles	4 Kt to B 3
5 P to Q 4	5 B to Q 3 (b)
6 P takes P	6 Kt takes P (c)
7 Kt takes Kt	7 B takes Kt
8 P to B 4	8 B to Q 3
9 P to K 5	9 B to B 4 ch
10 K to R sq	10 Kt to K R 2
11 B takes P ch	11 K to K 2
12 Q to Q 5	12 B to Kt 3
13 P to Q Kt 3	13 P to B 4
14 P to B 5	14 Q to B 2
15 B to Kt 6	15 Kt to Kt 4
16 B takes Kt ch	16 P takes B
17 P to B 6 ch	17 K to Q sq
18 P takes P (d)	Resigns

(a) Losing too much time. If afraid of the Evans, might very well adopt the Two Knights' Defence.

(b) This cat has apparently not yet got through its stock of lives.

(c) Should take with the Bishop. One of the first signs of future strength is when a player shows by his moves—whether they be good or bad—that he understands the importance of making time.

(d) Very much too easy all this.

GAME 203.

Played recently at Manchester.

Bishop's Gambit.

White.	Black.
Messrs. H. JONES & NEWNES.	Mr. BLACKBURNE.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 B to B 4	3 Q to R 5 ch
4 K to B sq	4 P to K B 4 (a)
5 Q to K 2 (b)	5 Kt to Q B 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 Q to R 4
7 Kt to B 3	7 K to Q sq
8 B takes Kt (c)	8 R takes B
9 Kt to Q 5	9 B to Q 3 (d)
10 P to Q 4	10 P takes P
11 Q takes P	11 R to K sq
12 Kt tks K B P (e)	12 Q to Kt 5
13 Kt to K 5	13 Kt takes Kt
14 P takes Kt	14 B takes P
15 Q to B 3	15 P to Q 3
16 Q takes Q	16 B takes Q
17 Kt to Q 5	17 K to Q 2
18 P to B 3	18 R to K 3
19 B to Q 2	19 R to K B sq ch
20 K to Kt sq	20 B to K 7
21 R to K sq	21 B to Q B 5
22 Kt to K 3	22 B to Q 6
23 P to K Kt 3 (f)	23 B to K 5
24 Kt to Kt 2	24 P to Q 4
25 R to K B sq	25 R takes R ch
26 K takes R	26 R to B 3 ch
27 K to Kt sq	27 P to Q 5

The Allies resign.

(a) This is in its form a variation of that ancient defence—3 P to K B 4. The effect of checking first with the Queen as in the present game is that it prevents 3 Q to K 2, followed by K to Q sq. As being, comparatively speaking, a novelty, the defence stands upon its trial. I do not feel favourably disposed towards it myself.

(b) By playing 5 Kt to Q B 3, the allies would bring the same position which arises from 4 Kt to Q B 3, as an answer to 3 P to K B 4. I apprehend, however, that they could here obtain the superiority by proceeding with 5 Kt to K B 3, followed by 6 P to K 5.

(c) Ill advised according to my thinking.

(d) The modifying effect of circumstances upon cases is here exemplified, for this move is as good in the present instance as it is generally the reverse.

(e) Ingenious, but the colour is not sufficiently firm for it to wash well.

(f) To present B to K B 5, and also to provide a square for the Knight which cannot at present move anywhere, on account of B to Q 5 ch. The game is lost anyhow.

GAME 204.

Played recently at Manchester.

Scotch Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Messrs. GILTAY AND WILSON.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 B to Q B 4	7 Q to Kt 3 (a)
8 Castles	8 Castles
9 Kt to Q 2	9 Kt to K 4
10 B to K 2	10 P to Q 4
11 Kt to B 5	11 Kt takes Kt
12 B takes B	12 Kt to R 5
13 P to Kt 3	13 P takes P
14 B takes R	14 K takes B
15 Kt takes P (b)	15 B to R 6
16 Q to Q 5	16 K Kt to B 6 ch
17 B takes Kt	17 Kt takes B ch
18 K to R sq	18 Q to K R 3 (c)
19 K R to Q sq	19 R to K sq
20 Q to B 5 ch	20 K to Kt sq
21 Q to K 3	21 Q to R 4
22 Kt to Kt 5 (d)	22 B to Kt 7 ch
23 K takes B	23 Q takes P ch
24 K takes Kt	24 R takes Q ch
25 K takes R	25 P to K Kt 3 (e)
26 R to R sq	26 Q to Kt 7
27 Kt to B 3	Resigns

(a) Mr. Blackburne approves of this but until the appearance of further light I prefer 7 Kt to K 4, followed by the text move if and when necessary.

(b) Best no doubt, for if 15 Kt to B 4, then Q Kt to B 6 ch, 16 K to R sq, B to R 6 with the advantage.

(c) They should certainly take the Rook followed, if 19 Q takes Kt P by R to K sq, whereby there would be two pieces bearing down on the adverse Knight.

(d) This fine move may seem to be a flash of unnecessary ingenuity, having regard to the plausible aspect of 22 Kt to B 6 ch; but the latter continuation will be found upon examination to be by no means so satisfactory for White as might be expected, and in any case the superiority of Mr. Blackburne's conception will become clear enough.

(e) They have nothing better. Whatever move be made their Queen is lost.

GAME 205.

Played between Messrs. Freeborough and Crake as representatives of the Hull Church Institute and the new Basford Chess Club.

Allgaier Gambit.

Thorold's Attack.

White.	Black.
Messrs. E. FREEBOROUGH & J. CRAKE.	NEW BASFORD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3
6 Kt takes B P	6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 4
8 B takes P	8 P takes P
9 B to B 4 ch	9 K to Kt 2
10 Castles	10 Kt K to B 3
11 Q to Q 2	11 B to K 2
12 Kt to B 3	12 B to K B 4 (a)
13 B to K 5	13 Q to Q 2
14 Kt to Q 5	14 Kt to B 3
15 R takes B (b)	15 Kt takes B
16 R takes Q Kt	16 Kt takes Kt
17 R takes Kt	17 Q to B 3
18 Q to K 2	18 P to K R 4
19 Q takes K P	19 B takes P
20 Q to B 5	20 Q to K Kt 3
21 R to Q 7 ch (c)	21 K to R 3
22 Q takes Q ch	22 K takes Q
23 B to Q 3 ch	23 K to Kt 4 (d)
24 R to Kt 7 ch	24 K to B 5
25 R to K B sq ch	25 K to K 6
26 R takes B P	26 Q R to K B sq
27 B to B 5	27 R to B 3
28 R takes Kt P	28 K R to K B sq
29 R to Q Kt 5	29 P to Kt 6
30 R to K sq ch	Resigns (e)

(a) This is not satisfactory. I am inclined to think that P to Q B 4 is Black's best defence at this point to be followed, if B to K 5, or P to Q 5, by Q Kt to Q 2, and if Kt to Kt 5, then by Kt to R 3.

(b) This acute stroke is virtually decisive of the contest.

(c) Possibly the safest course, but much may be said for 21 Q to Q 7 ch, followed, after K to R 3, by B to Q 3.

(d) K to R 3 is preferable, but the position is big with a victory for White, play as Black may.

(e) I do not see that there is any more reason for resigning now than before.

GAME 206.

Played in the Second Round of the City of London Handicap.

Four Knights' Opening.

White.	Black.
Mr. BLOCK.	Mr. KLEIN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Kt to B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to Q B 4
5 Castles	5 Castles
6 P to Q 3	6 Kt to Q 5
7 Kt takes Kt	7 B takes Kt
8 Kt to K 2	8 B to Kt 3
9 Kt to Kt 3	9 P to Q 3
10 K to R sq (a)	10 Kt to Kt 5
11 Q to B 3	11 Q to R 5
12 P to K R 3	12 P to Kt 3 (b)
13 K to Kt sq	13 P to K B 4
14 P takes P (c)	14 P takes P
15 B to Q 2	15 B to K 3
16 B to Q B 4	16 B takes B
17 P takes B	17 P to B 5
18 Kt to K 4	18 Kt to R 3
19 P to Kt 4	19 Q R to Q sq (d)
20 P to B 5	20 P takes P
21 P takes P	21 B takes P
22 Kt takes B	22 R takes B
23 Kt takes P	23 R to B 2
24 Q R to Q sq	24 R takes Q B P
25 Kt to Q 8	25 R to Kt 2
26 Q to Kt 3 ch	26 K to R sq
27 Q takes R and White followed up the capture by resigning (e)	

(a) Either P to K R 3, or B to K Kt 5 seems necessary at this point. In either case White would have a somewhat inferior game.

(b) All this is played with that skill which is to be expected from Mr. Klein, who is one of the most promising of the young City players.

(c) It is scarcely necessary to point out that if P takes Kt, Black would reply with P takes Kt P, winning back his piece.

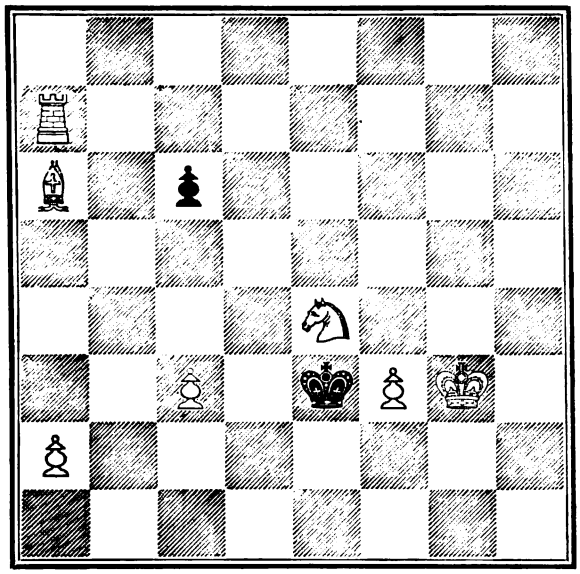
(d) This also is in a good style.

(e) White resigned on perceiving the force of 27 P to B 6. In this however, he was somewhat precipitate, for he could have replied to that move with 28 Kt to B 7 ch, Kt takes Kt, 29 Q to B 5, R takes P ch, 30 K to R sq, whereupon Black would perhaps begin to wish that he had not staked his game upon a venturesome and unnecessary, if ingenious combination.

PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM No. 1105.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 1106.—By CHARLES A. GILBERG.

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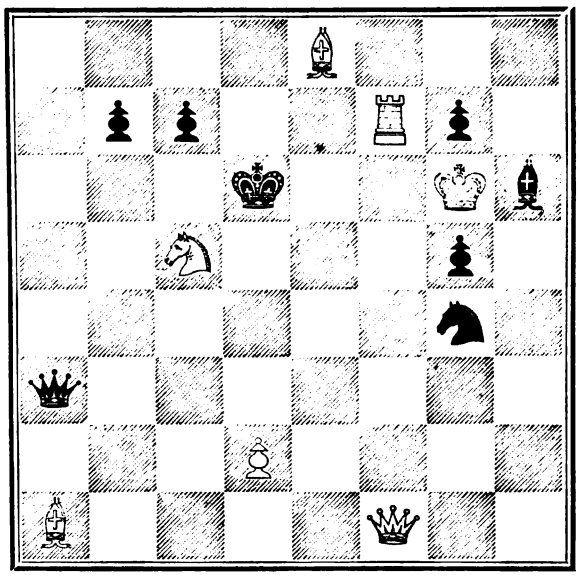

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 1107.—By F. POTT.

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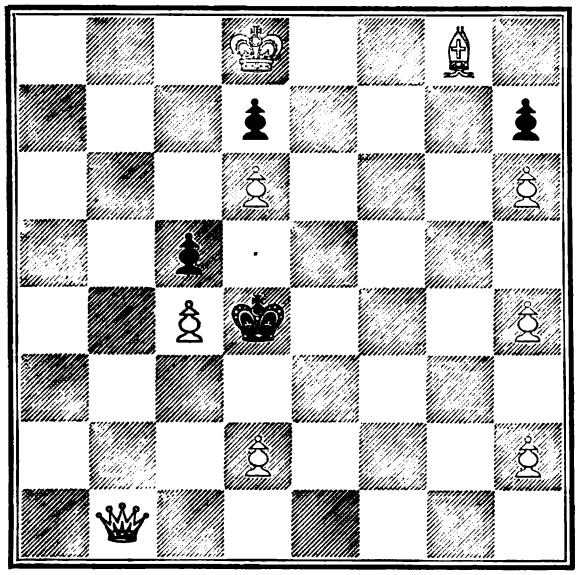

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 1108.—By B. S. WASH.

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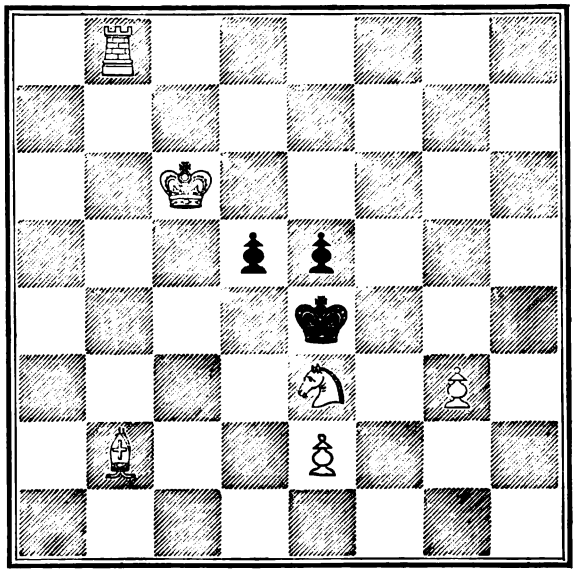


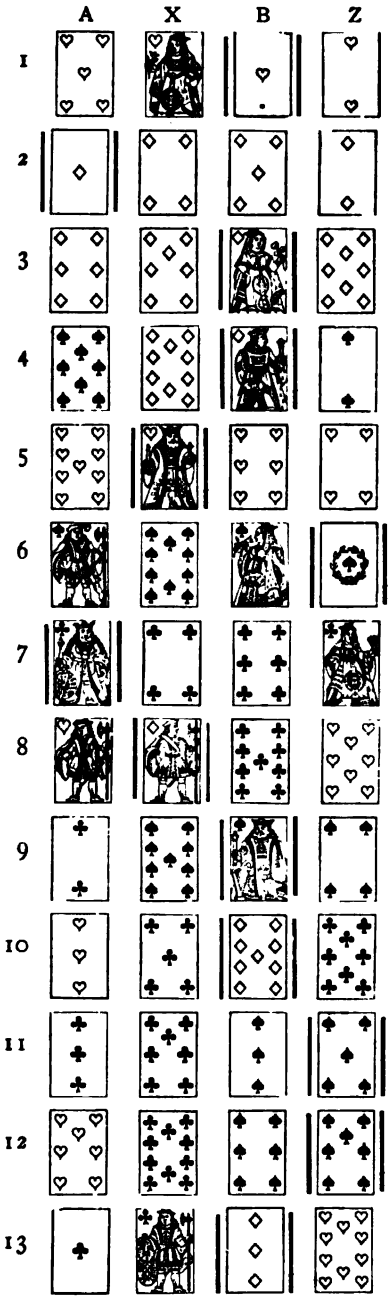
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

WHIST.

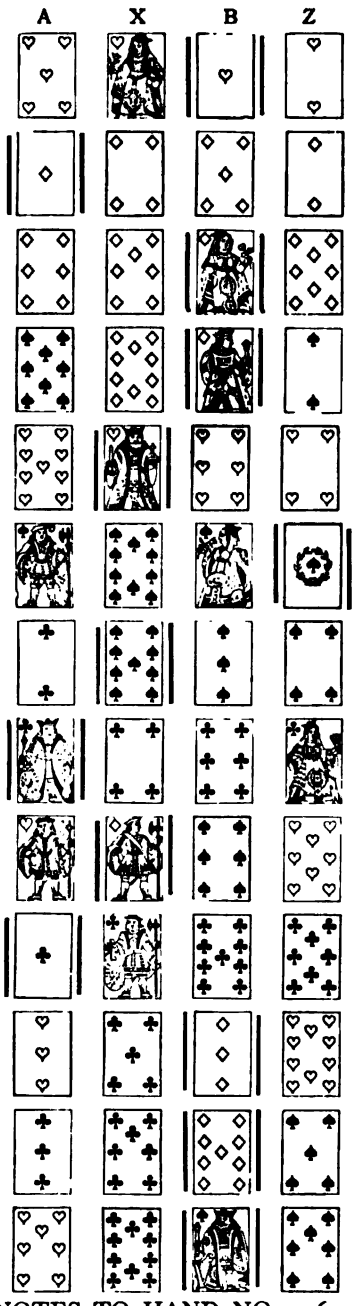
HAND No. 176.

Taken from *The Field* of November 30th, 1878.
Score—Love all. Z turns up D 8.



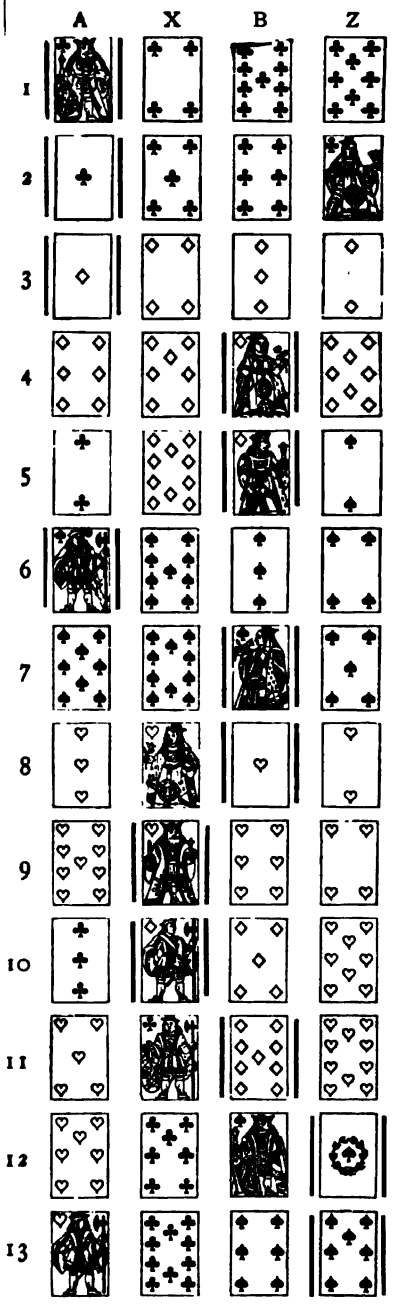
HAND No. 177.

Being the same as the previous one, played in the main according to Cavendish's views.



HAND No. 178.

Being the same as the preceding, in which a different mode of play is suggested.



NOTES TO HAND NO. 176.

Per "Cavendish." "Trick 1. A properly opens a five card suit headed by Knave in preference to a four card suit headed

by Ace, King. Trick 6. X properly refrains from drawing trump, fearing the whole Heart suit may be brought in against him. He leads a strengthening card of the suit Z has discarded, as to an adverse declaration of strength in trumps, Z properly discards his long suit. The strengthening Spade is an especial good lead here, as A has shown weakness in spades by discarding them. Trick 7. Z's best lead is doubtful, but we should prefer the return of the spade. A must hold the Ace of Clubs. Trick 8. Infamous play on the part of B. The Ace of Clubs being in A's hand, that card, with B's two trumps and King of Spades wins, the game. Trick 9. Badly played again by B. If he passes the Spade he must win the game, whether the remaining Spades are divided or not." Cavendish gives this hand as an illustration of "how not to do it," but whilst the play criticised by him is beneath notice, what he either expressly approves of or by his silence presumably acquiesces in may be well questioned. For instance at trick 6 B ought to have passed the 10 of Spades, as the Ace and Knave must both be behind him, and the chance is greatly in his partner's favour of having one or both of them. Cœlebs in his treatise gives a few of these mathematical calculations, which should ever be present to the mind of the Whist player, as they are of daily practical occurrence. E. J.

NOTES TO HAND NO. 177.

Trick 1. In the selection of competitive principles, we should always be regulated by the surrounding circumstances. This is not a question of a lead from a five or four suit, for on looking at the poverty of A's trumps, he should play a forward game making the greatest number of tricks he can in the usual course of play from his own hand, and should therefore lead his King and Ace of Clubs. Trick 6. Cavendish here acts upon his fears; what reason is there to suppose the whole Heart suit may be brought in against X? Why should not his partner have the Knave or, (as the fact was) the 10 guarded? Whist is essentially a game of inferences to be drawn from positive data, and as soon as any one acts upon his hopes or fears, or upon mere hypothesis, he is no longer theoretically speaking playing Whist, but a game approaching to speculation. X should therefore have drawn one of B's trumps, B should likewise pass the Spade, for if both the Ace and Knave be in Z's hand, he cannot possibly make more than one Spade. Trick 7. The Club suit not having yet been opened, I do not understand how Cavendish makes Z draw the conclusion that A has the *best* of it. But perhaps Cavendish possesses powers of clairvoyance that most people do not. B having now the long trump can afford to keep up his winning Spade King, and he was furthermore bound to pass here the Spade 9, to take the chance of X's being compelled to lead up to his partner in Clubs. E. J.

NOTES TO HAND NO. 187.

Trick 6.—B is now playing for the game, for which he wants only one trick more out of his own hand. It is 5 to 4 that his partner has one or both of the remaining Spades. But, independently of mathematical calculation, here is a case in which the Whist maxim of what is technically termed "Placing the cards" must be brought to bear. B, by assuming one of these honours to be in A's hand wins the game.

N.B.—It is worth noting, simply as a curious result, that, provided there was no ridiculously bad play, had A improperly led originally the Spade Knave, the result of the game would not only have been the same—but more easily won; that is to say, in a plain, straightforward manner, without the exercise of the slightest ingenuity on the part of any player. Z's *coup* at trick 7, though it came off successfully, was useless. E. J.

WHIST CHANCES.

To the Editor of "The Westminster Papers."

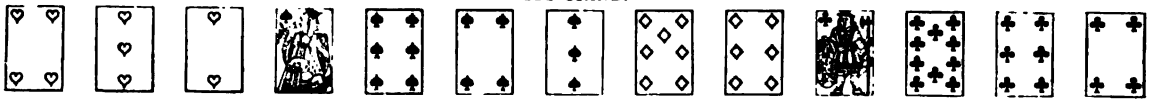
Sir,—The advisability or not of putting on King second hand having King and another only has been duly calculated. But calculation only, is not everything on Whist. Beyond figures in an original lead, if 3rd hand shows that he has nothing in the suit, this of itself is an important element in the conduct of the game. This information is not acquired, if the King be put on. The case frequently occurs, and I point this out for the use of those players who will not be guided by figures. J. M.

DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 144.

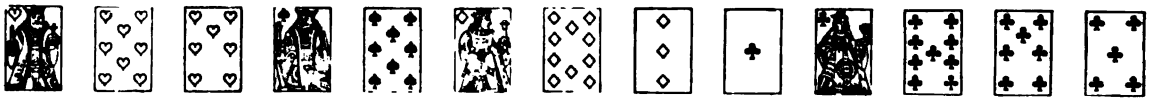
By Mr. F. H. LEWIS.

A's Hand.

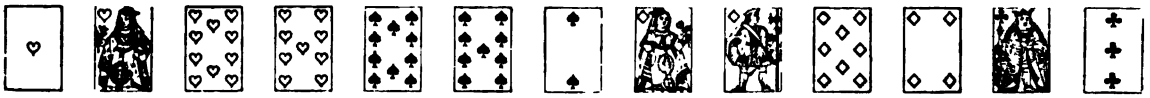
X's Hand.



B's Hand.



Z's Hand.



Hearts trump. A to lead; against the best play can X and Z make 5 tricks?

For the best analysis and solution we offer, as a prize, at the choice of the winner, Cavendish, Mr. Clay's work, Professor Pole's, or a Volume of these PAPERS.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, NO. 143.

BY J. D. MELROSE.

A LEADING.

1 A leads Diamonds; won by B.
2 B leads Clubs; won by Z.
3 Z leads Spades; won by Z.
4 Z leads Spades; won by Z.
5 Z leads Spades; won by A.
6 A lead Spades; won by A.
7 A leads Diamonds; won by X.
8 X leads Clubs; won by A.
9 A leads Clubs; won by X or Z.
10 X or Z leads Hearts; won by B.
11 B leads Diamonds; won by X.
12 X leads Hearts; won by B.
13 B leads Diamonds; won by A.

A and B, thus getting the odd trick in the event of Z not playing Ace of Clubs at trick 2, A also passes, and allows X to take the trick. A and B, must then either make 3 tricks in Hearts, or A gets in with the long Clubs; and if at trick 3, 4 or 5, X plays anything, but Spades, A and B also gets the odd trick thus:—

SAY AT TRICK 3.

3 Z leads Hearts; won by B.
4 B leads Clubs; won by A.
5 A leads Clubs; won by B.

And B must make another trick in Hearts, and A two tricks in Spades.

If at trick 8, X plays a Heart, A and B make two by tricks thus:—

8 X leads Hearts; won by B.
9 B leads Diamonds; won by X.
10 X leads Clubs; won by A.
11 A leads Hearts; won by B.
12 and 13 won with Diamonds.

If at trick 10 in this variation, X leads Hearts, the result is the same, as B then makes the trick in Hearts, two in Diamonds, and A the 13th trick with Clubs.

Z LEADING.

1 Z leads Hearts; won by B.
2 B leads Diamonds; won by B.
3 B leads Clubs; won by Z.
4 Z leads Spades; won by Z.
5 Z leads Spades; won by Z.
6 Z leads Spades; won by A.
7 Z leads Spades; won by A.
8 A leads Diamonds; won by X.
9 X leads Clubs; won by A.
10 A leads Clubs; won by X.
11 X leads Hearts; won by B.
12 B leads Diamonds; won by X.
13 Won by X.

I'm not sure that I've improved the finish of this game by the alteration from what I first intended at trick 3, it's really immaterial, however, so far as the result is concerned. And as at trick 6, in the first game (A leading) so at trick 7 in this I make A take the remaining trick in Spades, to prevent Z ruffing. I consider this is the best for A at the time in both cases. And at all events if it is not so, nothing else would improve matters for him in the second game.

CARD CLUBS.

Why card clubs are broken up is a question that concerns all players. To those who observe, the reasons are not far to seek. No precautions can prevent an ineligible man being proposed, seconded, and elected ; but if proposers and seconders did their duty honestly, without fear or favour, looking to the interest of the club alone, and not to the pleasure or convenience of the man proposed, we should have one of the weak points removed. We are all aware of the difficulty in giving a peremptory "No." As the new year commences, if we could only make up our minds to say "No," we should be perfectly certain that we should be much better off at the end of the year than we shall be if we do not say "No." A has had a good introduction to us. A desires to be a member of the Megatherium. On receipt of the letter of introduction we write to the introducer for full particulars of A, and getting a satisfactory answer we propose A, get him elected, and then find that we have been the means of introducing an undesirable member. His acquaintance with our friend he introduces is then found to have been but of short duration. They had met in good society in a country house, had lived five or six days together, they had each thought well of the other, each thought the other pleasant and nice; but neither knew more of the other than this. Of the means, life, habits, and antecedents of each, they were profoundly ignorant. Now, card club life is very difficult. A man who is quiet, subdued, and gentlemanly, away from the card table, is not the same man when he sits down to play. No one should be proposed at a card club except by a member who has seen the proposed play, and play for similar stakes to those of the club. We see men most amiably playing for silver threepennies who are exceedingly disagreeable when playing for £3. We have plenty of suspicion that the play at cards is not all fair. It is not very likely that a card sharper will be a disagreeable man ; on the contrary, he must be of pleasant manners, and of an engaging disposition to succeed. People cannot cheat without the entry into a society where large sums are played for. The cheating, if cheating there were, in the Clayton and Jones case was very exceptional. If a man cheats when there is no money on, by which we mean much less money on than the player ordinarily played for, or if a man cheats by converting that into a 4 to 1 chance when the chance in his favour is 3 to 1 already, then this cheating, we say, is exceptional, and can only be from gross ignorance, or the love of cheating, *per se*. The ordinary card sharper being of good manners, good address, and slender means must lay his plans to get introduced into the society he desires. A Club member proposing a recent acquaintance to a club should bear this in his mind, that it is possible the man is using him for his own purposes, but having made up his mind to make the proposal, he should lay all the circumstances of the introduction before the committee, so that they may be on their guard and make enquiries for themselves. We remember proposing a club rule to the effect that any one put up for election should state the name of every club to which he had ever belonged, and failing to do so, except from oversight, of which the committee alone were to be the judges, the name after election should be erased from the list of members on proof of the omission. We believe this would be a salutary law, and give committees many more opportunities of rejecting unsuitable members. In card clubs we want money and manners. In some clubs there is a fearful want of the one, and in some an entire absence of the other. Each of these factors will break up any card club. At the present moment many clubs are suffering from these causes, and some we can see plainly are being broken up ; and in each case the causes are those two we have named. It is a law as certain as that of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not, that if there is any laxity in payments at a card club, that club is doomed. It is not that card players are harsh one to another after a reverse of fortune. On the contrary we doubt if there is an instance on record where on being appealed to a winner would not give time for payment to a loser, or where a member would not help another to pay at a pinch. There is no more reason why a man should not borrow to pay a card debt than to pay a butcher's bill. But this much is certain, that the money should be paid the next day, and if the player does not do so, or if he has appealed to the forbearance of the winner, then the debtor has no right to play again until after the losses are discharged. The money must be paid out of his own resources or by borrowing.

In the matter of manners, it should be clearly understood that every member is, in a club, on an equality. Each man in the club is entitled to equal rights, and the moment one man chooses to exhibit a superiority over another without protest, then we say the club is doomed. Let the superiority be exhibited towards one, it will soon be shown towards another, and our republic becomes an absolute government, and the club *qua* club no more exists. We cannot all be of one disposition. Just and due allowance must be made for all, and the good behaviour of each member can only be governed by his own sense of right and wrong. Committees can do little in the matter. The mere fact of a subject being brought before them does harm, so that we are thrown entirely on the good sense and good feeling of members to keep a club in order. But we know men generally do not get angry without some cause, although the cause is sometimes imaginary, and at others it is very ridiculous, and would not be dreamt of as a cause of offence, except when the players are

excited by play and by losses, and the losses would not be so exciting if the stakes were smaller. We think that in all clubs the play is too high, and we know that the stakes are continually increased, with the result that some members are ruined and some retire. Almost all players can recall one or more instances where the play has been high; where players have been ruined or retired, and where the play has ceased or the club broken up. If it be a poor man who is ruined, it must be a source of regret to the other members to know that it has been their fault that the play has been so high. The rich man wants the play high because he does not get the same excitement from the game unless it is high. We can only, therefore, ask them to think of the pockets of their poorer fellows. If they have the privilege of being rich, let them exhibit their generosity by limiting their gambling, so that we begin the new year with the following advice:—Be careful whom you elect; be cautious how you behave; reduce your stakes, and keep your temper.

AN EIRENICON.

To the Editor of the WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—It is well known that Whist-players are occasionally seized with an irresistible impulse, which compels them to take the most outrageous steps to lose the game, but I don't think it is equally well known, that this is probably caused by particular cards themselves being also liable to a similar epidemic; if this be the case, the players are not to blame. I have been led into this train of thought by the recent conduct of an Ace of Diamonds. Z discarded a Diamond, A led one, X played Qn, B won with the Kg and returned it. A trumped; second round of Diamonds, A trumped again; third round, A overtrumped Z; fourth round, twelfth trick, Z, A, and X all trumped. X then led the Ace of Diamonds.

Now although one swallow doesn't make a summer and this by itself would not prove that the Ace of Diamonds was actively endeavouring to lose the game, and though it is possible to argue that X wished to revoke, from fiendish malignity, and that the Ace was not a principal, but merely X's agent, how do you account for this next instance?

A few hands afterwards with the same pack of cards and different players, A leads the Kg of Diamonds which wins. A leads a small Diamond, B trumps—X gets in, removes B's other trumps and leads the Knave of Diamonds. A wanting one trick for game makes the Qn, the cards are thrown up and enquiries made for the Ace of Diamonds, and Z, who in the meantime had shuffled the cards, asserted he never had it; now these two occurrences taken together perpetrated by the same card—especially the last, when the Ace appears for purposes of annoyance to have removed himself temporarily from the pack—he was found there next deal—are very curious, and I am anxious to know whether similar coincidences have been noticed, and if so, whether the cards of some makers are more liable to such vagaries than others; if true, it is an important discovery. There may be forces in nature with which we are still unacquainted, and if it should turn out that we are not free agents, but that the cards occasionally take the law into their own hands, with how much better temper we might play; it once being admitted that these things are inevitable, all necessity for continually observing, if you had only done this or not done that, and so on *ad infinitum*, would be done away with in favour of the simple formula, "new cards, please!" We have come to the end of another year, let us take a new departure; we have long heard that cards will beat their makers, if we also recognize that they will occasionally take their own course in spite of us, surely we shall cease to revile each other, and become more tender to each other's feelings—if in addition we give up looking at the last trick—for what is the use of looking at the last trick when the cards do as they like immediately afterwards?—then in my mental vision, I begin to see on the horizon, the dawning of the Millennium.

PEMBRIDGE.

PIQUET PUZZLE.

After a hand has been played, can the score be elder hand 20 younger hand 6? Bad play, on either or both sides allowed.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

THE most important theatrical event of the year 1878 took place immediately before its close. On the 30th of December the Lyceum was re-opened under the direction of Mr. Irving, and thus, for the first time since, some fifteen years ago, Mr. Phelps resigned the reins of management at Sadler's Wells, we have a theatre in London under the immediate rule of the most prominent Shakespearian actor of the day. Whether it is a wise thing for a conscientious actor of the most difficult characters in the drama to take upon himself the responsibility, the difficulties, and the onerous work of management, we do not care now to discuss. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Irving has commenced his enterprise under the fairest auspices. The crowds that gathered outside the theatre, unable to gain admittance, and the enthusiastic multitude inside, testified not only to the personal popularity of the actor, but also to the warm interest felt by the public in the noble work he has entered upon. It was fitting that Mr. Irving should begin his reign with *Hamlet*, both for the just pre-eminence held by the masterpiece of Shakespeare, and because it is in the character of the Prince of Denmark that Mr. Irving has achieved his greatest and most legitimate success. We have not been able to praise his Macbeth and Othello, and his Richard III. was open to hostile comment; but no such Hamlet has been seen by this or the last generation. It was a revelation, and neither rant nor stilted declamation, nor any conventional reading, found a place in it. That Mr. Irving's Hamlet of December, 1878, is quite equal to his Hamlet of November, 1874, we cannot assert. Occasional traces of that peculiar high toned utterance (which it would be wrong perhaps to call affectation) so prevalent with this actor of late years, were apparent, and it could be wished that Mr. Irving's Hamlet, in his serious conversations with Horatio and others, were a little more robust in style. But the lighter passages are as good as ever, and the soliloquies remain as before, fine specimens of unconventional intelligent and scholarly delivery; and in the magnificent third act Mr. Irving was able to display unusual force without losing his voice. In this act too, he had the advantage of an Ophelia worthy of his companionship. It will be remembered that Miss Isabel Bateman's Ophelia was the weak, the very weak, point of the revival of Hamlet in 1874, though the majority of the critics warmly admired her. In Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving has now found a better associate, and her original and powerful rendering of Ophelia, a character not abounding in good points for an actress, made a strong impression on a house filled with real critics in every part. The general representation of the play showed also a marked improvement. Mr. Forrester as Claudius, Mr. Swinburne as Horatio, Mr. Cooper as Laertes, Mr. Beaumont as the Player, Messrs. Ellwood and Kyrle Bellew as Guilderstern and Osric, and Miss Pauncefort as the Queen, were one and all worthy of commendation, and we are glad to be able to say that distinctness of utterance was the rule, and not, as usual with the production of Shakspeare's plays, the exception. When we add that the decorations of the theatre, inside and outside, were much admired, we have said enough to show that this eventful night resulted in a triumph for the new manager. We trust that he may continue successful. If, as we believe, the stage has an influence on society, a theatre conducted on high principles, and with lofty aims, cannot but improve the public taste. Mr. Irving has begun well, and so long as he remains unspoilt by popular favour, may reckon upon the support of the enlightened portion of all classes of the play-going public.

The Lord of Misrule is once more in the ascendant at the theatres. That pantomime is a great and prosperous institution none can deny. The daily newspapers devote as much space to analysing what are called the plots of the various pantomimes, as they do at another time of the year to the *libretti* of hackneyed operas, and eulogise them in their reporting columns if they satirise them in leading articles; whilst periodicals, in their Christmas numbers, idealise Clown and Columbine in sentimental story. Those who have said that pantomime is decayed and degenerate are so far correct that the humourous entertainment known to a previous generation under the title is no longer procurable, but that the thing now called pantomime—a combined extract of the Alhambra and the music hall—flourishes and is exceedingly popular, facts and statistics abundantly prove. At this moment there are three in Central London, eleven at the theatres in the southern, eastern, and northern districts, and one each at the Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, and Aquarium; in all, seventeen, representing an outlay of about £50,000, and giving employment, direct or indirect, to some 3,000 persons, this last being the only result of pantomimes which can be regarded with anything like satisfaction. Managers are not to be blamed for the prevalence of pantomime, nor can it be set down to a degenerate age: for even the Kembles have been known to look forward to the Christmas pantomime to reimburse them for the failure of the legitimate season. The main cause of its popularity, and even of its existence, must be set down to the inconsistency of Christian humanity which has resolved to crowd its relaxation and pleasure into one corner of the year, and to take

this pleasure at a low standard. With the exception of the intelligent playgoer who feels himself out of place at pantomimes, all sorts and conditions of people are represented at the theatre at Christmas time. High and low, rich and poor, young and old, all visit pantomimes, and the poor and low in a greater degree than the high and rich, for whilst six of our seventeen pantomimes are common ground for both, the remaining eleven are almost exclusively dependent on the patronage of the lower classes. Youth and age go to pantomimes from mixed motives, youth being content to be bored through most part of the opening in expectation of the joys of the harlequinade, whilst for age, when not in reluctant attendance on youth, for such unvenerable age as that represented by Mr. Joskin Tubbs of the *Pink Dominos*, the opening has, we regret to say, its attractions by reason of its ballets and the femoral developments of the scantily attired heroes and heroines of nursery story. The melancholy fact cannot be too often repeated that Respectability, which ignores and frequently denounces the theatre of Shakspeare, Sheridan, Byron, Gilbert, Wills, Sardou, and other dramatists, smiles complacently on pantomime, which is neither modest, nor refined, nor lively, nor witty, nor even in most cases intelligible. For what is pantomime but, as we have said, an imitation, and an inferior imitation, of the principal attraction of the Alhambra and the music halls? From the Alhambra are taken the long and tedious, but gorgeous, ballet scenes, and the processions of women dressed as pages, knights, peasants, or in any male costume which permits of a copious exhibition of their figures. From the music halls are taken the great part of the songs, the music of which is often pretty, but of which the words have usually to be revised or re-written, for even at Christmas time respectability would not always tolerate the gross vulgarity and worse which is characteristic of these songs in their original homes. From the music hall comes too the "topical song," without which, we venture to say, no pantomime has this season been produced, and which consists of a series of verses embodying the ideas of an ignorant and coarse "comique" on the political and social topics of the day. Not only are the attractions of the music halls borrowed by the theatres for Christmas, but also the persons who perform there, and "serio-comics," "duettists," niggers, acrobats, ventriloquists, "variety artists," the brothers this, and the sisters that, find themselves for once in the year elevated in the professional scale. If the reader is inclined to regard this unpleasing picture of pantomime as somewhat exaggerated, let him visit, as an example, Covent Garden, an eminently respectable theatre, and we shall be much surprised if he does not confess that our strictures err, if at all, on the side of moderation. At Covent Garden, the dull ballets and weary processions are presented with amazing splendour, but for no conceivable purpose of amusement; the songs are from the music halls, and Messrs. Macdermott and Campbell, two celebrated "star artistes," are there to give them effect. Thus the first impressions of the stage are associated in the minds of youthful Respectability not with good plays well acted, such as *Caste* or *Diplomacy*, or even *Our Boys*, but with Messrs. Macdermott and Campbell and their refined effusions! This may be part of a Spartan system of education, the theory of which is to imbue the minds of children with a horror and dislike of the theatre by only taking them there when the entertainment is silly and offensive. After all, the stage is not singular in this respect. The Christmas number of a magazine is made up of stories not considered good enough for the monthly issue, and is yet perhaps more widely read than the best novel of the year. For is not this the silly season, and is not any rubbish considered good enough for Christmas?

It remains to be seen whether the prevailing distress and depression of trade will materially affect the receipts at the theatres during this festive season, but they do not appear to have damped enterprise. There are, as we have said, seventeen pantomimes this Christmas, although four theatres open in January, 1878, are now closed. The Queen's, we believe, is no longer a theatre, the St. James' and Opera Comique are said to be under repair, and the manager of Her Majesty's found so little profit in giving a pantomime there last year, that he has wisely kept its doors shut. With these exceptions every theatre is open. The re-opening of the Lyceum Theatre under the management of Mr. Irving will mark 1878, a year not otherwise prolific in matters of theatrical interest, but at least noteworthy for the deaths of Mr. Phelps, Mr. Charles Matthews, and Mr. Alfred Wigan. Mr. Irving, though of a different style and school from Mr. Phelps, continues the same work, and a successor to Mr. Wigan may be found, as refined in style and as subtle in characterisation. But of Mr. Matthews it may be said that he stood alone, for he belonged to no school, and was absolutely original. He has never yet had a rival and few successful imitators, and leaves therefore a vacant place that is not likely to be filled. But whilst doing honour to the illustrious dead, and acknowledging that there are no three men now on the stage competent to step into their shoes, it may be said without fear of contradiction that the general standard of acting is much higher at this moment than when these three were in their prime. Now that the impending visit of the *Comédie Française* to London is exciting the usual reflections on the alleged superiority of the French actors to ours, and to the advantages enjoyed by the former, it may be as well to point out that the English stage, which is in receipt of no subsidy, has no useful organisation and, above all, no training schools, can yet produce as numerous a body of good actors, taking them in the bulk, as the French stage. It is probable, therefore, that we should be able to beat the French if we had all, or some of the advantages and assistance they can secure, as well as a few dramatists, of whom, in spite of Mr. Burnand, we think there is a want. Putting aside State aid to theatres as a thing not absolutely necessary, and perhaps not desirable, is it too much to ask that the drama should be treated

in this country on the same footing as music? There is a professor of music at Cambridge, and there are degrees in music, we believe, at both universities. There is also an academy of music in London, with an adequate staff of professors, and, in fact, every encouragement is given to the students of the one art, whilst the other is totally neglected, and dramatic aspirants have to pick up their education how they can. If, instead of vain repining, the leaders of our stage will agitate for Government aid to a training school for the drama, or, failing that, enlist the sympathy of the public in its behalf, they will, in time, attain that *prestige* and support of fashion which, in this country at least, constitutes the chief success of the *Comédie Française*. Italian opera flourishes in this country by the support of fashion, and the French players will be probably successful, partly from the same cause, and partly by means of their excellent organisation and training. Mr. Irving will also, we trust, secure the support of fashion, as well as the favour of the general public, and perhaps be the means of originating an English academy of the drama, which ought not to languish whilst so much British gold is given to the foreigner.

The new and original drama *No. 20*, written in combination by Messrs. Albery and Hatton for the Princesses, collapsed after a short and inglorious career of about a fortnight. It had been heralded by an extensive change in titles, no less than three having been given to it before its production; and in inspired and communicated paragraphs to the press much was made of the wonderful combination of authors. The ignominious result should impress on these two eminent individuals that success in melo-drama is not attained by the mere collecting of old incidents and situations and cementing them together with new dialogue, but that the composition of this class of play is as much an art as that of a tragedy or comedy. A much greater success has attended Mr. Albery in his adaptation, under the title of *The Crisis*, of the French play *Les Fourchambault*. In this case Mr. Albery has a colleague superior to Mr. Hatton, if it is not an insult to the French author of the play to call an adaptor of his play into another language a colleague. But Mr. Albery has done something more than merely translate *Les Fourchambault*, for he has not only Anglicised the names of the characters and the scene of the play, but given an English tone and style to the dialogue. With all his cleverness, however, Mr. Albery has failed to Anglicise the plot, the chief serious interest of which is carried on by a mother and a son in a fashion undeniably French. The second and subordinate serious interest which treats of the loves of this son and a young American lady begins too suddenly and too late, and rests on most inadequate foundation—a foundation rendered less stable by discreet alterations introduced into the play since its first night. The mother is throughout made the central figure, as she would not be in this country, and French mother-worship reaches a ridiculous climax in the last act of the *Crisis*, where the hero is seen embracing his mother, whilst his lady love proposes marriage to him! The girl not only has to make the offer, but she has to make it to mother and son. The young lady herself does not prepare us in the earlier acts for the prominence she assumes at the finish, and altogether the two serious interests do not dove-tail, but cause the play to assume the appearance of a separate history of two households—in short, to be two plays in one. The dialogue, however, is, as we have said, funny and clever, and the acting meritorious, that of Mrs. Wood being distinguished by great comic power. Indeed, the very excellence of Mrs. Wood's acting, which pleases the Haymarket audience more than the story of the play, tends to deaden the interest which ought to be felt in the doings of the serious characters. The scene between the brothers in the last act, which was the crowning of the edifice in Paris, fell flat on the night of our visit, in spite of the excellent acting of Messrs. Kelly and Terriss, and the extremely clever and natural way in which Mr. Terriss gave Mr. Kelly a blow in the face; and the financial woes of Mr. Howe, which are, we suppose, the origin of the English title, did not interest the audience in the slightest degree. For all this the *Crisis* is a success, and this being so, and because it is so, a nice question arises as to the literary morality of adaptations of this kind. Is Mr. Albery or any other man justified in altering the title, the scene, the names of the characters, and in partly re-writing the dialogue of a French play, and so getting half the credit of authorship of a work, in the original creation of which he had not the smallest share? When a man simply translates a French play, without altering scene or dialogue, no credit of authorship is assumed, though, as we pointed out last month in the case of *Proof* and Mr. Burnand, the critics will occasionally mistake the translator for the author. With a picture or a book such a course of proceeding would not be tolerated. Can we imagine an English artist copying a work of Meissonier with a few changes in colour, and calling the result his own work, or an English author remodelling a novel by Balzac, and taking the credit of having written it? And yet Mr. Albery is called the author of the *Crisis*, which is, as a matter of fact, *Les Fourchambault* by M. Augier. In addition to the doubtful morality of this practice, it amounts to a shocking confession of incapacity for invention on the part of our native dramatists, and we await with much interest the article to prove the contrary which Mr. Burnand writes to the *Telegraph* to say he is about to contribute to a monthly magazine.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WHIST.

BAHAMAS.—A B C and D sit down to play Whist, A and B play *well*, C and D only *fairly*. Instead therefore of cutting for partners in the usual way, C and D cut for the choice of A and B to prevent them playing together, C cuts the lowest and wins, and chooses A for his partner. He also claims the right of having the choice of cards, seats and the deal as if the four had cut. Is his claim right, or must the four players now cut to decide who shall have the choice of cards and the deal? —*Ans.* The usual plan is to have a second cut to make all the players on an equality, for otherwise, B gets the worst partner and has no chance of selecting the cards and seats.

CERCLE FRANCO.—The words used in the Bazaars of the East to denote Diamonds, Hearts, Spades and Clubs are:—Diner, Cupa, Baston, Spati. We do not vouch for the spelling.

SECRETARY.—We do not think it possible to get Hunt's cards into France at a price that would suit your club.

L. I G.—Revoke.—Take the score of three down from your adversaries, and being game by cards you mark a treble. They cannot mark honours, because tricks count before honours.

G. L.—If you expose a card you are bound to leave it on the table. It is not right to take it up and leave it to your adversaries to tell you to put it down again. Why should you put yourself to so much trouble?

OLD FILE.—We are not aware that there is any system recognised either in the Whist or swindling world whereby the size of the Peter tells the number of trumps the player holds.

LEX.—It is a revoke. You add the tricks you take to your own tricks.

L. E.—The address of the Pembridge Whist Club is 2A, Dawson-place, Westbourne-grove. Apply to the Secretary.

"45."

BELFAST. — We have sent your question to the best authority on this game, but we cannot receive his answer in time for this Number.

DOUBLE DUMMY.

A Question from "Pembridge" in our last number as to a revoke, remained unanswered by mistake. Mr. F. H. Lewis, to whom we referred the question, is of opinion that A revoked.

CHESS.

E. FALKBEER.—The Nos. will of course be sent. Very glad to hear from you always. Note our right address.

B. M. NEILL.—Thanks for papers duly to hand. Please note our address in the Progress books.

BOOK RECEIVED.—"Chess Chips," by J. Paul Taylor. (Civil Service Printing and Publishing Co., 8, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.)

"AMERICAN CHESS JOURNAL." Please note our right address

G. REICHHELM.—The numbers were sent regularly. Duplicates follow by this post, as requested.

JNO. WRIGHT (13A, Front-street.)—Your name does not appear in our books. No number was ever sent from this office.

SCHACHMATNY LITOK, ST. PETERSBURGH.—Your number is returned marked "Refusé." We have written to the Russian Ambassador on the subject.

NOTICE TO CHESS EDITORS.

Will these gentlemen be so good as to note the address beneath. We constantly receive papers directed Westminster Papers, "London," and "England." This gives the Post Office authorities unnecessary trouble. All communications should be addressed "Editor, Westminster Papers, Civil Service Printing and Publishing Company, 8 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Westminster Papers.

1st FEBRUARY, 1879.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

The Bristol and Clifton Chess Association has indeed been unfortunate during the past year, having lost no less than three first class players from their list of membership. First, on the list of honorary members, they have had to mourn the loss of the kind-hearted and ever welcome visitor to most of the Chess Clubs of the country, the world-wide, distinguished player, and indefatigable worker in the cause of Chess, the late Mr. J. Lowenthal, of London. The next, in the list of honorary members, but even more intimately connected with the Club (having for some years filled the office of President), is that of the late Captain H. A. Kennedy, the veteran of a thousand battles, and whose name was known throughout the Chess World as one who stood in the first rank of gentlemen amateurs. He was a great admirer of Mr. Lowenthal's play, and often received him as a guest, and was never happier than when engaged in a friendly encounter with the great Chess master; we are pleased to find the Committee of the Bristol Club have placed a befitting resolution on the minute book of their Society, of these fine players and old opponents. But the last name which they have had to remove from the list of living players, was even more intimately connected with Bristol than either of the above distinguished men, although not so well known in the Chess World as his great ability deserved. We refer to the recent death of Mr. William Thomson, for many years Vice-president of the Old Bristol Club, and also of the Bristol Chess Association. He would never accept the presidency,though often solicited to do so. Mr. Thomson was a Scotchman by birth, and was born in Dumfriesshire, in 1809. About forty years ago he came to Bristol, and shortly afterwards commenced business in the tea trade, and by dint of strict economy and indomitable perseverance soon established a prosperous wholesale business, at which he worked hard, until about five years ago. He retired from this in 1877, having amassed a good fortune, entirely by his own making, of nearly £25,000. He was never married, but was most devoted to business, at the same time found time to spend several hours daily in reading and studies of various kinds. At one time he attained some local distinction as a phrenologist, at which study for about three years he devoted all his energies to master, often not retiring to rest till three or four o'clock in the morning. At another time he took up the game of "Draughts" as a study, and so thoroughly mastered it, that he was victorious in matches over some of the first champions of the day. But it was to Chess, as a pastime, that he devoted the best energies of his mind. When he first became initiated into its mysteries, which was by an old member of the Club, Mr. J. Withers, now resident at Boulogne, and was one of the most brilliant players in the West ot England. Under his skilful training Mr. Thomson made rapid strides, the odds having constantly to be reduced. So rapidly did he progress, until he caught up to his master; and some desperate encounters over the bloodless battle-field was the result, and in the end became Champion of Bristol, which position he maintained for many years. As a player, Mr. Thomson had not the brilliancy of a Thorold or a Withers. This, perhaps, might be accounted for from the fact of his having to act so mnch on the defence against such a skilful and attacking master. It always made him extremely cautious and sound; he was profound to a degree, had a very extensive knowledge of the openings—especially the "Scotch Gambit." Perhaps it is not too much to say—"He was one of the very best Pawn players living." Often have we watched him pull off games from distinguished players, when everyone thought it must end in the inevitable "draw." A great deal of his success in this particular line of play was doubtless owing to his skill at Draughts He was always pleased to meet with a "Foeman worthy of his steel," and could nearly always hold his own against the most formidable, who considered themselves fortunate if they escaped with even games. We are speaking now of Mr. Thomson in his best days, and in the days of the old Bristol worthies, such as Elijah Williams, J. Withers, Henderson, Revs. Rowley and Brice, George Phillips, R. P. Meeker, and others. For the last few years he had retired from strong play, on the advice of his medical attendent, but he could not resist temptation of entering in the first class on the occasion of the recent visit of the Counties Chess Association to Clifton, when he displayed most of his old skill and wonderful resource. In the Handicap Tournament for first-class players, including Mr. J. Wither, then champion of England, and McDonnell (Rev. Mr.), and other distinguished players. He was pitted against McDonnell, one of the first English players, on even terms, and succeeded in drawing the two first games, and only resigned the third after some hours of hard fighting. We must now take leave of this veteran player, which we do with feelings of deep regret; he had always been looked upon as the "Father of Chess, in Bristol," one we could look up to with the greatest confidence whenever a "great gun" made an appearance among us, feeling sure that he would worthily represent the club in every

encounter we may be be engaged in. We shall miss his manly form, his genial friendship, and his encouraging words, and should like exceedingly, to see his name kept in remembrance, in the form of an annual prize, which could be called "The Thomson Cup," or "Prize." What say our Chess and Scotch friends, to this proposition?

Mr. E. Thorold gave an exhibition of simultaneous play (playing 20 players simultaneously) at the Church Institute, Hull, on the evening of the 21st inst. A large number of lovers of the game were present, the commodious Chess room being crowded during the greater part of the contest. When play terminated, the simultaneous player had won 12 games, lost 2, and 6 were unfinshed. The Institute scorers were, Messrs. G. W. Farrow and E. Pulsford. Of the unfinished games, Mr. J. Parker (Grimsby), had a Knight against three passed Pawns, Messrs. Harris and Rust had each won the "exchange," and in the other games Mr. Thorold had a good attack. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Thorold was proposed by Mr. Dixon, seconded by M. E. Pulsford, and carried with acclamation.

The Preston Chess Club has issued a challenge to the Chess players of Blackburn and District. The match to take place at Blackburn, 6 players each side.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Chess Club was held at the Clubroom, 16th December, Mr. H. E. Kidson, President, in the chair, it was resolved "That the Statement of Accounts be adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the members." The following officers were then elected for the the ensuing year, viz.:—President, Mr. Thos. Whitehead; Vice-President, Mr. Samuel Wellington; Librarian, Mr. W. W. Rutherford; Hon. Sec., Mr. S. Wright; Committee, Messrs. L. Schull, Jas. M. Wood, Jun., J. Soul, H. E. Kidson, and Dr. Sinclair.

The first match between the Northampton and Rugby Chess Clubs took place at the George Hotel, Rugby, on the 22nd inst. The players were paired according to strength, each pair to contest three games if time permitted.

The following is the complete score of the match:—

Rugby.	Won.	Northampton.	Won.
Rev. W. C. Green	2	Mr. W. Harris	1
Mr. Harris	1½	„ Davis	1½
„ J. W. J. Vecqueray	2	„ Robinson	1
„ H. Kingdon	1	„ Luck	2
„ Doyle	1	„ Brittan	1
„ C. H. Hands	3	„ Pitts	0
„ G. Brown	0	„ Godfrey	3
„ G. Eyles	0½	„ Alsop	1½
„ A. Pepperday	3	„ Gutteridge	0
	14		11

At 6.30 p.m. the two teams sat down to an excellent and substantial tea, after which Mr. Vecqueray, in a few happy words, expressed the pleasure the Rugby Club had in meeting and entertaining the Northampton team, and Mr. Pitts, returned thanks for the hospitality the Northampton players had met with, and expressed his desire to give a team from Rugby as hearty a welcome at Northampton, as they themselves had received.

Manchester.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Liverpool.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
1. Mr. Von Zabern	1	0	0	1. Mr. Wellington	0	1	0
2. „ E. H. Wood	0	0	2	2. „ L. Schull	0	0	2
3. „ G. R. Newnes	0	0	1	3. „ G. Ferguson	0	0	1
4. „ J. Slater	0	1	1	4. „ W. W. Rutherford	1	0	1
5. „ W. Jones	0	1	1	5. „ Dr. Sinclair	1	0	1
6. „ J. Lord	1	0	1	6. „ G. Dufresne	0	1	1
7. „ J. Fish	0	2	0	7. „ J. Soul	2	0	0
8. „ T. B. Wilson	1	1	0	8. „ P. M. Wood, jun.	1	1	0
9. „ H. Jones	1	0	0	9. Rev. J. Owen	0	1	0
10. „ C. M. Simon	0	2	0	10. Mr. C. Soul	2	0	0
	4	7	6		7	4	6

Played at Liverpool Club Room, on Saturday, 11th January, 1879. Samuel Wright, Hon. Sec. The Games were limited to two for each pair.

The Handicap Tournament with sixty-four entries, to which we made allusion last month as being in progress at the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club, came to a conclusion by the end of December, and we have been furnished by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Higginbotham, with the names of the successful competitors, viz.—1st Prize, Mr. Schiffman; 2nd, Mr. Andersen; 3rd, Mr. Zollner; 4th, Mr. Schauber. These prizes were of the values respectively of £3 3s.; £2 2s.; £1 1s.; and 10s. 6d. The names of their holders confirms the informa-

tion we had received from other quarters that the English competitors had as a body been beaten. We have no objection to this, but contrariwise. The best men should win whether British or foreign. It appears that Mr. Higginbotham was himself one of the six survivors to whom we made reference in a manner that we are glad to see has not been taken amiss, and he attributes his previous reticence to modesty, a rare quality which seems to prevail where it should not, and by no means to obtain where it ought. Mr. Higginbotham informs us that this tournament only commenced in November, and he considers that great credit is due to the players for the ready way in which they came up to the fighting point. No doubt they deserve much commendation on this score, but a large measure of praise is certainly due to the officials, and most of all to their Secretary for the fastest Chess tourney, having regard to the number of entries, which has ever come under our notice. As a further proof of life in the Manchester Athenæum Club, we may mention that a Challenge Cup Tournament with fifteen entries is in progress there. This trophy, which is worth ten guineas, was presented for competition about four years ago, by Mr. Henry Heap, one of the members, and has to be won three times before becoming the absolute property of any competitor. It was won two years in succession by Mr. E. H. Wood, but was wrested from him last year by Mr. Von Zabern, after a very hard struggle in which the winner scored five games to four.

We omitted to mention last month that Mr. F. C. Collins had been elected an honorary member of the City of London Chess Club. We are also able to state that Mr. P. T. Duffy has recently been elected an honorary member of the Croydon Chess Club.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., Mr. J. H. Blackburne played his second annual blindfold match against the chosen representatives of eight Metropolitan Chess Clubs. The contest took place at Mouflet's Hotel, Newgate Street. There was a fair number of spectators, but scarcely so many as last year. This falling off is to be attributed not to any diminution of interest, but to the fact that rather too early a date was fixed upon, whence it happened that four of the principal local clubs, to wit, the Athenæum, Excelsior, Kentish Town, and Eclectic, were engaged in matches with each other elsewhere. Consequently, not only they were unable to send champions to take boards, but their members were also occupied either as combatants or spectators. The possibility of a similar occurrence taking place will, no doubt, be borne in mind next year. However, there was no lack of good men to place at the tables, and at half-past five p.m. the contest commenced. Mr. Blackburne, though suffering from a bronchial attack caused by the inclement weather, played very well, and at one time it appeared as if he would win all the games. This result would certainly have come to pass but for an unfortunate slip made at board No. 6, which was held by Mr. Tudor, for the Ludgate Circus Club. The mistake evidently arose through want of consideration, as two or three moves successively were being received at that board, and it was the more provoking because that particular game was as certainly won for Mr. Blackburne as could be. The error was irretrievable, and he immediately resigned, but he succeeded in winning all the others, and therefore his score was seven games won against one lost. The performance occupied more time than usual, but this, we should say, is attributable to the fact that four of the combatants selected slow defences, there being two French openings, a Sicilian, and a Centre Counter gambit. We can understand the players being cautious, especially as they represent clubs; but, for all that, we imagine that some consideration is due to the spectators, if not to the performer. The idea of these affairs is that they should be interesting, and that they should not be unnecessarily lengthened out. Neither of these purposes is served by the adoption of such defences as the French and Sicilian, nor does it appear that they afford any more chances of a successful result in the end against such a proficient as Mr. Black burne than would be furnished by open games. We append a list of the eight combatants, with the clubs whose champions they were :—

1. Mr. Stiebel, College Chess Club.
2. „ Foreman, Hackney Chess Club.
3. „ McLennan, Belsize Chess Club.
4. „ Hill, Railway Clearing House Chess Club.
5. Mr. Imbrey, Morphy Chess Club.
6. „ Tudor, Ludgate Circus Chess Club.
7. „ Piper, Greenwich Chess Club.
8. „ B. Hodge, Clapton Chess Club.

We understand that Mr. Medley has granted to eighteen of the metropolitan local Clubs, out of the Lowenthal Fund, the sum of one guinea each for prizes in contests, the same to be called in each case "The Lowenthal Tourney." We also hear that a similar amount has been given to the Chess Class at the Birkbeck Institute. The committee of that Society have also given a guinea to the same Class to be applied in prizes at the discretion of Mr. H. J. Webber, the very painstaking honorary instructor of that Class. We have further been informed that Mr. Medley has agreed to grant thirty guineas out of the above mentioned fund to the City of London Club, upon being furnished by its committee with particulars of the mode in which it is proposed to appropriate this gift. It appears that a scheme, likely to give satisfaction, has already been agreed upon in principle, but pending its approval by Mr. Medley, it is evident that we are not yet in a position to make any announcement upon the subject. We may, however, mention that the idea of establishing a perpetual trophy has, with the consent of Mr. Medley, been abandoned, on account of the practical difficulties in the way of carrying it into execution.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of particulars from various Club Secretaries in response to our invitation in last month; but we are as yet nothing like in a position to give a complete list of the Metropolitan Chess Clubs, with their addresses, names of officers, evenings of meeting, and amount of subscriptions, or, in other words, forming a Metropolitan Chess Directory available for reference. That this idea, if it can be carried out,

will be most useful in many ways is obvious, and particularly it must operate to the direct advantage of the Clubs themselves, as amateurs desirous of joining Chess Clubs will have an easy means of obtaining all the necessary information. If Secretaries do not see matters in this light so much the worse for the Associations which they represent, in our opinion.

The newly established Morphy Chess Club commenced its career on the 2nd ultimo with a display of pedigerous Chess by the President, Mr. S. J. Stevens. He had twelve opponents, and with them played twenty-two games, whereof he won eighteen, lost three, and drew one. Messrs. Cowd, Brown, and Marquardt, to each of whom Mr. Stevens lost a game upon this occasion, also lost one to him, thus making an even score. Mr. Imbrey lost one game, but drew the other. On the 6th Mr. Potter paid a visit to this Club, and was induced to do some walking business. Eight of the members tackled him, and one of them, viz., Mr. Stevens, managed with some difficulty to draw his game. The difficulty was how to avoid winning, but Mr. Stevens's ingenuity was equal to the occasion. The other sitters were anxious not to cover their guest with confusion, and therefore allowed him to have his own way in their regard.

We observe that a problem Tourney has been started by the *Holloway Press*, through the kindness of Mr. Medley, who has granted our contemporary the sum of £2 2s. out of the Lowenthal Fund for the purpose. Each competitor is to send in one or two (but not more) problems, in three moves, on or before the 11th of March next. Two prizes are given in books, periodicals, or money, at the winners' option. There are the usual conditions as to mottoes, &c.

The following is a table of contests which have lately taken place between the Metropolitan Local Clubs :—

Winners.	Losers	Date of Match.	Where Played.	Score. Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
North London	Hackney	December 30th ...	194 Mare Street ...	4	2	1
Railway Clearing House	Athenæum	January 6th ...	Seymour Street ...	6	3	3
Hackney	Ludgate Circus ...	„ 6th ...	194 Mare Street ...	6	2	0
North London	College	„ 7th ...	Ladies' College ...	13	4	2
Kentish Town	Athenæum	„ 9th ...	Athenæum Institute	Unknown*		
Greenwich	Bermondsey ...	„ 10th ...	Greenwich Institute	5	4	1
Athenæum	Eclectic	„ 13th ...	Canonbury Tower ...	8	6	0
Kentish Town	St. Pancras	„ 14th ...	Euston Road ...	7	1	0
Railway Clearing House	Bermondsey ...	„ 20th ...	Seymour Street ...	7	3	2
Hackney	Clapton	„ 20th	194 Mare Street ...	4	2	0
Railway Clearing House	Saint John's ...	„ 16th ...	Kirkman Street ...	9	1	1
College Club	Peckham Mutual ...	„ 21st ...	Ladies' College ...	8	5	2
Excelsor	Athenæum	„ 25th ...	Camberwell Hall ...	4	3	3

The fourth pairing in the City of London Handicap has taken place, with the following result. Division A (for first and 2nd prizes) Atkinson *v* Bird or Klein, Lord or Bussey *v* Keates or MacDonnell, Eschwege or Heppel *v* Sandifer or Bottewill, Butler *v* Potter. Division B (for 3rd and 4th prizes) Manning or Hunnex *v.* Daniels or Beardsell, George *v.* Staniforth, Lovelock or Hoare *v* W. A. Green or Earl, Pizzi *v* M. Down or Taylor.

LOWENTHAL ("WESTMINSTER PAPERS") PROBLEM TOURNEY No. 1.

No. 1. "Femme suis, rien ne puis," Mademoiselle Clém, Pons (Charente Inférieure).
„ 2. "Nec male notus eques," J. H. Finlinson, Huddersfield.
„ 3. "Les Morts vont vite," Emile Pradignat, St. Jean St. Angely.
„ 4. "Rosicrucian," G. J. Slater, 41, Horsley Street, Liverpool.
„ 5. "Victoria," Erdulburt Euchler, Coburg, Gotha.
„ 6. "The White King nothing would abate, &c.," C. M. Baxter, Dundee.
„ 7. "Artis est celare Artem," J. Crake, Hull.
„ 8. "My lords the judges laugh, and you are dismissed," J. W. Abbott, London.
„ 9. "As you like it," J. Pierce, Bedford.
„ 10. "Res ipsa loquitur," E. Anthony, M.A., Hereford.
„ 11. "Many things perplex, etc.," James Menzies, London.
„ 12. "Who cannot be crushed by a plot?" J. P. Taylor, 63, Malvern Road, Dalston.
„ 13. "When shall we three meet again?" H. J. C. Andrews, Sydenham.
„ 14. "And have they fixed the where and when?" A. P. Barnes, New York.
„ 15. "Ut nunc est," Prof. S. Julian, Aurelio Abela, Malaga.
„ 16. "Il meglio e il inimico del cene," Robert Braune, Godochee.

* The victors lost no game upon this occasion.

No. 17. "I do not believe," Carl Candulik, Imperial Hotel, Prague.
„ 18. "Pygmäen," S. A. Woolff, Coethen i Auk.
„ 19. No motto, no solutions, Sophie Schelt, (Merfort). January 3rd, 1879.

I certify that I this day opened the envelopes containing the names of the competitors, and I have given them correctly above as far as the writing is legible. The original problems have never been out of my possession. The judges have had copies only of the problems, and the originals have never been seen by either of the judges.

CHARLES MOSSOP.

Mr. F. H. Lewis desires us to state that the only point left to the judges of the last problem tourney for his decision was the relative merits of the sets two and three.

The prize for the best solutions and reviews of the problems in the Lowenthal Problem Tourney is awarded to Mr. H. J. C. Andrews.

J. W. ABBOTT.

To the Editor of the WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—My Chess Puzzle, the frontispiece to "Chess Chips," and to my own Problems, has been condemned as unsound by some who have, as I believe, mistaken the point of it. Will you allow me space in your pages for a short explanation?

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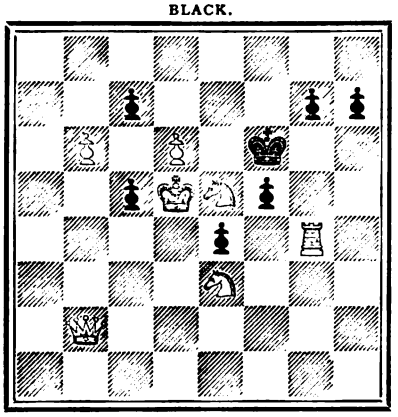

WHITE.

White to retract his last move, and mate. Show by analysis the mating position.

The first part of my enunciation bids the solver take the position on the diagram in the margin, and alter it by retracting White's last move, in such a manner that in the position thus recovered White can mate at once. This can only be done by replacing the Kt at B 7, and a Black Pawn at K 4. The Kt then occupies B 7, and doubly doubly guards Kt 5, and it can be proved that Black's last move *must have been* P from K 2 to K 4, which the White P can take *en passant*, mate.

Some solvers have said that Black might have covered the check with a *piece* which the Kt captured; but, as no immediate mate would then be possible, this supposition does not lead to a solution of the puzzle.

When the Black Pawn *has been replaced* at K 4, the second part of the enunciation calls upon the solver to prove what Black's last move *must have been*, and the replacing of that Black Pawn is as essential a part of the solution as is the proper replacing of the Kt.

To solve the puzzle, White says, "I replace a Black Pawn at K 4, and my Kt at B 7, and I can prove that *in this position* Black can have made no other last move than P from K 2 to K 4, which my P can take *en pas.* giving mate."

In a problem published January 18th in *Land and Water*, it *is necessary* to have proof from the position itself, that no Black *Piece* can have been upon the board, otherwise the Q could replace a piece she had captured, and which might have moved last, and return to a square which would enable White to give mate by discovery, so that there would then be two solutions to the Problem. My Puzzle is so constructed that no such need arises, for no mate can follow the introduction of any Black man but a Pawn.

Drayton Parslow Rectory, January, 1879. A. CYRIL PEARSON.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 1101.

1 R to Q 6	1 P to Kt 4
2 R to K 5 ch	2 K takes R
3 Q to K 8 ch	3 K tks R or moves
4 Kt or Q mates	
	1 R to Q 7
2 Kt to B 2	2 P takes R
3 R to Q 6 ch	3 K moves
4 Q mates	
	1 Q to K 4
2 Q to B 3 ch	2 K moves
3 Q to R 3 ch	3 K moves
4 Q mates	

No. 1102.

1 R to Q 4	1 Kt takes R
2 Q to Kt 4	2 B takes Q
3 Kt takes B	3 Aught
4 Mates accordingly	
	1 B takes Q
2 R takes B P	2 Kt takes R
3 B to R 2 ch	3 K moves
4 Kt mates	
	1 R takes P
2 R takes B P	2 R to Q B 7
3 R takes R	3 Aught
4 Mates accordingly	

No. 1103.

1 Kt to B 5	1 Kt takes Kt
2 Q takes K P ch	2 K takes Q
3 Kt mates	
	1 R takes Kt P
2 Q to B 4 ch	2 K takes Q
3 Kt Mates	
	1 Q to K 5
2 Q to Q sq ch	2 Aught
3 Mates accordingly	

PROBLEMATIC NATURES.

WITH AN APOLOGY TO HERR SPIELHAGEN.*

Since Eden held the first-formed pair,
There's been a something in the air,
That's taught us all to keep
Our motives, e'en our best, from eyes
Whose sharpness strips them of disguise,
Unless they're buried deep.

This habit of concealment ran
Thro' all the schemes of thinking Man
With vigour more or less,
Until at last it found a sphere
Of action, well-defined and clear
'Mongst votaries of Chess.

In course of time, so history tells,
From out the erst-confining shells
There started into life :—
A race of ardent neophytes
Ordained to be the shining lights
Of problematic strife.

One section of the new-formed band
Soon learned to use its prentice hand
In framing wily Mates ;
Whilst some *alumni* no less 'cute,
(At once far-sighted and astute)
Refused the proffered baits,

And gloried in the happy knack
That thus enabled them to track
'Midst labyrinthine ways,
The workings of another's brain,
And see, as in a mirror, plain,
The windings of the maze.

These prying and secretive souls,
Succeeded since have been by shoals
Of men who problems make ;
And by a host of solvers too,
Who in the finding of a clue
Unbounded pleasure take.

Some few there are, alas! 'tis true,
Who at such efforts look askew,
And call the solvers—fools.
Our instinct (bless it!) teaches us
That failure oft-repeated, thus
Their once-felt ardour cools.

Their harmless, senseless, stupid sneers,
Their silly scoffs, or jealous jeers
Our calm composure mocks!
"The grapes are sour," we opine,
They hang too high upon the vine
To suit the fabled Fox.

Such idle scoffers ne'er have been
Possessed of those ideas keen,
That fill the teeming brains,
Of Problem-Solvers, newly-fired
Of Problem-Makers, most inspired
Of fair Caissa's swains.

They've never felt, poor luckless wights,
The hopes and fears, the pure delights
That make the human heart
Respond, with slow or quickened beat
To some long-tried, ambitious feat
Of problematic art.

They've never felt, nor ever shall,
The all-absorbing, subtle thrall
That makes composers strive
To emulate that feat supreme :
(Their lode-star and their waking dream)
The perfect Mate in Five.

They never feel, and never miss,
That moment of ecstatic bliss
When—in a flood of light—
The Solver sees the plot laid bare,
Reads combinations ev'rywhere,
And ev'rywhere aright.

Such moments of unclouded joy,
He owes to that sweet goddess coy,
Caissa aptly hight.
He feels the promptings of the Muse,
And, like the famous poet sues :—
" Caissa, send me light."

To her no mortal sues in vain ;
However tangled be the skein,
Inwoven warp and woof—
She holdeth out a helping hand,
She whisp'reth consolation and
Gives all-convincing proof :

That those who gladly to her fly,
And on her prowess oft rely
Have cause to bless her name ;
She sends them thoughts, which, when mature
Of immortality are sure,
Of solid, lasting fame.

Twere useless to perpetuate
The deeds of her disciples great
In ballad, song, or lay ;
They live in records well-preserved,
In panegyrics well-deserved,
For ever and a day.

J. O. HAGEN.

* Author of the well-known novel : Problematische Naturen.

PROBLEMS.

Problem No. 1109.—By E. Pradignat.
Dedicated to the reviewers of the Problems in the Lowenthal tourney.

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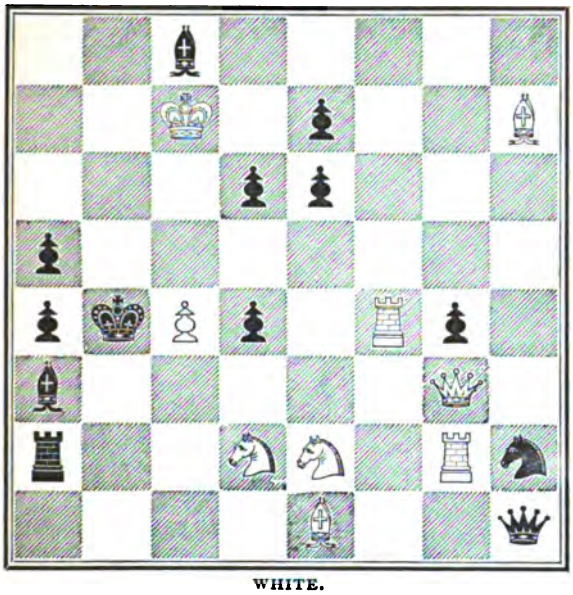

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

Problem No. 1110.—By J. Menzies.

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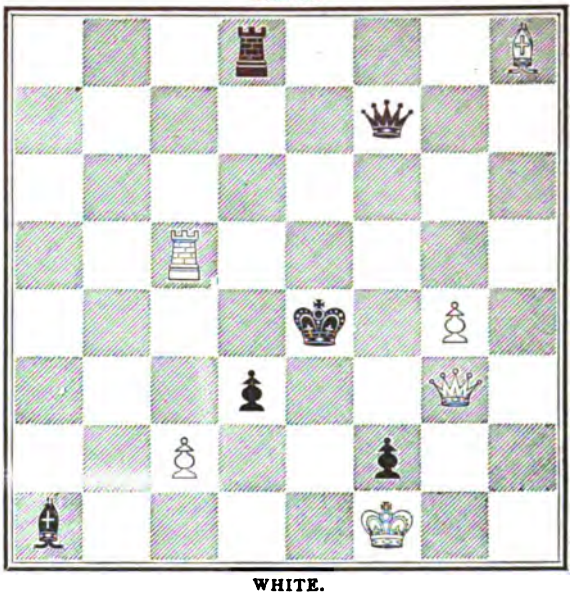

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Problem No. 1111.—By A. Townsend.

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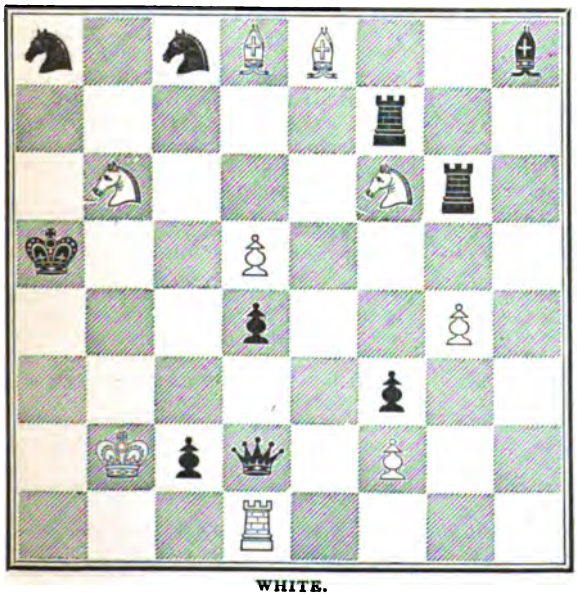

WHITE.

White to play and mate in ten moves.

Problem No. 1112.—By R. Braune.

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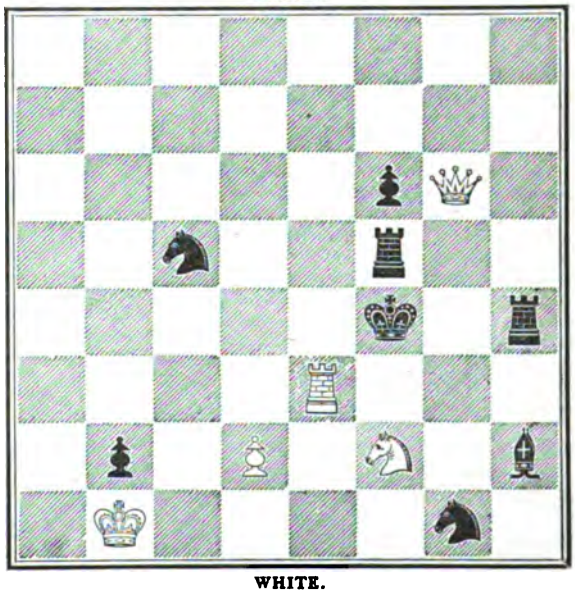


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. Potter.

GAME 207.

The following two games were played in Mr. Blackburne's blindfold contest at Mouflet's Hotel, on the 25th ulto.

White.	Black.
Mr. J. H. Blackburne.	Mr. McLennan.
	Belsize Chess Club.

Scotch Gambit.

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 Q to R 5 (a)
5 B to K 3 (b)	5 B to B 4 (c)
6 Kt to B 5 (d)	6 Q takes K P
7 Kt takes P ch	7 K to Q sq (e)
8 Kt to Q 2	8 Q to K 4
9 Kt to B 3	9 B to Kt 5 ch
10 P to B 3	10 B takes P ch
11 P takes B	11 Q takes P ch
12 B to Q 2	12 Q takes K Kt (f)
13 B to K 2	13 K Kt to K 2
14 Castles	14 P to Q 3
15 K to R sq	15 B to K 3
16 R to Q B sq	16 R to K Kt sq
17 R to K Kt sq	17 B to Q 4 (g)
18 B to K B 4	18 B takes Kt (h)
19 B takes B	19 K to Q 2
20 Q to Kt 3	20 Q to Q 5
21 B takes P (i)	21 P takes B
22 Q takes Kt P ch	22 K to K 3
23 B takes Kt	23 Kt takes B
24 R takes Kt	24 Q to Q 4
25 R to K sq ch	25 K to B 3
26 Q to K 7 ch	26 K to B 4
27 Q to Q 7 ch	27 K to B 5
28 Q takes Q P ch	28 Q takes Q
29 R takes Q	29 R to Kt 3
30 R to Q 7	30 P to B 4
31 R takes K R P	31 P to R 4
32 P to Kt 3 ch	32 K to B 6
33 K to Kt sq	33 R to K B sq

White mates in four moves (j)

(a) Black is to be commended for playing such a valorous continuation. Too often the opponents of blindfold players adopt close, or at any rate cautious defences. In personal matches this is justifiable enough, and were it otherwise, I could not throw stones; but in blindfold exhibitions the players should aim at making their games interesting to the spectators, nor should they desire to harass the performer by methods of play, which while not really giving them any more chances have the effect of making the performance a tedious and much lengthened affair.

(b) Mr. Blackburne considers this to be a pretty fair continuation, and no one can be more qualified to express an opinion upon the subject, having regard to the special attention which he has devoted to this opening.

(c) He would be justified in taking the K P, but White could then obtain a good attack by Kt to Q 2.

(d) This eccentric movement was, I understand, adopted from a desire to have some fun. Kt to Q B 3 is, no doubt, the soundest continuation.

(e) K to B sq is preferable, though in answer thereto, Kt to Q 2 would give White a tolerable amount of resource.

(f) As the reward of his enterprising spirit, Black has now a very good game, and were he somewhat nearer his opponents' strength, might expect to win. Mr Blackburne, however, is most to be feared when bereft of his Pawns, so very powerful is he in piece-play.

(g) He has but a slender attack on the King's side, nor can he do anything to strengthen it. I think, therefore, that he might as well take the adverse Q R P in order, ultimately, to run down with his own Q R P. The course I suggest would enable him to make some sacrifice, if the attack became too hot, and yet retain an advantage.

(h) Which must have made Mr. Blackburne love his enemy very much. With two Bishops against two Knights, and all those open files to work upon, he will most likely find a way to the palpitating heart of Black's position very soon.

(i) He has not been long about it. This is a fine stroke of play. Black, as will be seen, cannot comfortably take with either King or Queen.

(j) Viz.:—34 R to B 3 ch, K to Kt 5, 35 P to B 4, R to K R 3, 36 R takes R, R to K R sq, 37 P to R 3 mate.

GAME 208.

Centre Counter Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. Blackburne.	Mr. Imbrey.
	Morphy Chess Club.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P takes P	2 Q takes P
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Q to Q sq
4 P to Q 4	4 P to K 3
5 B to Q 3	5 Kt to K B 3
6 Kt to B 3	6 B to Q 3
7 Castles	7 P to R 3
8 B to K Kt 5	8 Q Kt to Q 2
9 R to K sq	9 Q to B 2 (a)
10 Q to K 2 (b)	10 Castles
11 Kt to K 4	11 Kt to Q 4
12 Kt takes B	12 Q takes Kt
13 Kt to K 5	13 P to B 3
14 Q to R 5 (c)	14 P to K B 4
15 Q to R 4	15 Q Kt to B 3
16 P to Q B 4 (d)	16 Kt to Q Kt 5
17 B to Kt sq	17 P to B 4 (e)
18 P takes P	18 Q takes P
19 P to Q R 3	19 Kt to B 3
20 Kt takes Kt	20 Q takes Kt
21 R to K 3 (f)	21 Q to Q 2
22 B to B 2 (g)	22 Q to K B 2
23 R to K Kt 3	23 Kt to K 5
24 B takes Kt	24 P takes B
25 R to K B sq	25 P to K Kt 3 (h)
26 B to R 6	26 R to K sq
27 Q takes P	27 P to K 4
28 R to K B 3	28 B to B 4
29 Q to K 3	29 Q R to Q sq (i)
30 P to K Kt 4	30 P to K 5 (j)
31 R to B 4	31 R to Q 6
32 Q to B sq	32 Q to K 3 (k)
33 P takes B	33 P takes P
34 K to R sq	34 K to R sq
35 R to R 4	35 Q to K B 3
36 B to Kt 5	36 Q to Q B 3
37 B to K 3	37 Q to K B 3
38 R to R 6 and wins (l)	

(a) The opening has run on its natural lines, and Black has the kind of game which should result from it. His position is safe enough as it stands; but then positions cannot keep on standing. Moves must be made, and this enforced motion must produce weakness somewhere or other It may be laid down as an almost invariable rule that a strongly defensive position is not an advantage early in the game, the reason being that, as its undeviating correlative, the other side will have too much freedom of play and of initiative. However, Mr. Imbrey has undoubtedly as good a game as can be expected from the Centre Counter Gambit.

(b) A good move, and one showing that Mr. Blackburne, notwithstanding his genius for combination, understands all about position-play. Q to Q 2 may, at first sight, seem preferable, but then P to K R 3 threatening B to B 5 afterwards.

(c) Which is all very skilful. Black must now advance the K B P a step further, with increased weakness as the obvious consequence.

(d) Mr. Blackburne considers that P to Q R 3, as a preliminary, would have been stronger, and I agree with him.

(e) Well judged, undoubtedly.

(f) The use which Mr. Blackburne makes of Rooks in the early part of the game is one of the characteristic features of his play.

(g) B to R 2 may seem to promise well; but I prefer the text move.

(h) A slight examination will show that he cannot save the Pawn; *ergo*, his twenty-third move was not commendable.

(i) This also is not good. His best resource is Q to K 3.

(j) If R to Q 6, White wins a piece, by R takes B.

(k) His best play is R to K R 6, followed, if B to Kt 5, by P to K R 3. The game may now be looked upon as over.

(l) Closing time now arrived. Mr. Imbrey seemed disinclined to resign, but consented to refer the game to my judgment. I pronounced that White had an easy-won game, and about this there can, I imagine, be no doubt whatever. Mr. Imbrey did, as a matter of fact, make another move—viz., 38 Q to K 4, and Mr. Blackburne informed me that his reply thereto would be R to Kt sq, which is undoubtedly a very strong continuation.

GAME 209.

Played by correspondence between the New Basford and Hull Church Institute Chess Clubs.

Scotch Gambit.

White. NEW BASFORD.	Black. HULL.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 B to B 4
5 B to K 3	5 Q to B 3
6 P to Q B 3	6 K Kt to K 2
7 B to K 2 (a)	7 P to Q 4
8 B to B 3	8 P takes P
9 B takes P	9 B takes Kt
10 P takes B	10 Castles
11 Kt to B 3	11 B to B 4
12 Q to B 3 (b)	12 Q to Kt 3
13 Castles Q R	13 B takes B (c)
14 Kt takes B	14 Kt to B 4
15 Kt to B 3	15 Kt takes B (d)
16 P takes Kt	16 Kt to Kt 5
17 Q to K 2	17 Q R to Q sq (e)
18 R to Q 2	18 Q to Q B 3 (f)
19 K to Kt sq	19 K R to K sq
20 K R to Q B sq (g)	20 P to Q R 4
21 P to Q R 3	21 Kt to R 3
22 P to K 4	22 Q to R 3
23 P to R 3	23 P to Q B 4
24 P to Q 5	24 P to Q Kt 4 (h)
25 Kt takes P	25 R takes K P
26 Q takes R	26 Q takes R
27 Kt to B 3	27 Q to Kt 4
28 P to Q 6 (i)	28 P to Kt 3
29 Q to B 6	29 Kt to Kt sq
30 Q to B 7	30 Q to B 4 ch
31 K to R sq	31 R to Q B sq
32 R to Q sq (j)	32 Q to Q 2
33 Q takes Q R P	33 Q to B 3
34 R to Q 2	34 Kt to Q 2
35 Q to Kt 5	35 K to Kt 2
36 K to R 2	36 P to K R 4
37 P to Q R 4	37 Q takes Q
38 Kt takes Q	38 R to Q R sq
39 K to Kt 3	39 R to R 3
40 Kt to B 7	40 R to Kt 3 ch
41 K to B 4, and wins.	

I understand that the New Basford representatives were Messrs. A. Marriott, L. Johnson, and others. The Hull players were Mr. Crake and some fellow-members up to move 12, after which Mr. Crake had to rely mostly upon his own resources, in consequence of his allies being unable to meet so frequently as was required.

(a) This is not satisfactory; nor is B to Q B 4, nor P to K B 4. Unless, therefore, Paulson's new move, 7 B to Q Kt 5, stand the test of practical play—which is an issue yet to be decided—the Scotch Gambit will have to take a back seat.

(b) I made this move in my match with Zukertort. When annotating the game in this Journal, he expressed an opinion that B takes Kt with the view of obtaining Bishops of opposite colours, and playing for a draw was preferable. I agree with him, for undoubtedly, White has an inferior position.

(c) Premature. They should play K R to Q sq.

(d) Totally against principle. Their idea is no doubt to hamper the opponents with a weak K P, but it will not be so very weak, while, in the meantime, the Q P, which was White's lung spot, no longer causes apprehension. As to the attack expected to accrue from Kt to Kt 5, why —as the pickpocket said of the lady's purse—"There's nothing in it."

(e) The wrong Rook.

(f) Very accommodating this. P to Q B 4 is certainly called for here.

(g) Which gives White an obvious and decided advantage.

(h) This desperate and, in its way, ingenious advance has the unintended effect of relieving White from all anxiety about their Queen's side.

(i) Boldly but skilfully conceived.

(j) A beautiful stroke of fine play.

GAME 210.

Played five years ago, but not hitherto published.

Remove Black's K B P, Pawn, and 2 moves.

White. Mr. B. F. BUSSY.	Black. Mr. W. N. POTTER.
1 P to K 4	
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q Kt 3 (a)
3 B to Q B 4 (b)	3 P to K 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 B to Kt 2
5 P to Q 5	5 P takes P
6 B takes P	6 P to B 3
7 B to Q B 4 (c)	7 P to Q Kt 4
8 B to B 7 ch (d)	8 K takes B
9 Kt to K 5 ch	9 K to K 2
10 Q to R 5	10 Q to K sq
11 B to Kt 5 ch	11 Kt to B 3
12 Q to B 3	12 P to K R 3 (e)
13 B takes Kt ch	13 P takes B
14 Kt to Kt 4	14 B to Kt 2
15 Kt to B 3	15 P to Kt 5 (f)
16 Kt to R 4	16 P to Q 3
17 Castles Q R	17 P to Q B 4 (g)
18 Kt to K 3	18 Q takes Kt
19 R takes P (h)	19 K takes R
20 Kt to B 5 ch	20 K to B 3 (i)
21 Kt takes B	21 Kt to Q 2
22 R to Q sq	22 Q R to Q sq (j)
23 Kt to K 6	23 Q takes R P (k)
24 P to K 5 dis ch	24 K to Kt 3
25 R to Q 6 ch	25 K to Kt 4 (l)
26 Q takes B ch	26 Kt to Kt 3
27 Kt to B 7 ch	Resigns

(a) Not a sound defence; but occasionally it proves successful, as, for instance, in one of the three games won by me, at these odds, in my two matches with Mr. Heywood, and this is the more curious because in those contests he defeated me in five games at the same odds, with other defences.

(b) Not bad, but I prefer B to Q 3.

(c) He should rather play B to Kt 3.

(d) One of those dashing onslaughts from which the Mr. Bussy of former days could rarely desist. Years and many tournaments have made him more prudent, but the ancient Adam often gets the upper hand of him. As may be imagined, the sacrifice is scarcely sound, but it yields a fierce attack.

(e) So far, my play seems correct enough; but here the best defence, I fancy, was P to Q 3, and afterwards Q Kt to Q 2.

(f) By no means sapient. Now is the time for P to Q 3, if it can be played at all. True, he threatens in that case 16 P to K 5 B P takes P, 17 Kt takes Kt P, but then Q to Q 2, or even Q to B sq, followed, if Q to K 4, by Q to B 5, and I need not fear, for the loss of the Exchange would not hurt me. 15 Q to B 2 would be better than the text move.

(g) No doubt I plumed myself upon this continuation, seeing that it brings the Bishop into play, and also attacks the Q Kt. As a matter of fact it opens the gate to many dangers.

(h) Kt to B 5 ch must be his best, having regard to the menacing aspect of Q to Kt 3 if the King go to B sq.

(i) K to B 2 is certainly very much better.

(j) If Q takes R P, then P to K 5 dis ch, followed by R takes Kt, or R to Q 6 ch, as may be requisite. I ought, however, to be able to save the game, and should say K R to K sq would be the move to do it.

(k) K to Kt 4 is the only chance. Mr. Bussy now makes very short work of me.

(l) If K to R 4, then of course Q takes B.

GAME 211.

Played, by correspondence, between Mr. Norris, of London, and Mr. A. Marriott, of Nottingham, the latter playing blindfold.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Mr. NORRIS.	Black. Mr. A. MARRIOTT.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 P to B 4 (a)
5 P to Q 4 (b)	5 P takes Q P
6 Castles	6 B to B 4
7 Kt to Kt 5 (c)	7 Kt to B 3

8	B to Kt 3 (d)	8 P to Q 4
9	P takes Q P	9 Kt to Q R 4
10	R to K sq ch (e)	10 K to B sq
11	P to Q 6	11 Kt takes B
12	P takes P	12 Q takes P
13	B P takes Kt (f)	13 B to Q 2
14	P to Q Kt 4	14 P to K R 3 (g)
15	Kt to K 6 ch	15 B takes Kt
16	P takes B	16 K to B 2 (h)
17	Q takes P	17 Q R to Q sq
18	Q to Q Kt 4	18 P to K Kt 4
19	Kt to Q B 3	19 P to B 5
20	P to B 3	20 K R to K sq
21	Kt to R 4 (i)	21 P to Q R 4
22	Q to B 3	22 K to Kt 3 (j)
23	Kt to Kt 6	23 P to K Kt 5 (k)
24	Q takes P (l)	24 P takes P
25	P takes P	25 K to R 2
26	Kt to B 4 (m)	26 Q to Kt 2 ch
27	K to B 2	27 B to R 6
28	R to K Kt sq	Black announces mate in 4 moves

(a) In adopting this *bisarre* continuation Mr. Marriott was no doubt actuated by the same consciousness of superior strength which caused him to try the experiment of conducting this game without the assistance of board or men.

(b) His best move is 5 Q to K 2, P to Q Kt 4, 6 B to Kt 3, P takes P, 7 Kt takes P, Kt takes Kt, 8 Q to R 5 ch, Kt to Kt 3, 9 Q to Q 5, etc. Black, however, could with some plausibility play 7 Q to Kt 4, but then 8 P to K B 4, Q takes B P (P takes P *en passant* would lose the Queen on account of B to B 7 ch), 9 Q to R 5 ch winning the Exchange at least. However, the text move is by no means to be condemned.

(c) P to K 5 would give some trouble.

(d) There is some plausibility in P to K 5 still, for I do not consider that the Pawn could be safely captured. But there is certainly no complaint to be made in respect of the actual play.

(e) White misses here an opportunity of inflicting a serious injury upon his opponent, *e.g.*, 10 Q to K sq ch, Q to K 2, 11 Q takes Kt, B to Kt 5, 12 P to Q 6, Q takes P, 13 R to K sq ch, and the Queen escapes.

(f) On principle R P takes Kt would be preferable; but, as will be seen next move, he acts not without an object.

(g) This, to a great extent, neutralises the effect of White's ingenious conception.

(h) Giving up a Pawn, but apparently wisely, for, if Q to Q 2, the enemy might play B to B 4 which would give trouble. By the text move Black gets all his pieces into play.

(i) His best resource is P to Q Kt 3, so as to afford an outlet for the Bishop.

(j) Intending Kt to Q 4, and keeping also in mind B to B 5.

(k) B to B 5 now is specious, but not sound, as may be shown. 23 B to B 5, 24 R takes R, R to Q 8 ch, 25 R to K sq, Q takes P ch, 26 B to K 3, and Black would be thwarted.

(l) This is the crisis. White may either play P to Kt 3, intending pretty soon B to Kt 2, or else should at once bring the Bishop to Q 2. The former course seems preferable, though if P takes P, it will be necessary to retake before playing B to Kt 2.

(m) A blunder; but the game is lost any way, for, if 26 B to Q 2, Black, apart from other measures, could obtain two minor pieces and Pawn for Rook, while, if 26 K to B 2, he would play B to R 6 with destructive effect.

AN EPILOGUE TO GAME 205, PUBLISHED IN JANUARY NUMBER.

The Editor has handed me a letter received from Mr. L. Johnson, of Nottingham, in which the writer refers to the above mentioned game, and I gather therefrom that he makes the four following complaints:—

1. That the White allies were described to be Messrs. Freeborough and Crake, whereas the game was in reality played against the Hull Church Institute Club.

2. That while these names were given there was no mention of the representatives of New Basford, who were in this case Messrs. Marriott and L. Johnson.

3. That I described move 12 (Black's) as "unsatisfactory," whereas it was made in order to simplify the game by giving up the piece in exchange for an equal position in an open end game.

4. That I did not discover that move 17 (Black's) was sent off "on one of the hottest days of last summer," in consequence of which, move 17 was written down Q to B 3, instead of B to Q 3, a transposition which nullified the otherwise satisfactory effect of move 12.

I believe I have given a faithful condensation of Mr. Johnson's letter, and will now proceed to reply.

1. In the heading to the game, Messrs. Freeborough and Crake are described as being the representatives of the Hull Church Institute. I presume that Mr. Freeborough did not take part in the other games, and did not want to be identified with them. Anyhow, we followed the manuscript.

2. I did not know who where the representatives of New Basford, and therefore could not give their names.

3. I am still of opinion that move 12 is not satisfactory. I may add that I am very strongly of that opinion.

4. I had not time to go to the *Times* Office and consult its files in order to see what were the variations of temperature during the course of the game. Moreover, I did not know on what day move 17 was made, Mr. Crake having neglected to furnish me with the dates of the various moves. B to Q 3 is certainly better than Q to B 3, and no doubt I ought to have pointed this out—there Mr. Johnson is right enough. White's reply would be 18 Q to K 3. I fail to see where the even game comes in, though no doubt Black would be able to fight. I apprehend that the effect of R to K R 5 in certain positions was to some extent overlooked by the Black allies. They perhaps relied upon K to Kt 3 as an answer, but White could in most cases, leave the Rook *en prise* and play Q R to K B sq, as for instance—17 B to Q 3, 18 Q to K 3, Q R to K sq, 19 R to K R 5, K to Kt 3, 20 R to K B sq, Q R to K B sq, (if K takes R, then B to B 7 ch, followed by Q to B 2 ch, &c.), 21 R takes P ch R takes R, 22 Q to Kt 5 ch, K to R 2, 23 R takes R with an advantage.

SOLUTION OF MR. F. H. LEWIS' DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 144.

By Mr. F. H. Lewis.

X and Z *can* make 5 tricks against any play of A and B. I give the leading variations :—

Variation 1.

1. A leads Spades, 5; won by B.
2. B leads Spades; A puts Ace; won by A.
3. A leads Spades Knave; X puts Queen; B trumps; won by B.
4. B leads Hearts 8; Z puts Queen; won by Z.
5. Z leads Diamonds 4; B puts Diamonds King; won by B.
6. B leads Hearts King; Z passes; won by B.
7. B leads Diamonds; Z puts Diamonds Knave; won by A.
8. A leads Hearts Knave; won by Z.
9. Z leads Diamonds Queen; won by Z.
10. Z leads Clubs King; won by B.
11. B leads Clubs Queen; won by B.
12. B leads Clubs; Z discards Diamonds; won by X.
13. X leads Spades; won by Z.

Trick 5.—If B wins with Diamonds 10, he is blocked with Diamonds King, and has to play Clubs to Z.

Variation 2.

1. A leads Clubs; won by B
2. B leads Clubs; won by Z.
3. Z leads Diamonds Queen; won by B.
4. B leads Clubs Queen; Z discards Spades; A discards Diamonds; won by B.
5. B leads Hearts 7, (best); Z puts Queen; won by Z.
6. Z leads Diamonds Knave; won by A.
7. A plays Spades Knave; X passes; won by A.
8. A plays Spades; won by B.
9. B plays Clubs 7; Z discards Diamonds; won by A
10. A plays Spades Ace; B discards Diamonds; won by Z.
11. Z plays Hearts Ace; won by Z.
12. Z plays Diamonds, X trumps, B overtrumps; won by B.
13. B plays Clubs; won by Z.

Trick 9.—If B plays trumps, Z wins with the Ace, plays a Diamond, which X trumps, X then leads a Spade, and Z must make one of his trumps.

Variation 3.

1. A leads Clubs; won by B.
2. B lead Clubs; won by Z.
3. Z leads Diamonds Queen; won by B.
4. B leads Clubs 7, Z discards Diamonds; won by A.
5. A leads Spades Knave, X leads with Queen; won by B.
6. B leads Clubs Queen, Z trumps with Queen; won by Z.
7. Z leads Hearts Ace; won by Z.
8. Z leads Hearts 9; won by A.

And X and Z must make two more tricks.

Variation on the Heart lead.

If A play Hearts, Z wins, and playing the Hearts Queen, throws the lead back again into A's hands, and Z must then make three trumps, and either Diamonds and Spades or Spades and Clubs or Diamonds and Clubs, thus making again tricks.

I award the Prize to Alfred ———. Frederic H. Lewis.

WHIST JOTTINGS.

Whist is supposed to be a game of reason. We know our own hand, but we know nothing of the other hand except that each contains 13 cards. Nay, even this is not certain, for it is not uncommon for men with enormous stakes on the rubber to play with 12 cards. We know also what are trumps, and perhaps the trump card. Neither of these things is absolutely certain, or we should not hear that eternal question "what are trumps?" The player who asks what are trumps ought to be ashamed of himself. It is insulting if we play penny points with the children. It shows that we have no interest in the game we are playing. If it is worth while playing for the amusement of others, it is worth while playing well, with spirit, and attention. Without an interest in the game, it is best not to play at all. But if it is inattention or carelessness at home, it is criminal when you are playing for other people's money, and the player who asks "what are trumps?" depend upon it, is not a desirable partner. We are ignorant of the other player's hands until a card is led. As soon as this is done our reasoning faculties commence. A player leads the 3 of a plain suit. In the good old days we did not trouble much about this position. If the question were asked what has he led from? we answered at once, "lowest of 4," or "singleton," according to our diagnosis of the player. Put the same question now, and how should we answer it. We give the same two answers as before, and add Nos. 3 and 4—No. 3 lowest but one, No. 5 any possible number and quality of card. Because we have the lowest but one recognized as orthodox by Cavendish and his school, and we have the erratic player who sometimes from carelessness, and at other times from design, leads a card which mistifies the uninitiated. We cannot suppress the Peter signal or the lowest but one, nor can we suppress the erratic player, who is often very clever, although the cleverness in the end overreaches himself and partner more often than the adversaries. Of four possible events which we have given none of them can be ascertained until the suit led is touched again. But formerly on the second round all doubt on the subject was dispelled. We knew that the card led was a singleton, or that it was the lowest of four, and we started on a fair foundation, and could be certain of our reasoning. Let us go one step further. Suppose the singleton were developed. We formerly reasoned this player is excessively weak; he has none but weak trumps, and not many of them. Suppose a player led in this way, now we should have to reason on the assumption that the player was an old-fashioned player, and was weak, or that he belonged to a modern school, who would never venture to lead from weakness, except with great strength in trumps, but on the second round now if the 2 falls, on 3 being originally led we have to argue that the player has led lowest but one, and if we know that the player has the lowest but one mania on in a malignant form, we are tolerably certain on the subject.

If a man has a hobby he is sure to ride it to death. Every time he can lead a lowest but one, no matter what is the state of the game and score, that lead he is sure to make, and we believe there are some neophytes who would lose their money with pleasure if they could only tell their partner afterwards that they had led the lowest but one. Every change in this game, except the Peter, gives more work for the brain, and the reasoning can only be sound in so far as we realize the peculiarities of the players. Hence Whist, instead of being a pure science, is more and more, and year by year a game of brag, a game for gambling, a game in which we have to study the idiosyncracies of the players as well as the cards themselves. We have to deduce from imperfect data, and when our inference is wrong we have a great chance of a scolding from an infuriated partner. Whist was always a difficult game, and the players do not seem to see that changes in it may make it more difficult.

It is a very odd thing that Whist should be a medium for gambling. A poker-player may be inferior to his neighbour, but that is his own fault or misfortune. If he loses, he has only himself to thank for it; but at Whist you are blessed or cursed, as may be, with a partner, and to get two players perfectly equal to any other two players is quite impossible. One side or the other is sure to be at a disadvantage, and the value of the disadvantage is an unknown and unascertained quantity. At Roulette or Baccarat, the advantage to the table or to the dealer is well known or easily calculated. In the one case, the odds are known, and in the other, they are only not known because the dealer's skill and judgment are not known; but given a man of good judgment as dealer and the advantage in his favour is demonstrable. If the same four players always played at Whist together, cutting in and out, in order, there would still be a difference, because A may play well with B, and very ill with C, so that, by no combination, can the betting be got quite even, and the betting is hardly ever anything but even. Again, the skill formerly told in favour of a point; but, inasmuch as the money to be gained by a point is as nothing compared to the bet on the rubber, no one cares for a point. We play now only for two objects—viz., To save or win the game. These are the objects ever before our eyes, so that the game is changed from the good old game of our youth, when the gain or loss of a point was the primary object we had in view. Now it is not only secondary, but hardly of any consequence. Some players will not recognize the change in the system of play, and some will not acknowledge that if they have £20 on a rubber and the points are 1s., that they ought not to play as they were formerly accustomed to play, but if they are to win they must recognize all facts, they must look to the stakes as well as to the players and the cards, and if all this creates a greater strain on their minds than formerly, they must remember that the stakes are larger; that they must observe more closely; that they must concentrate their attention on the matter on hand, and to do so with effect they must keep their temper, no matter what provocation they receive. If their partner is disagreeable and makes rude remarks, still keep your temper. If not for his sake, for your own.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AT CARDS.

La France Nouvelle asserted that M. Challemel Lacour (a most distinguished French Senator), had been expelled from his Club for cheating at cards, on which proceedings were taken before the Correctional Tribunal for libel. The prosecutor stated that he was not a member of any Club, and had never played cards. The Court awarded M. Challemel 10,000 francs damages, and costs, and further inflicted a fine of 2,000 francs on the libeller. This is a good example, and we should like to see the law of this country assimilated to that of France. The prosecutor was not cross-examined as to whether his great grandmamma had poisoned his mother, as he certainly would have been before our Lord Mayor. Technically the question would be inadmissible, but it would be permitted as referring to the prosecutor's credibility. We wish the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen and their esteemed chief clerk would try to imitate the example of the Correctional Tribunal, and do something to put down libels, and exercise some influence over the cross-examination of the prosecutor.

Will the Lord Mayor notice that the case was not adjourned? It was heard at one sitting. Here the case would have been adjourned over four consecutive weeks, and the charge would have been reported at length, read and re-read, until nine-tenth of the readers of the daily papers would have come to the conclusion that there could not be so much smoke without some fire.

In this country, where it is scarcely necessary to say the most perfect justice prevails, we have recently had a charge of libel against a newspaper for asserting that Smith cheated at cards. The unhappy Smith happened to be a foreigner duly impressed with the beauties of our law. He has found out now the advantage of cross-examination, the advantage of adjournments, the beauty of being able to remove the case from one Court to another, the exquisite perfection of our system of pleading, the deference of our suitors to our Courts. He has learnt that by raising a sufficient number of questions, and by choosing a Court where two judges occasionally sit (marvellous ingenuity! two men to do one man's work). The two may differ, and hence an appeal, on a question of pleading, and the point to be tried, is adjourned to the Greek Kalends. If any paper charges a man with cheating at cards it is only necessary for the paper to spend sufficient money to ruin the character attacked, whether the man be a cheat or a gentleman. And is not this a free country, and is not our law perfect, and is not the law the same for

the rich and the poor, or do we all live in a fool's paradise? If any man hereafter does not take the law into his own hands in respect of any libel, in our judgment that man is an ass. If any woman ever appears as a witness in any court of law voluntarily she will never follow advice of ours. She sees A shoot B, B may cross-examine her as to her credibility, and she may be asked if she did not commit adultery with C? and because the question is asked the public believes it. Will juries always stand this foolery? We have no chance of a reform from our magistrates or judges. Will not juries stop such scandals?

To the Editor of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

THE NEW CLUB, KING'S ROAD, BRIGHTON, 13*th January*, 1879.

SIR,—In a game of Whist lately played at this Club, A commenced by a lead of the King of Diamonds, to which the fourth player dropped the eight. A continued by playing the Ace of Diamonds, to which the fourth player played the four (a Peter). A then led a small diamond, which the second player trumped with his only trump, and was therefore unable to respond to his partner's call for trumps.

Query: Was the second player justified in trumping?

I do not trouble you with the unfortunate result of this play, but enquire on the probabilities alone whether the play described was sound or not?

In favour of it, it is argued that the fourth player having called for trumps, his partner was bound to make his single little trump, and was not to assume that his partner had the best Diamond from the mere circumstance of his having Petered.

It is argued, *per contra*, 1st. That as the best Diamond must have been in either the third or fourth hand, there was the great probability that it was in the fourth, because of his having called for trumps. 2nd. That in the face of this probability the second player ought not, by putting in his only trump, prevent a rapid response to his partner's call for trumps, and thereby (as absolutely occurred) enable the adversaries to rough his good cards.

Both sides admit that if the second player had two trumps he would have been right to have trumped the third lead of Diamonds.

Your opinion on this point will oblige, Yours, &c.,

LEO.

[There are strong arguments in favour of each side. The balance, in our opinion, is in favour of making the single trump. In considering the question we should assume that the last player had not the Queen of the plain suit, otherwise we do not see why he should Peter. We should not do so in that position. If on the other hand the second player passes the trick, the fourth player will certainly think that the second is strong, and hence he may, with great strength, lead a small trump to great weakness to his disadvantage, and if he leads a high one after the first round, he is still in the dark as to his partner's weakness. If, on the contrary, the second player trumps and leads another suit, the fourth player knows perfectly well that the second has no trump, and he can change his tactics. There is no bad play either way. It is simply a balance of probabilities, the disadvantage arising from a bad hand; but by our system we have a trick in hand which, in the long run, should be to the good.—Ed. W. P.]

To the Editor of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

SIR,—In your December number, I find the following:—"Take out of a Piquet pack twelve cards, and make the best Piquet hand for your purpose.

"Let the second player take any of the remaining twelve cards, seeing yours. No discarding. Can you prevent the first player getting ninety?" I beg to reply that the younger hand cannot take any twelve cards that will prevent the elder getting ninety.

I take for my hand the following:—

I have six cards good, and a quint good = 21, plus 14 Ace = 95, plus 14 tens, = 109. No cards can be taken to stop any of this score. The 90 can be obtained by other combinations, the chief thing to guard against being the *carte blanche*. Twelve plain cards must not be left.

In your January number the following question appears:—"After a hand has been played, can the score be elder hand 20, younger hand 6? Bad play, on either or both sides, allowed." I reply that the score can be arrived at in the following manner:—Let us assume at starting that neither side has anything good, the cards tierce, &c.,

are equal, and no threes. Elder hand leads (1) and loses the trick (1 all). Younger hand leads and loses the trick (2 all). Elder hand leads and wins the next seven tricks, making 8 tricks in all. Score elder 9, younger hand 2. Elder hand now leads again and younger hand wins. Score elder hand 10, younger hand 3. Younger hand now leads out the two last tricks (5) and scores one for the last card, making him 6. Elder hand being 10 and gaining the cards. Total 20 to 6.

Whilst I am on the subject of Cards, might I suggest to Mr. Lewis that his problems are too difficult. Few men would venture on the solution of a DD. problem without putting up the hands. At Chess we can solve problems from the diagram. If he would give us something easier we should have more solvers.

Yours, &c., E.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

THE severe cold of the past month may not have been pleasant to managers, but it has afforded many people an excuse for staying away from pantomimes. For this reason we are not able to state which of them in our opinion is the least bad, but, as a matter of speculation, we are inclined to give the palm to that at the Gaiety, which is short, not without humour, and contains a "flying" dance which is remarkable for its marvellous contrivance and for the ease and grace of the dancer Mdlle Ænea. The performances of a company of Italian children in opera and ballet at the Criterion may also be noted as a novelty. These juveniles vary in age from 8 to 15 years, and apparently fall off in acting power as they grow older, the best comedians in the *troupe* being the smallest boys Natale Vitulli and Vincenzo Ginobbi. The singing of the children is not remarkable for sweetness of voice or correctness of intonation, and although they come from the land of melody they are inferior in this respect to the home-bred choir of any London Ritualistic church. The Christmas entertainments of this season do not appear to be predestined to long life. On the 1st of February the Gaiety pantomime gives place to a new play by Mr. Byron, the "little Quiriti" at the Criterion to a new play by the author of *Brighton*, and the last four weeks of Mr. Chatterton's pantomime at Drury Lane have already been announced. During February also new plays are promised at the Strand, Adelphi, and Royalty, and morning performances of standard plays at the Court and Olympic; so that the month we are now entering upon may be expected to atone for the dulness of January, in which no new play above the rank of farce has been produced. The fact that three new farces have been brought out at Drury Lane, the Olympic, and the Vaudeville, has given rise to an opinion that we are to have a revival of farce. If this is so the way in which it has come about is curious. Burlesque, which contained, when it first became popular, lively music and funny dialogue, temporarily extinguished farce, to be itself eclipsed in turn by opera bouffe, in which dialogue became subordinate to music, and, perhaps in consequence, ceased to be funny. When the wooden indecency (in dress and story) of opera bouffe palled on the public taste, it became transmigrated in its musical sense into opera comique of the *Sorcerer* type, and in its dramatic sense into three-act and two-act farce, with an occasional song or chorus. And now it appears we have got back to farces in one act, without any music, a fact, however, which is of little significance, so long as they are confined to the beginning or end of the programme, and are represented by no actors of any prominence. Under such conditions farce will remain in a subordinate position, and is not likely to rival its old enemy burlesque, when the latter is well written, well acted, and well sung, as it is at the Gaiety. This theatre alone is able to preserve in part the true spirit of burlesque, which is put to desperate shifts to maintain itself elsewhere. Thus at the Strand *The Baby* may be said to exist by the aid of a music hall song of great popularity, and at the Folly, where a burlesque on *Carmen* has lately been produced, the chief applause of the evening is bestowed on a young lady who, without reference to the story, gives a most excellent performance on the zither. An audience assembled to laugh at Mr. Brough, or to admire the Folly supernumeraries hang with breathless interest on the notes of a little trinkling instrument of music. Thus sentiment triumphs over burlesque!

Although we have not yet seen the magazine article in which Mr. Burnand is to prove that there was an abundance of original plays on the English stage last year, there has been some discussion on the subject in the *Times*, excited by a review in that paper, not remarkable for ability or accuracy, on the stage in 1878. The reviewer stated that with the exception of *Olivia* at the Court, the most successful plays of last year were borrowed from the French. Upon this appear letters from Messrs. Byron, Gilbert, Burnand, and Bancroft. Mr. Byron demurs to the statement, and points to the success of *A Fool and his Money;* Mr. Burnand is equally incredulous, having in his mind his pet bantling, *Our Club;* Mr. Gilbert does not appear to dispute the fact of French success, but ascribes it to the managers, who prefer adaptation to original plays, a statement contradicted by Mr. Bancroft, who recites the list of productions at the Prince of Wales, the Court, and the Vaudeville, showing that a large majority of the plays produced at these theatres under their present managers are by English authors. The original point at issue is thus lost sight of, and is absolutely ignored by the *Times* in a leading article, which admitting the superiority of the French over the English dramatists, ascribes it to the fact that the best literary talent of France is devoted to writing plays. This is true enough; and on our side we may say that

the English novelist is probably as well known on the Continent as the French dramatist in this country. And, in spite of Mr. Burnand and Mr Byron, we hold that as regards 1878 the majority of the most successful and most meritorious plays were from the French. Amongst the English plays produced were Mr. Marshall's *Family Honour*, Mr. Gilbert's *Vagabond*, Mr. Wills' *Vanderdecken*, Mr. Ross Neil's *Elfinella*, Messrs. Tom Taylor and Meritt's *Such is the Law*, none of which were successful; whilst as to Mr. Burnand's *Jeames* and *Our Club*, Mr. Byron's *Fool and his Money* and *A Hornet's Nest*, and Mr. Williamson's *Retiring*, all successful, of which of them can it be said that it soared above the rank of farcical comedy? There remains *A Republican Marriage*, of which the French origin is obvious, and *Olivia*, which if not adapted from the French is adapted from *The Vicar of Wakefield*, and though a stage success is a cruel mangling of Goldsmith's work. In the list of adaptations from the French, are *The Idol*, *Grasshopper*, and *Little Cricket* which may be set off against the minor native successes, and over and above there remain *Proof*, *Diplomacy*, *The Crisis*, and *Woman of the People*, all of which were successful and of a high order of the drama. To these may be added in point of merit *Fatherland*, though it was a failure in representation. If, however, with Mr. Bancroft, we go further back than 1878, the English drama is able to challenge comparison with the French, both as to the long runs and to the permanent position secured by plays of native origin. The inference to be drawn from the whole matter is that it is always unsafe to generalise from particular circumstances. At the present moment we suppose that *Hamlet*, *Caste*, *Our Boys*, and *It is never too late to Mend*, enjoy as much favour from all classes of the public as *The Crisis*, *A Scrap of Paper*, *Proof*, *The Two Orphans*, and that our dramatists will command that favour as often as they write good plays.

To many persons the production of a new play within a week of Christmas would seem a rash proceeding, and the production of a play of Shakspeare utter madness. To contest the field of public favour with pantomime in its first freshness would no doubt have been futile some years ago, but the deed has been successfully done this season at the Lyceum, where *Hamlet* far exceeds, we imagine, any pantomime now running as a pecuniary success. To the popularity of Mr. Irving, to the curiosity to see the Ophelia of Miss Ellen Terry, and to a love of the play itself, the credit of this success belongs in unequal parts, and it is not necessary to speculate as to the fate of *Hamlet* were Mr. Irving and Miss Terry out of the cast. As we briefly recorded last month Miss Terry made a strong impression on the first night in a character not admitting of any strong display. Ophelia is not one of Shakspeare's "leading ladies," and gives few opportunities for an actress to show of what stuff she is made. But what little there was to do Miss Terry did with pathos and force combined, and these are the qualities, we believe, necessary for a Shakespearian actress. We look forward with some eagerness to Miss Terry's future impersonations, and we may venture an opinion that she will prove to be the best Beatrice, Imogen, Rosalind, and perhaps even Lady Macbeth, the stage has seen for many years. As to Mr. Irving, he would do well not to over-tax his strength by a nightly performance of *Hamlet* for a long period. It is true that four years ago, he acted the part for 200 nights, a thing we could not have believed to be possible; but though the strain may not have affected his physical power, it may have weakened him in other ways and perhaps be accountable for the increased mannerisms or Irvingisms which disfigured his *Macbeth* and *Othello*. The version of *Hamlet*, which Mr. Irving has edited for the present revival, is in most respects excellent, and in its scenic arrangements follows, as nearly as can be conveniently done, the original plan. The restoration of Fortinbras and his long speeches is never likely to happen on the stage, and other omissions are necessary to bring the representation within reasonable limits; but certain small omissions in the Lyceum version, which taken altogether would not add ten minutes to the whole time occupied, seem abitrary and unnecessary. For instance, in Act I, Scene I, when Marcellus urges Horatio to speak to the ghost, why should he not give his reason for so urging him, and say, "Thou art a scholar;" and when, further on, he deprecates the show of violence to the ghost, his warning sounds useless by the omission of the previous question, "Shall I strike it with my Partisan?" The large omissions in the fourth and at the end of the third act may be necessary, but they make the fourth act, as now arranged, somewhat obscure, both as to Hamlet's absence in England, and the events which happen in consequence of the death of Polonius. Amongst other omissions may be noticed the popular quotations—"Brevity is the soul of wit," "'Tis true, 'tis pity," &c., and the Queen's remarks as to her son being "fat and scant of breath." The alterations of the text are not numerous, but in certain instances these again appear unnecessary. Mr. Irving was credited on the first night by some critics with having said "the dog will have his 'bay,'" instead of "day," but this alteration does not appear in the Lyceum version. But Mr. Irving does substitute "good-kissing" for God kissing," in the sentence "for if the sun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a God kissing carrion," a proceeding which appears to us to turn sense into nonsense. Nor do we understand why he should tell the player that his face is "valiant" (for "valanced") since he saw him last, the allusion being to the player's beard. Again, certain critics with a facetiousness in doubtful taste, accuse Mr. Irving of pronouncing "Oh, God!" as if it were "Oh, Gut!" In two or three instances where Mr. Irving uses this adjuration, many, if not most, versions of the play have it "Oh Heaven!" and the substitution made is unnecessary, besides savouring of modern drama, where indeed its introduction has been frequently found effective to divert attention from the feeble dialogue of the author.

The revivals of *Caste* and *A Scrap of Paper*, at the Prince of Wales and the Court, call for little comment. *Caste*, the best of Mr. Robertson's many good plays, has outlived a score or more of French successes, and, in

town and country alike, is one of the most popular plays on the English stage. In the present revival Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft and Mr. Honey are again seen to much advantage in their original characters. It is curious to note the excellent effect this play has on Mr. Honey's style. In his recent appearances in London his acting has been very unsatisfactory, but as Eccles in *Caste* he loses his identity, and no finer character-acting can be seen in London. Mr. Clayton and Miss Roselle are also good as George D'Alroy and Esther, and Miss Le Thière is the best Marquise *Caste* has ever had; but Mr. Cecil, excellent actor though he is, is not able to obliterate the impression made by Mr. Hare as Sam Gerridge. *A Scrap of Paper*, at the Court, is also well acted by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, in their old parts, and by two or three performers new to London, amongst whom Mr. Mackintosh may be mentioned as an actor of great promise. The critics who have recently begun to emancipate themselves from a slavish admiration of all things French now find *A Scrap of Paper* rather artificial, slightly spun out, and a little unpleasant in its dialogue, a discovery sound but tardy. They may also observe that the famous unities are put to a severe test in this play, in which the hero and heroine are introduced to each other at lunch, and after various phases of feeling, find themselves engaged to be married after dinner on the same day.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.

NEUE ILLUSTRIRTE ZEITUNG.—Please note our right address.

D. W. CLARK (Siberia).—Problems received with many thanks. They will appear in due course.

H. W. P. (Vermont, U.S., A.).—We shall be most happy to receive some games fairly well played, in which the Jerome Double Gambit was adopted. They will be handed to our annotator in due course, and will analyse them in an unprejudiced and impartial manner.

WHIST.

D. I. N.—We know nothing about him.

S. C.—Take three tricks from your adversary and add them to your own.

NEW CLUB.—We do not know the person referred to, but from the inquiries we have made, we are led to believe that he is a sharper.

THATCHED HOUSE.—We should not think it would be of any use your joining the Junior Portland for the purpose of Whist, unless you were prepared to risk at least £12 on a rubber. That would, we think be the minimum. The rules are 5s. points, and £2 the rubber, but you bet what you like in theory; in practice, you must bet. No small table could ever be kept up.

C. O. R. REVOKE.—A and B are at 3, and X and Z at love, X and Z get 3 by cards and 2 by honours, but revoke. Do A and B get single, double or treble?—*Ans.* The revoke penalty counts first. A and B are out and win a treble.

C. W. E., DUBLIN.—Nothing has appeared in these PAPERS on Rouge et Noir, Trente et Quarente or Roulette.

MARKUS IMRE.—We have written to you by post. Your letter of 2nd of January did not reach us until the 20th, owing to the fact that it was improperly addressed.

WILLIAMSTOW CHRONICLE—Nos. always sent. The August No. is out of print. Duplicate of others sent by post.

E. G. (Wanderers' Club).—A and B are partners, Y and Z are partners. A leads Queen of Clubs, Y plays a small one. A's partner, B, plays the four of the suit, but in the act of playing he dropped the King, Z did not cover it, as Y and Z claimed to call the King of Clubs, as being an exposed card, thereby giving them the above option.—*Ans.* Y and Z can call the Club King.

JNO. BULL.—If you can play without sorting your cards, there is no doubt that is the best course, but very few players can do so without an extra strain on their minds, and without causing hesitation and doubt, and sometimes playing a false card.

Z.—A, original leader, leads Clubs 3. X, second hand, puts on the 10. Won by B. On the return X plays the 2, and on the third round he is void in the suit. Is this a signal for trumps?—*Ans.* It is a call for trumps, but you must judge of the idiosyncracies of your players. Some old fashioned people put on the 10 or Knave, second hand, to see where they are, you know; but assuming your partner is not one of the sort, he has played an unnecessarily high card.

FORTY-FIVE.

BELFAST.—A, B, C, and D, were playing the Irish Game, "Forty-Five" (which is same in principle and card value as "Spoil Five"), score standing, A 40, and B 25. B leading took the first four tricks and then lead again, without claiming the game. A took the last trick, scoring 45, claimed the game, and was allowed to take the pool. Immediately afterwards B remembered that he had scored out before A, and claimed that the pool should be handed back to him. To whom does the pool belong?—*Ans.* The pool belongs to B. He has scored 45 before A, and we cannot understand on what principle A claims to keep a pool which he acknowledges that B has won. It is true that, in order to prevent arguments about past events when there is no means of proof, it has been decided that after a certain time—usually the turn of the Trump for the first hand in the new game—no question can be raised about alleged mistakes in previous games. But in no case will a gentleman take the stakes on any event which he knows he has not won.

POKER.

76.—If on a single round all go £8 blind, all are on an equality, but if one player goes £8 blind habitually, in the long run he will throw away £4 per round, and very often £8 for nothing in addition to the temptation to play on a light hand, because he has already £8 in. If he has a good hand and he comes in in order he can raise the pool, if he chooses, after seeing his cards instead of before.

ÉCARTÉ.

J. C.—A in giving cards, gives himself too many. B throws down his cards and claims another deal. A in dealing again turns the King. Can A mark it?—*Ans.* The claim is irregular. B can either draw one of A's cards or he can throw up the hand and mark the point. Which ever course is adopted that hand is over, and if the dealer gets the King next hand of course he marks it. If B had claimed the point it would then have been B's deal.

PICQUET.

I.—Elder hand cannot call 3 Knaves and 14 tens. The mistake cannot be rectified after three Knaves are called. He may still call three tens.

M.—If a player puts down six cards as led, it is assumed that he leads them in the order of their value. No player would dream of calling a small card, if the leader puts down Ace K six of the suit, and the other has Q and another.

The Westminster Papers.

1st MARCH, 1879.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

THE metropolitan Chess worldis still active, and many noticeable events either have taken place or are in progress. The City of London Handicap has reached its most interesting stage, and we find that the competitors for the first and second prizes are reduced to six, three being first class players, one a very skilful third-rate, and the other two remarkably strong Rooks. If a fifth-class player should win the first prize, it would be an unprecedented event in the City Club, and for aught we can remember to the contrary anywhere else either, so far as important tourneys are concerned. Such an event seems far from unlikely to happen in the present case, and we do not know that anyone ought to be sorry if it should, for it would be an encouragement to lower class players. Cavillers, especially those who consider that all good things belong of right to strong experts, may say that the gentlemen in question are too strong for their class, but what if they be? it only shows that the handicappers were generous, and generosity to the weak is a quality that should be displayed by all adjusters of odds.

The numerous local Clubs of London—there are nearly thirty of them—have been fighting among themselves vigorously, and particulars of their doings will be found in another page. We think no one will deny us the credit of having supported these Associations to the utmost of our power. They deserved to be encouraged, because by that means the scattered units of Chess are gathered together, and a genuine disinterested attachment to the game is spread abroad. At present the common cause is served by them to a great extent unconsciously and, one might almost say, unwillingly. Their aims are altogether local, and their energies consequently run in a very narrow groove. They evince little sympathy with Chess events outside of their own circles. In fact they may be described as a collection of small vestries to whom parochial affairs are more interesting than parliamentary ones. This is very natural, for we are at present in the day of small things, nearly all of these clubs having been established since 1870, and many of them within the last three or four years. As time progresses sympathies will widen, and there will arise a spirit of enlightened curiosity as to what is taking place in the Chess World generally. For that advent we are quite willing to wait patiently, but nevertheless we shall now and then take the liberty of protesting against parochialism.

The members of the royal family have their work to do like other men, and each labours according to his own special vocation. The Heir Apparent undertakes many of the burdens of royalty, and is always to the fore when his presence is required for the encouragement of any charitable or useful purpose. One of his brothers is identified with the element which Britannia is supposed to rule, while another has prepared himself to act as one of England's defenders on land. There remains Her Majesty's youngest son Prince Leopold, and it is evident that he has devoted himself to aiding the progress of Art, Science, and Literature, to encouraging the spread of education and thought, than which no work could be more truly princely. To the community in general Prince Leopold is becoming an object of interest, as one who is undoubtedly both a thinker and a speaker, while in our own particular world he has long been known not only as a Chess-player, but as an amateur sincerely attached to the game. He is, or was, the President of the Oxford University Chess Club, and he is the Patron (a title, by the way, which we very much dislike) of the Lincolnshire Chess Association. It will be remembered that he gave a prize to be competed for at the last meeting of the Association which was held at Grantham. Within the last week or two the Prince has come prominently before the public. With the first occasion, when he made his now celebrated City speech, we have nothing to do, but the second of the two events does concern us a little. We allude to the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, the celebration of which was attended by Prince Leopold, who had undertaken to give away the prizes gained by the students of that society. After a few words, in which the Royal visitor expressed his sense of having an agreeable duty to perform, the distribution commenced. There were about 160 prizeholders, and among these we counted twenty-two ladies who presented themselves to receive prizes—a fact which pleased us greatly, and there were, we believe, three or four others not in attendance. All these successful competitors, who were the *élite* of nearly four thousand students belonging to the Institute, were much applauded when they came to the table; but there were two who came in for specially enthusiastic ovations. One of these was a clever young man, who no doubt fully

deserved his reception, and the other was Miss Louisa Rymer, the winner of the prize for Chess. Here we imagined our particular business at the meeting was at an end, but we were agreeably disappointed: for after the distribution was finished the Prince showed how highly he appreciated Chess by making it the text of perhaps the most felicitous part of a very interesting and thoughtful discourse. His words have been reported in the daily press, but will bear repeating. Having alluded to the subjects taught at the Institution, he went on to say—"I notice that in what is called the miscellaneous department of your curriculum you provide instruction in the game of Chess. This is not the most obviously practical of your subjects, but it has struck me that even those, if any there be, who desire to limit their education to this branch alone, may learn some not unimportant lesson of life from the manner in which you teach it. 'Particular attention,' I see your programme says, 'is paid to the study of openings.' Now, is it not true that in life, as in Chess, it is often the opening, and the opening only, which is under our own control? (Hear.) Later in the game, the plans and wishes of others begin to conflict unpleasantly with our own. Sometimes it is as much as we can do to avoid being checkmated altogether; but for the first few moves we are free—we can deploy our pieces to the best advantage, we can settle on the line of action which best suits our powers, and we sometimes find that it will repay us to sacrifice a pawn or a piece so as to gain at once a position which may give us a decided advantage throughout the whole game. Does not this remind us of early life; must we not often be content to sacrifice some pawn of present pleasure or profit to gain a vantage ground which may help us to that success which self-indulgence would never win? I am sure that amongst the bright young faces I see around me there are many who have known what it is to labour against the grain, to begin a lesson when they would rather have gone to the theatre, to finish it when they would rather have gone to bed. I am sure that such efforts of self-denial and conscientiousness form at least one half of the real benefit of education; that it would do us little good to wake up and find our heads magically stocked with all manner of facts in comparison to the good which it does us to fight for knowledge, to suffer for her, and to make her at last our own." (Cheers.)

Mephisto has removed from the Royal Aquarium, and he now resides in a habitation of his own, the same being situated close to the Charing Cross Railway Station, and henceforth to be known as Mephisto's rooms, No. 9, Strand, W.C. There he has been playing every day from 2 to 10 p.m., and during those hours he will continue to receive his friends. We have paid him one or two visits ourselves, and are able to report that neither in skill nor in celerity of play has he suffered any change for the worse from the removal, while moreover he continues to be as agreeable as ever in his manners. The following particulars, with which the proprietor has favoured us, show that the friend of Faust is not so egotistical as to require the undivided attention of his visitors. Means are provided for general play, there is a good Chess library, and also the current literature of the game, together with other papers, daily, weekly, and monthly. Before every one is satisfied, and especially before the late members of the West End Chess Club can be expected to remain content, there must evidently be a general meeting to confirm the arrangements hereunder specified. This necessity is, we understand, fully recognized by the proprietor of Mephisto's rooms, and he purposes without delay to call the late members together. We subjoin the statement above alluded to:—

The Committee of the late West End Chess Club, being convinced of the inutility of attempting the re-establishment of the Club, have disposed of the Club property to the proprietor of Mephisto's Chess Rooms, No. 9 Strand, with the following arrangements for the benefit of the members of the late Club:—

1. The tournament of the Knight class, which was left unfinished at the end of September, 1877, will be played out in Mephisto's Rooms, for which purpose tickets of admission, with certain restrictions as to time, will be issued to the nineteen players, viz., Messrs. Archer, Botterill, Busse, Durnstein, Fleet, Girdlestone, Gümpel, Knight, Mackern, Manning, Meyer, Michell, Mills, Parry, Reid, Ryan, Thompson, Shanks, and Waddington, upon their application at No. 9 Strand, where the old scoring-paper will be found posted up.

2. An annual ticket for admission to Mephisto's Rooms, available until January 31st, 1880, will be issued to any one of the members of the late Club, at the price of one guinea—the charge to non-members being one and a half guineas. This virtually offers a continuation of the advantages of the Club.

3. The balance remaining after realising the assets and meeting all liabilities, amounting to about £15, instead of being in any way divided, the committee have decided on offering as a prize or prizes, to be played for by the late members of the club; each entrant to pay a fee of 5s., which sum will be added to the prizes to enlarge them either in amount or in number. So soon as the list of combatants is complete the handicapping committee will make the final arrangements for the contest, of which due notice will be given.

A balance-sheet of the assets and liabilities of the late club is being prepared, and when properly audited will be posted in the rooms.

The late members will find not only a comfortable Chess room, but also the advantages of a Chess library of about 80 volumes for reference, and a reading room provided with the principal newspapers and periodicals.

Applications for tickets should be made at Mephisto's Chess Rooms, No. 9, Strand, Charing Cross.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the City of London Club took place at Mouflet's Hotel, Newgate Street, on the 21st ult., the going-out President, Mr. R. Clarke, in the chair. A report of the year's

doings having been presented on behalf of the Committee, was read by the Secretary and adopted, after which the memhers proceeded to elect their officers for the forthcoming year. Messrs. Adamson and Lord were chosen as scrutineers of the ballotting, and their return showed the following result:—President, Mr. A. J. Day; Committeemen, Messrs. Atkinson, Block, Earl, Gastineau, W. A. Green, Heywood, Manning, Pizzi, Potter, and Webber. Mr. W. G. Howard was re-elected in his office as Treasurer, and Mr. H. F. Down, with much acclamation, as Secretary, while Mr. R. Clarke was chosen for Vice-President, all which three posts it is the custom at the Club to fill up by open voting. Last year's honorary members were re-elected, and an accession was made to their number in the person of Mr. Mason, who we may remark, *en passant*, begins to show that the very high opinion formed of him by his American friends previous to the Paris Tourney—an opinion which his show there did not seem altogether to confirm—was not in any way exaggerated, for in a little contest with Mr. Blackburne for a prize recently offered by an amateur, at Simpson's Divan, Mr. Mason won two out of the three games played. A vote of thanks was most enthusiastically accorded to Mr. Adamson for his valuable services during the two years in which he had acted as Librarian, a post from which he now retires amidst general expressions of regret. There was no chance of finding another member who would undertake such hard work, and therefore a Library Committee was formed, consisting of Messrs. Green, Earl, and Potter, each of whom has undertaken the charge of the library on one of the three club nights each week.

We are happy to state that the scheme of the Committee of the City Club for the appropriation of the grant of thirty guineas made to them out of the Lowenthal Fund, has received the cordial approval of Mr. Medley, and we are therefore now in a position to furnish the details, which are as follows:—(1) For the augmentation of the Club library, ten guineas; (2) a special memorial of Mr. Lowenthal, five guineas; (3) consultation games between first-class players, five guineas; (4) similar contests between third-class players, four guineas; (5) three guineas to the fourth-class for an even tourney; (6) the like amount to the fifth-class for a similar tournament. We understand that the books to be procured for the Chess library of the Club under the above arrangement will all bear an appropriate inscription, showing that they were purchased out of the Lowenthal Fund, in which way the double object of perpetuating the memory of the deceased and at the same time of advancing the causes of Chess will be most effectually attained. A good Club library serves the latter purpose in various ways; for, by making use of it, the members will acquire a knowledge of the game both historically and technically, the lives and doings of Chess celebrities will be brouht to their notice, and games played in past and present times by skilled experts will be placed at their disposal for the purposes of examination. We hear that the special memorial of the deceased is to take the shape of a bust. This will obviously be a most fitting memento of him; and there is this further advantage, that copies at an exceedingly cheap rate can be afterwards multiplied. These copies would be very acceptable tourney prizes, not only in the City of London Club, but elsewhere; and we understand that the committee of that Society will have no objection to place this advantage at the disposal of other Clubs. It need scarcely be mentioned that no idea of making a profit out of these copies is entertained; they would be supplied at cost price. The other objects contemplated in the scheme thus set forth speak for themselves. It has always been the policy of the City of London Club officials to attend no less to the interests of its lower than of its higher classes, and the management has unfailingly been directed from that point of view, a fact which no doubt has contributed largely to the success and popularity of the City Club.

We are also able to state that the two even tournies contemplated by the above-mentioned programme have been started, and no doubt a sufficient number of entries will soon be obtained; that Messrs. Bird, Blackburne, MacDonnell, and Potter have already consented to take part in the first class consultation games, and it is hoped that Messrs. Mason, Boden, Horwitz, and Hircshfeld will also play in them. Names have also been received for the third class consultation games, but some of the members of that class have intimated their preference for an even tourney instead. The wishes of the majority will, doubtless, guide the Committee in this matter. As to the grant for the library, the newly-formed Committee of three are to prepare forthwith a list of the books which it is desirable to obtain, such list, when completed, to be submitted to the General Committee of the Club.

In Division A of the City of London Handicap, Messrs. Bird and Potter have already defeated their opponents of the fourth round, and now await a fresh drawing, while the matches of MacDonnell *v* Lord and Heppel, *v* Sandifer, have yet to be determined. These are the only six combatants left to compete for the first and second prizes. In Division B, to which the third and fourth prizes are confined, Messrs. Earl, Staniforth, and Pizzi have all been victorious over their enemies, but there is a long-winded contest going on between Messrs. Daniels and Beardsell, the survivor of which has to play Mr. Hunnex.

On Thursday, the 13th ult., Mr. Blackburne played blindfold against eight members of the Troicoupian Chess Club. This Association, hitherto unknown to fame, though three or four years in existence, is held at the Three Cups, Sandland Street, Bedford Row. The members, though they seem to have held aloof from the general whirl of metropolitan Chess, can scarcely be wanting in zeal amongst themselves, if we may judge by the fact that during their short term of existence prizes to the value of £30 have been competed for by them. Mr. Blackburne's opponents were Messrs. M. Smith, S. Payne, F. Roques, A. Ledger, R. Purves, A. Evans, J. Payne, and McMechin. Mr. Roques excited the surprise, and perhaps envy, of his fellow Troicoupians by defeating his formidable opponent; all the others lost. We may mention, for the benefit of whom it may concern, that the

secretary of this club is Mr. W. R. Mumford. It appears also that the proprietor of the house, Mr. Thomas Rushton, is himself a lover of Chess—a fact which augurs well for the prosperity of the Club. Chess societies are very dependent on the character of the landlord. If he is a good fellow, though knowing nothing of Chess, it is well; but if besides realising the ideal of a host he can be looked upon by the members as one of "Ours," they then start with many points in their favour.

Mr. A. Marriott writes us to say that it was his brother, Mr. T. Marriott, and not himself, who took part in the match of New Basford *v.* Hull Church Institute. Our correspondent also informs us that he has been unduly credited with the fact of having won the second class prize at the Counties Chess Association last year, whereas it was Mr. T. Marriott to whom that honour was due. We can well understand that this ascription, however gratifying, as Mr. A. Marriott observes, to himself, was scarcely appreciated by his brother. We have also received communications from Messrs. Freeborough, Johnson, and Crake, respecting the New Basford games. The former confirms Mr. Potter's supposition that he only took part in the Allgaier-Thorold, and he maintains that 17 to B Q 3 would not enable New Basford to draw, while Mr. Johnson is equally firm in his opinion that a draw would have been the result of that move. Mr. Crake takes the demerits of the game published by us last month upon his own head, which is generous of him, but surely his allies ought to have supported him better.

On the diagram of the Chess Puzzle given with Mr. Pearson's letter last month, a Black Pawn was printed by mistake at Q B 5. It should have been a White Pawn.

At the annual meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, held in September last, the Rev. J. Greene, President, offered a silver challenge cup, to be competed for by the members resident in Clifton and Bristol, on the following conditions:—The players to be paired by lot, and the losers to go out. The winners to be paired again, until only one was left, who would have to play a match with Mr. Berry, Vice-President, who was first in the handicap played last year. The winner to hold the cup for a year, and to be regarded as "champion" for that time. In the preliminary rounds the scorer of the first five, and in the final round of the first eleven games, to be the victor. The subjoined table shows the result up to the present time (February 13th), the names in the first column being the winners:—

First Round.			Second Round.		
Rev. J. Vernon	*v.*	Mr. Todd.	Rev. J. Vernon	*v.*	Mr. Harding.
Mr. Harding	*v.*	Rev. R. Southby.	Mr. Harsant	*v.*	Rev. J. Greene.
Mr. Harsant	*v.*	Mr. Cross.	Rev. G. Moncreiff, 4,	*v.*	Mr. Lewis, 2.
Rev. J. Greene	*v.*	Mr. Solomon.	Rev. N. Tibbits, 1,	*v.*	Mr. Perry, 1.
Rev. N. Tibbits	*v.*	Mr. Boorne.			
Mr. Perry	*v.*	Mr. Newton.			
Rev. G. R. Moncreiff	*v.*	Mr. Pearce.			
Mr. Lewis	*v.*	Mr. Tribe.			

The return match between the Northampton (St. Giles') Chess Club, and the Rugby Chess Club, took place at the Masonic Hall, Northampton, on the 20th inst. Play commenced at 3.30 p.m. At 5.30 p.m. both teams sat down to an excellent tea provided by the Northampton Club, at which the players were favoured with the presence of several ladies, and the vicar and the curate of St. Giles' parish. After tea, Mr. Pitts, in eulogistic terms proposed "The health of the Rugby players," on behalf of whom Mr. Vecqueray responded in a humorous and amusing speech. Play was then resumed, and continued until 9.30 p.m., with the following result:—

Northampton.	Won.	Drawn.	Rugby.	Won.	Drawn.
Mr. W. Harris	2	0	Rev. W. C. Green	1	0
„ Davis	1	1	Mr. G. Harris	0	1
„ Mansfield	0	0	Rev. J. W. J. Vecqueray	3	0
„ Robinson	2	0	Mr. W. Kingdon	1	0
„ Reade	3	0	„ Gillson	0	0
„ Britten	2	1	„ Doyle	0	1
„ Kingston	2	0	„ C. H. Hands	1	0
„ Pitts	1	0	„ Vials	2	0
„ Kilburn	0	0	„ G. Brown	2	0
„ Godfrey	1	0	„ Jones	2	0
	14	2		12	2

One of the Rugby players remarks, "we sincerely hope that these meetings will become annual events, for not only do they produce greater interest in Chess, but they tend also to the development of that brotherly feeling and unity which it is so desirable should exist between the various Chess Clubs." In the previous match the Rugby players were victorious with 14 games to 11. The Rugby Chess Club, which commenced about two

years ago, has recently removed from the Rugby Institute to a more commodious room at the George Hotel, where the members meet twice a week for practice. A handicap tournament, in which 17 members are playing, has just been organised, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. C. H. Hands. The entrance fee is limited to sixpence, and the winner will receive a prize of the value of the entrance fees, and £1 from the Club funds; each player to play two games with every other player. The Rugby Club numbers upwards of 40 members, is in a flourishing condition, and a credit to the town, considering its small population.

The tenth match between the Hull Church Institute Chess Club, and the Hull Chess Club, took place at the Station Hotel, on February 3rd, 11 players each side. The Institute played its strongest team, but was defeated by 14 games to 7, the "old" Club being very strong at present. The Institute scorers were J. Parker, two games; W. W. Bean, J. Crake, J. H. Harris, R. H. Philip, and G. Ward, one game each. We have not the names of the other players.

The "Allgaier Double Tourney," at the Hull Church Institute, is drawing to a conclusion, the remaining players being J. Crake, G. W. Farrow, J. H. Harris, and H. Stonehouse. Mr. Crake has a double chance.

A Match was played at the Trinity Church Insitute on the 31st January, between the Derby Midland Railway Institute, and the Burton Trinity Church Institute, in which the former were successful, by a majority of eight games. The following are the players' names with their scores:—

Derby Midland Railway Institute.	Won.	Burton Trinity Church Institute.	Won.	Drawn.
Mr. G. Allen	1	Mr. C. Hanson	0	1
„ H. Balson	1	„ W. Chilton	0	0
„ J. Cox	1	„ A. Woolley	0	0
„ J. E. Cruickshank	0	„ H. R. Hind	1	1
„ W. J. Harris	0	„ T. Outhwaite	1	0
„ S. Holder	2	„ T. Johnson	0	0
„ A. R. James	1	„ G. Wright	0	0
„ A. T. Page	2	„ F. Coates	0	0
„ T. Parker	1	„ J. Cliff	1	0
„ F. E. Phillips	0	„ E. Toon	0	1
„ R. J. Sandham	2	„ C. W. Hives	0	0
	11		3	3

On the 31st January Herr Zukertort played twelve simultaneous blindfold games at the the City and County of Dublin Chess Club, his opponents being Lord Randolph Churchill, Major Creagh, Hon. H. C. Plunkett, Sir John Blunden, Bart., Captain Wallace, Captain Malhado, and Messrs. Cairns, Pim, C. Lewis, Goodbody, Woolett, and Suthill. The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough were among the spectators. Play commenced at three o'clock, and continued, saving an interval of an hour and-a-half, until twelve o'clock, when six games remained unfinished, and these were adjourned. Upon the resumption of the contest next day two of the players failed to appear, and their games were of course forfeited. The result of the two days' play was that Herr Zukertort won eight games, lost one, and drew three.

Captain Mackenzie brought his Canadian visit to an end on the 14th of January by playing simultaneously at the Montreal Chess Club against the following fifteen amateurs: viz., Professor Hicks, Drs. Howe and Loverin and Messrs. Henderson, Ascher, Cox, J. Barry, P. Barry, Bethune, Saunders, Skaife, Baker, Farrell, Louson, and McEvers. The captain won 14 games, lost 4, and drew 1. The fortunate victors were Dr. Howe and Messrs. Ascher, J. Barry, and Baker, while Mr. Saunders secured the draw. We learn from the *Montreal Daily Witness* that Captain Mackenzie played altogether 95 games during his stay at Montreal, whereof he won 78, lost 10, and drew 7.

The *Turf Field and Farm* speaking of the Chess Association of New York, says that the rooms of the leading Chess Clubs are just now centres of attraction for the Metropolitan players. The Tourneys going on in the Manhattan and New York Clubs are becoming very exciting, especially that in the former club, which is rapidly approaching a close, in which Messrs. Möhle, Graham, Baird, Bloch, and Gedalia, are having a hot race for first honours. The room of this Club presents a most animated scene each afternoon, and the discussion over the pending tourney and matches is very lively; at times too much so for the comfort of those who, having perhaps taken a prominent part themselves in the arguments, have left them to engage in play. The accommodation of this club has long been felt to be too meagre for the proper comfort of its members, and our contemporary is glad to learn that the enterprising proprietor of the Café Logeling, sensible of this, has already perfected his plans for an enlargement of the club-room by the erection of an additional building on the rear of his lot, especially for the club. In marked contrast to this, is the narrow policy of the proprietor of the Café Cosmopolitan, where the New York Chess Club have long been quartered. This club, which has of late been rapidly lengthening its roll of members, has for a good while submitted to the selfish doings of the café proprietor, who,

although the rooms are much too small for the uses of the club, instead of endeavouring to increase the accomodation, has now still more restricted it, by putting a billiard table *for public use* in the room of the club. It is altogether probable that the New York Chess Club will seek other quarters. Every player residing in the city ought to join one of these clubs; the entrance fees are but nominal, the dues only 33 cents a month, and the society found in each is good. Any player will find the rooms of either, a pleasant place to while away an hour over the board. Strangers are always welcome, and it is the easiest thing in the world for the Chess players to become acquainted.

A new organisation, styled the "West-Side Chess Club," has lately been formed by some of the prominent residents of the west side of the city. It has its head-quarters in commodious rooms at the Müller Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West Twenty-ninth Street. It has a rapidly increasing roll of members, and promises shortly to become an important factor in Metropolitan Chess. Members of other clubs are cordially invited to visit the rooms on Tuesday evenings, where they, as well as gentlemen desirous of becoming members, will be welcome. Our contemporary is glad to notice the spirit already shown by this young organisation, and expects to derive much pleasure from a visit he intends shortly to give it.

The *Holloway Press* announces that Mr. Potter will be the judge in its Lowenthal Problem Tourney, and that his decision will be final. All problems are to be sent in on or before the 11th instant. With the results of the British Chess Problem Association Tourney of 1872 in our memory, we cannot approve of final judgments being given right off the reel. If is always preferable to publish conditional preliminary awards, trusting to the ingenuity of disappointed competitors, for the discovery of any flaws in successful problems. However, what is written, stands, and as there are always buds of good on the tree of evil, it may perhaps be something to the competitors, that when the court has once announced its decision, there is an end of suspense. Those who are unsuccessful will always be able to console themselves by sitting in judgment upon the judge, a privilege they are pretty sure to exercise.

TABLE OF METROPOLITAN CLUB MATCHES.

Winners.	Losers.	Date.	Where Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Ibis	St. James's... ...	Jan. 13th	Ludgate Hill	6	4	0
Eclectic	Kentish Town ...	„ 25th	Wilkin Street	4	3	2
South Hampstead	Stanley	„ 27th	Chalk Farm Station ...	—	—	—
Bermondsey (1st class excluded)	Ludgate Circus ...	„ 28th	Ludgate Circus	6	3	0
Athenæum	Ibis	„ 30th	Camden Road	7	3	0
Shaftesbury	Kentish Town ...	„ 30th	Bedford Institute	7	4	0
Peckham Mutual	Excelsior	Feb. 1st	Collyer Memorial Schools...	—	—	—
Belsize	South Hampstead ...	„ 4th	176 Alexandra Road, N.W. .	8	2	0
Railway Clearing House ...	Kentish Town ...	„ 6th	Seymour Street	3	2	1
Morphy	Ludgate Circus ...	„ 6th	Masons Hall Tavern ...	9	4	2
Kentish Town	St. John's	„ 6th	Wilkin Street	—	—	—
Greenwich	Excelsior	„ 7th	Greenwich Lecture Hall ...	3	1	3
Athenæum	Gresham	„ 10th	Camden Road	9	1	0
Ludgate Circus	Hackney	„ 10th		5	1	1
Morphy	St. Pancras... ...	„ 10th	Mason's Hall Tavern ...	16	0	0
Ibis	South Hampstead ...	„ 10th	Ludgate Hill	9	0	0
Belsize	College	„ 11th	Ladies' College	7	6	1
Shaftesbury	Alexandra	„ 12th	Bedford Institute	11	0	0
Excelsior	Ibis...	„ 12th	Camberwell Hall	6	1	0
Railway Clearing House ...	St. John's	„ 13th	Seymour Street	10	0	1
Bermondsey	Greenwich... ...	„ 15th	Bermondsey Street... ...	6	0	2
Athenæum	South Hampstead ...	„ 17th	Chalk Farm Station ...	6	4	1
Excelsior	College	„ 18th	Ladies' College	9	6	3
Bermondsey	Jewish Club ...	„ 20th	Hutchinson House ...	3	2	0
Shaftesbury	Kentish Town ...	„ 27th	Wilkin Street	6	2	0

A drawn match took place on the 17th February between the Morphy and Belsize Clubs, each side scoring 7 to 7, with 1 draw. A match was fought on the 22nd February between the Athenæum and North London Clubs. This is claimed by the former as a victory and by the latter as a drawn battle.

LOWENTHAL FUND.

MEMORANDUM.

The time has arrived when I deem it my duty to lay before the Chess world a cash account, accompanied by a short statement of the principles which have governed the distribution. The paramount idea was to raise an enduring memorial of our deceased friend in a shape that would advance the cultivation of the game. With this view, and bearing in mind the sources whence the fund itself was principally raised, I put myself in communication with the St. George's Club, and the City of London Club. The result, after much correspondence and consultation, was the establishment, in the former Club, of a Challenge Cup, to be competed for annually under set rules and conditions. The Cup itself, two feet in height, is of silver, and was made after an original and admirable design by Mr. H. C. Selous, and the trustees under formal deed for its safe keeping are the president, the treasurer, and the secretary of the club for the time being. The establishment of a similar Cup in the City of London Club was found impracticable by their committee, but, with my approbation, the grant of thirty guineas has been apportioned by them in the purchase of a bust of Mr. Lowenthal, and of books for the club library, and in prizes for consultation and other matches among the various classes of players into which the club is divided. The other items of the cash account speak for themselves, with one exception. The sum of £50, is put down for a "General Tourney," and this needs some explanation. No general tourney has taken place, but I hold in hand this sum as a fund for a prize or prizes in some future contest or contests between first class players when, in my opinion, the occasion arises, and the terms and conditions shall be arranged to my satisfaction. I hope my efforts to carry out the trust will meet the approval of the Chess community.

London, 25th February, 1879. GEORGE W. MEDLEY.

THE LOWENTHAL FUND, *in account with* G. W. MEDLEY.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
St. George's Challenge Cup	£131	0	0	Cash in hand, 1st January, 1878 ...	£274	6	1
Expenses—Trust deed do.	5	5	0				
City of London Club	31	10	0				
Eighteen suburban Clubs	18	18	0				
Birkbeck Institution	1	1	0				
J. Wilson—Superintending these 19 distributions	3	3	0				
Counties Chess Association	5	0	0				
WESTMINSTER PAPERS:							
First Problem Tourney	10	0	0				
Second do. do.	10	0	0				
Huddersfield College Magazine Problem Tourney	5	0	0				
Holloway Press Problem Tourney ...	2	2	0				
General Tourney—terms to be fixed ...	50	0	0				
Expenses out of pocket	1	7	1				
	£274	6	1		£274	6	1

London, 25th February, 1879.

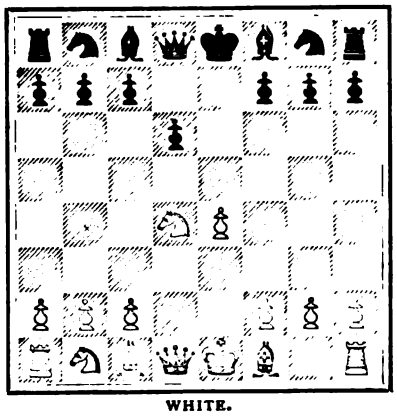
MODEL GAME No. 3. PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

(SECTION 2.)

White, Mr. BARNES. Black, Mr. MORPHY.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P e 4	1 P e 5	2 Kt f 3	2 P d 6	3 P d 4	3 P d 4 :	4 Kt d 4 : (a)	——

BLACK.



WHITE.

White.	Black.
	4 Kt f 6 (b)
5 B d 3 (c)	5 B e 7
6 Kt c 3	6 o-o (d)

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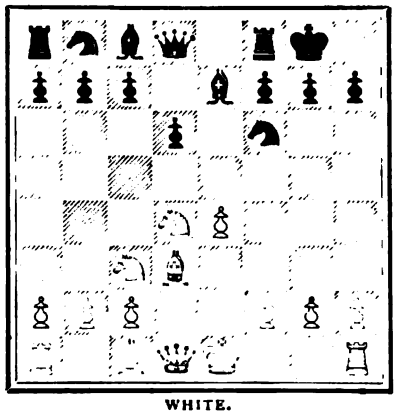
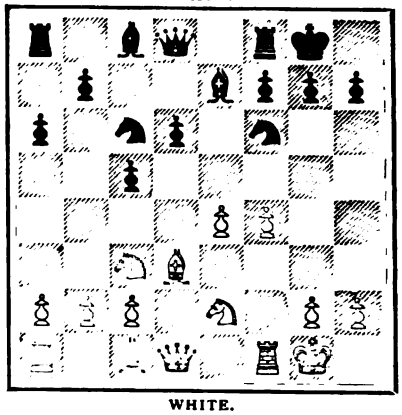


WHITE.

White.	Black.
7 o-o (e)	7 P c 5 (f)
8 K Kt e 2	8 Kt c 6 (g)
9 P f 4 (h)	9 P a 6

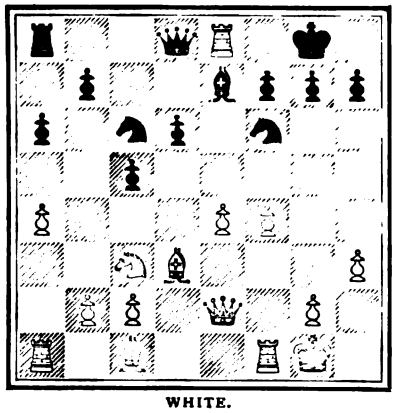
BLACK.



WHITE.

White.	Black.
10 P a 4	10 B g 4
11 P h 3	11 B e 2 :
12 Q e 2 :	12 R e 8

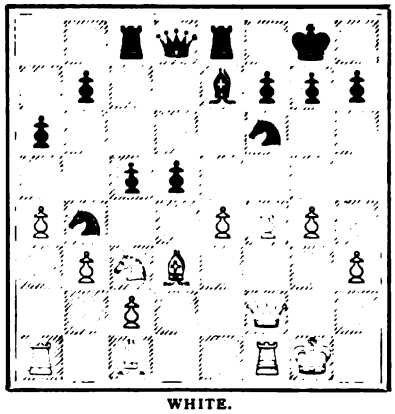
BLACK.



WHITE.

White.	Black.
13 Q f 2	13 R c 8
14 P g 4	14 Kt b 4
15 P b 3	15 P d 5

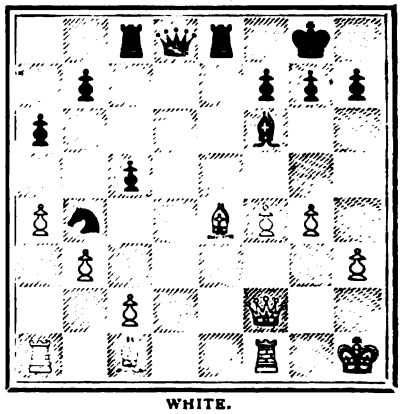
BLACK.



WHITE.

White.	Black.
16 K h 1 (i)	16 P e 4 :
17 Kt e 4 :	17 Kt e 4 :
18 B e 4 :	18 B f 6

BLACK.



WHITE.

White.	Black.
19 B b 7 :	19 B a 1 :
20 B c 8 :	20 Q c 8 :
21 B e 3	21 Q c 6 †
22 K h 2	22 B d 4 and wins

(a) This move is quite as sound as 4 $\frac{Q\,d\,4:}{}$ or 4 $\frac{B\,c\,f}{}$.

(b) 4 $\frac{}{Pd}$ is also good play; see synopsis.

(c) Or, 5 $\frac{Kt\,c\,3}{}$; see synopsis.

MODEL GAME No. 3.—(*continued.*)

(d) Best, if—

White.	Black.
	6 P d 5
7 P e 5	7 Kt g 4
8 P e 6 +	—
	or,
8 P f 4 +	
	if, 6 P c 5

White.	Black.
7 B b 5 †	7 B d 7
8 B d 7 †	8 Q d 7
9 Kt f 5	9 o-o
10 B g 5	10 R e 8
11 o-o +	—
(e)	if,
7 P f 4	7 B g 4 !

White.	Black.
8 K Kt e 2	8 P c 6
9 P h 3	9 B e 2 :
10 B e 2 :	10 Q b 6
11 Q d 3	11 Q Kt d 7
12 B e 3	12 Kt c 5
13 B c 5 :	13 Q c 5 :
14 o-o-o —	—

(f) This leaves the Q P weak.

White.	Black.
	if,
	7 B d 7
8 B f 4	8 Kt c 6
9 Kt f 5	9 B f 5 :
10 P f 5 :	10 Kt e 5
11 P h 3	11 Kt d 3 :
12 Q d 3 :	12 Q d 7
13 P g 4	13 Q c 6
14 P g 5	14 K Kt d 7
15 Kt d 5	15 R e 8
16 Q R e 1	16 Kt e 5
17 Q b 3	17 B f 8
18 P f 6	18 Kt c 4
19 P g 7 :	19 Q d 5 :
20 P f 8 (Qng) +	20 K f 8 :
21 Q c 3	21 K g 8
22 P b 3	22 Kt e 5
23 B e 5 :	23 R e 5 :
24 R e 5 :	24 Q e 5 :
25 Q c 7 :	25 Q g 5 +
26 K h 2	26 Q e 5 †
27 K h 1	27 Q d 5 †
28 P f 3	28 R e 8
&c.	(Jaenisch).
	if,
	7 P h 6
8 B f 4	8 P c 5

White.	Black.
9 Kt f 3	9 B e 6
10 Q d 2	10 Kt c 6
11 Kt d 5	11 B d 5 :
12 P d 5 :	12 Kt e 5
13 B f 5	13 R e 8
14 K R e 1	14 B f 8
15 Kt e 5 :	15 P e 5 :
16 R e 5 :	16 R e 5 :
17 B e 5 :	17 Q d 5 :
18 Q d 5 :	18 Kt d 5 :
19 B e 4	19 R e 8
20 B d 5 :	20 R e 5 :
21 B b 7 : —	21 R e 2 —
	if,
	(g) 8 Q b 6
9 Kt f 4	9 Kt c 6
13 Q Kt d 5	
	and if
	8 B e 6
9 Kt d 5	9 P c 4
10 B c 4 :	10 Kt e 4 :
11 B f 4, &c.	
	or,
	9 B d 5 :
10 P d 5 :	10 Kt d 5 :
11 B h 7 +	11 K h 7 :
12 Q d 5 :	

White.	Black.
(h)	or,
9 Kt f 4	9 Kt e 5
10 K Kt d 5	10 B e 6
11 B f 4	11 Kt d 3 :
12 Kt e 7 +	12 Q e 7 :
13 Q d 3 :	13 K R d 8
14 Q R d 1	14 P d 5
15 B g 5	15 P e 4 :
16 B f 6 :	16 Q f 6 :
17 Kt e 4 : —	17 Q e 7 —
	also,
9 B e 3	9 Kt g 4
10 B f 4	10 B f 6
11 P h 3	11 K Kt e 5
12 B e 5 :	12 B e 5 :
13 P f 4	13 B c 3 :
14 Kt c 3 :	14 Q b 6
15 Kt a 4	15 Q a 5
16 P c 4	16 Q d 8
17 Kt c 3	17 Q f 6 —
(i)	if
16 P e 5	16 P c 4
17 P c 4 :	17 B c 5
18 B e 3	18 P d 4
19 P f 6 : —	19 R e 3 +
	(Lowenthal).

NOTE.—In this game the following signs are used, and will be adopted in future. The sign (:) after a move shows that a piece or pawn has been captured. The dagger sign (†) shows a check, and the sign (+) a check with a capture.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 1104.

1 Kt to Kt 5	1 Kt takes B
2 P to K 3 ch	2 B takes P
3 Q to K 5 ch	3 Aught
4 Mates accordingly	
	2 Kt takes P
3 Q to B 4 ch	3 Aught
4 Q mates	

No. 1105.

1 B to B sq	1 P moves
2 R to R 5	2 P moves
3 P to B 4	3 K takes Kt
4 R mates	

No. 1106.

1 Q to K B 5	1 Q to Q Kt 5
2 B to Q R 7	2 Aught
3 Kt Q or R mates	
	1 Q to K B 6
2 Q to Q 7 ch	2 R takes Kt
5 Q mates	

No. 1107.

1 B to Q 5	1 K moves
2 Q to K Kt sq	2 K moves
3 Q mates	

No. 1108.

1 B to Q 4	1 K takes B
2 Kt takes P	2 K moves
3 P to Kt 4	3 K moves
4 R mates	
	2 K to Q 4
3 Kt to B 3 ch	3 K moves
4 Kt mates	
	2 K to Q 6
3 Kt to B 5 ch	3 K moves
4 Kt mates	

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. POTTER.

GAME 212.

Played in the Canadian Chess Correspondence Tourney, between Mr. G. Gibson, of Toronto, Ontario, and Mr. J. Clawson, of St. John, N.B.

Evans Gambit.

White. Mr. GIBSON.	Black. Mr. CLAWSON.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes Kt P
5 P to B 3	5 B to R 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 Kt to B 3 (a)
8 B to R 3	8 P to Q 3
9 P to K 5	9 P to Q 4
10 B to Q Kt 5	10 Kt to K 5
11 P takes P	11 B to Q 2
12 Q to Kt 3	12 P to Q R 3
13 B to Q 3	13 B to B sq
14 R to Q B sq	14 B to Kt 3 (b)
15 R takes Kt	15 P takes R
16 Q to B 2	16 B to Kt 2
17 Q Kt to Q 2	17 P to K B 4 (c)
18 Kt to Kt 3 (d)	18 P to Kt 4
19 Q to Kt 2	19 P to Kt 5
20 Kt to K sq	20 Q to Kt 4
21 Kt to R 5	21 B to B sq
22 Q to B 2	22 B to Q 2
23 Kt to Kt 3	23 P to K R 4
24 B to Q B sq	24 Q to Kt 3
25 B to K 2	25 P to Kt 6
26 B P takes P	26 P to R 5
27 Kt to Q 3	27 P takes P
28 P to K R 3	28 P to R 4
29 P to Q R 4	29 Q to R 2
30 Kt to B 4	30 Castles Q R
31 B to R 6 ch	31 K to Kt sq
32 Kt takes R P (e)	32 B takes Kt
33 Q to Kt 3 ch	33 B to Kt 3
34 P to R 5	34 B to B sq
35 P takes B	35 P takes P (f)
36 Q takes P ch	36 B to Kt 2
37 R to Kt sq	37 R to Q 2
38 P to K 6	38 R to Q B 2
39 Kt takes P (g)	39 P takes Kt
40 B to B 4	40 K to B sq
41 B takes R	41 Q takes B
42 Q takes B ch	42 Q takes Q
43 R takes Q	Resigns.

(a) An Evans which is neither a "Normal," nor a "Compromised," nor a "Richardson," is greeted by me as one of the few blessings of my annotating career. I should imagine, also, that the reader is not less grateful than I am.

(b) This is book, no doubt; but, like the Derby book of some noble young plunger, it is of a losing character. Q to Q 2 is, I should say, Black's best.

(c) What is to be done here is by no means clear. Kt to Kt 4 seems to be as good as anything.

(d) P takes P *en passant* is not destitute of plausibility, for, if the Kt retake, then Kt to Kt 5, threatening R to K sq ch. However, there is no doubt the Queen would take, and that might not be so well for White.

(e) I am dubious about White's play during the series of moves which have elapsed since he had the lead, though no doubt the position has been all along both difficult and perplexing. However, he now recommences the attack with vigour.

(f) He obviously cannot take the Bishop on account of the fatal effects of P takes P double ch.

(g) Led up to on the last move, both together being capitally played and decisive.

GAME 213.

Played in the Canadian Chess Correspondence Tourney, between Dr. J. Ryall, of Hamilton, Ontario, and Mr. J. E. Narraway, of St. John, New Brunswick.

Evans Gambit.

White. Dr. RYALL.	Black. Mr. NARRAWAY.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes Kt P
5 P to B 3	5 B to B 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 P to Q 3
8 P takes P	8 B to Kt 3
9 Kt to B 3	9 Kt to R 4
10 P to K 5	10 Kt takes B
11 Q to R 4 ch	11 P to Q B 3
12 Q takes Kt	12 P to Q 4
13 Q to Q 3	13 P to K R 3
14 R to K sq	14 B to K 3
15 R to K 3	15 Q to Q 2 (a)
16 Kt to Q R 4	16 Kt to K 2
17 Q to R 3	17 Castles K R
18 Q to Kt 4	18 Q to B 2 (b)
19 R to Kt 3	19 Kt to B sq
20 Kt to R 4	20 R to Kt sq
21 Q to B 3	21 Q to K 2 (c)
22 Q to Kt 3	22 B takes P
23 B takes K R P	23 P to B 3
24 Kt to K Kt 6	24 Q to Q B 2
25 R to K B 3 (d)	25 B takes R (e)
26 Kt to Q B 5	26 B takes P (f)
27 Kt takes K B	27 R to K sq
28 Q Kt to Q 7 (g)	28 R to K 2

And White announced mate in four moves (h).

(a) I prefer Kt to K 2.

(b) Which is a sign of weakness. Palpably White's move of Q to Q 2 proves to be loss of time.

(c) Not good. The game is very difficult hereabouts, and I see no better play for him than K to R sq.

(d) Somewhat too daring. Kt takes R is the correct continuation.

(e) He should reply with P takes B, and stand the consequences, which do not appear to me to be very fearful.

(f) R to K sq is the only answer to White's ingenious threat.

(g) Capitally played.

(h) Having little sympathy with slothfulness, I leave this fine mate to be discovered.

GAME 214.

One of 14 simultaneous games played in Montreal, Canada, by Captain Mackenzie against the Members of the Montreal Chess Club.

King's Gambit Declined.

White. Captain MACKENZIE.	Black. Mr. J. G. ASCHER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 B to B 4
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 3
4 P to B 3 (a)	4 B to K Kt 5
5 B to K 2	5 Kt to Q B 3
6 P to Kt 4	6 B takes Kt
7 B takes B	7 P takes P (b)
8 P takes B	8 Q to R 5 ch
9 K to B sq	9 Castles
10 Q to K sq (c)	10 Q to B 3
11 P to Q R 4	11 P takes B P (d)
12 P to R 5	12 P to K Kt 4
13 P to R 6	13 P to Kt 3
14 P to R 4	14 R to Q 6
15 Q to K 2 (e)	15 Kt to K 4
16 P takes Kt P	16 Q to Q 3 (f)
17 Kt to R 3	17 P to Q B 3
18 R to Q Kt sq	18 P to B 3 (g)
19 P to Kt 6	19 P to R 3
20 B to Kt 4 ch	20 K to B 2
21 B to B 5	21 Kt to K 2 (h)
22 P to Kt 7	22 R to K Kt sq
23 R takes R P	23 R takes Kt P
24 R to R 8	24 P to B 6 (i)
25 P takes P	25 R takes P ch
26 Q takes R	26 Kt takes Q
27 P to Q 4	27 P takes P
28 R to Q R 8	28 R to Kt 8 ch
29 K to K 2	29 Q to R 7 ch
30 K to Q 3 (j)	30 Kt to K 4 ch
31 K takes P	31 P to B 4 ch
32 K to K 3	32 R to K 8 mate

(a) I prefer B to B 4.

(b) In an after conversation between the players a friendly dispute as to the merits of this continuation arose, Captain Mackenzie contending that the sacrifice was unsound, and Mr. Ascher arguing the other way. I cannot but take the Captain's view, while keeping my mind open for the reception of a contrary belief if an analysis promised by Mr. Ascher should establish his case. The aspect of the board is however sufficient to show me that Black can obtain an attack, which, if not sound, will be at any rate embarrassing, especially to a player who has thirteen other games to attend to.

(c) P takes P, followed by P to Q 4 must be stronger.

(d) Black has now a better position than he is entitled to.

(e) Not played with the Captain's usual insight. P takes P, followed, if Q retake by Q to R 4, is undoubtedly the correct course here.

(f) Black is now firmly established, both for defensive and offensive purposes, while his opponent is reduced to the *rôle* of a mere looker on.

(g) A skilful display of carefulness founded on boldness. He is quite right not to develope hastily his King's side pieces.

(h) All this is well timed.

(i) Artistic, and decisive of the issue for it forces the opponent to give up his Queen.

(j) Mate in two moves would follow the capture of the Knight.

GAME 215.

The following gamekin was one of the 14 simultaneous games played by Captain Mackenzie at Montreal.

French Defence.

White	Black
Capt. MACKENZIE	Professor HICKS.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 B to Kt 5 (a)
4 B to Q 3 (b)	4 Kt to K 2 (c)
5 Kt to K B 3	5 Castles
6 P to K 5	6 Kt to Kt 3
7 Castles	7 B takes Kt
8 P takes B	8 P to Q Kt 3 (d)
9 B to K Kt 5	9 Q to K sq
10 P to K R 4	10 Kt to R sq
11 B to B 6	11 P to K Kt 3
12 Kt to Kt 5	12 Kt to Q 2
13 Q to K R 5 (e)	13 Kt takes B
14 P takes Kt	Resigns

(a) An inferior, and, what is worse, a very unsuccessful continuation. I do not wonder at 3 Kt to K B 3 being eyed askance since the Paris Tourney. My own belief is that 3 B to K 2 is safest, though there are objections to that, also arising from the facility it affords for the adverse K Kt to lodge on K 5.

(b) 4 P takes P is now preferred, and rightly so. If the text move were White's best, I would support 3 B to Kt 5.

(c) Altogether opposed to the principles of the French Defence. 4 P to Q B 4 is the correct continuation. The variation then goes on with 5 P takes Q P, Q takes P, 6 B to Kt 5 ch, B to Q 2, 7 B takes B ch, Kt takes B, 8 Kt to B 3, P takes P, 9 Q takes P, Q takes Q, 10 Kt takes Q, B takes Kt ch and Black has the advantage.

(d) All this is very peculiar, to say the least of it. If the learned Professor wants to be beaten as quickly as possible, he goes the right way to work in that behalf, most decidedly

(e) A very pretty wind-up, certainly, but this tartlet is too syruppy for my taste.

GAME 216.

Played between Mr. E. Freeborough and the late Mr. J. Walker.

Evans' Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. E. FREEBOROUGH.	Mr. J. WALKER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes P
5 P to B 3	5 B to B 4
6 Castles	6 P to Q 3
7 P to Q 4	7 P takes P
8 P takes P	8 B to Kt 3
9 P to Q 5	9 Kt to R 4
10 B to Kt 2	10 Kt to K 2
11 B to Q 3	11 P to K B 3
12 Kt to B 3	12 Castles
13 Kt to K 2	13 Kt to Kt 3
14 Q to Q 2	14 P to Q B 4
15 B to B 3	15 P to Q R 3
16 Kt to Kt 3	16 B to B 2
17 Kt to B 5	17 P to Kt 4 (a)
18 Q R to B sq	18 Kt to Kt 2
19 K to R sq (b)	19 B takes Kt
20 P takes B	20 Kt to K 4
21 Kt takes Kt	21 Q P takes Kt
22 B to K 4	22 Q to Q 3
23 P to K Kt 4	23 P to B 5
24 B to Kt 4	24 Kt to B 4
25 Q to K 3 (c)	25 B to Kt 3
26 B takes Kt	26 B takes B
27 Q to K Kt 3	27 P to Q R 4
28 P to Kt 5	28 P takes P
29 Q takes P	29 R to B 3
30 R to K Kt sq	30 R to R 2
31 R to Kt 2	31 B to Q 5
32 Q R to K Kt sq	32 Q to B sq
33 Q to R 5	33 P to K R 3
34 Q to Q sq (d)	34 K to R sq (e)
35 Q to Q 2	35 Q to R 6
36 R to K Kt 6	36 Q to Q B 6
37 R takes R (f)	37 Q takes Q
38 R to B 8 ch	38 K to R 2
39 P to B 6 dis. ch	39 P to Kt 3
40 B takes P mate	

(a) 17 B takes Kt is given in Wormald but then 18 P takes B, Kt to K 4, 19 Kt takes Kt, B P takes Kt (cannot take with Q P, on account of P to Q 6) 20 P to B 4, with an undoubted advantage. The text move is, therefore, preferable.

(b) Mr. Freeborough says that the outcome of the game led him to think 19 P to K Kt 4 a better continuation. I fully agree with him, for Black threatens now to take the Kt, with advantage, and it must be better for White to be able to re-take with the Kt P.

(c) I favour P to B 3.

(d) Q to K 2 is, I think, preferable.

(e) He should go on with the Q Kt P, this being as favourable an opportunity for that purpose as can be expected.

(f) This splendid flash of ingenuity must have electrified Black. Nothing now remains to the latter but to take the Queen and be a spectator of the finale.

GAME 217.

One of eight blindfold games played at the "Three Cups," Sandland Street, on the 12th ultimo.

Evans' Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Mr. PURVES.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes Kt P
5 P to B 3	5 B to B 4
6 Castles	6 P to Q 3
7 P to Q 4	7 P takes P
8 P takes P	8 B to Kt 3
9 Kt to B 3	9 Kt to R 4
10 B to Q 3	10 Kt to K 2
11 P to Q 5	11 P to K B 3
12 Kt to K 2 (a)	12 Kt to Kt 3
13 B to Kt 2	13 Castles
14 R to B sq	14 P to Q B 4
15 Q to Q 2	15 Q to K 2 (b)
16 B to B 3	16 P to B 5
17 B to Kt sq	17 Q to Q sq
18 Kt to Kt 3	18 B to B 2
19 Kt to Q 4	19 B to Q 2
20 K Kt to B 5 (c)	20 P to Kt 4
21 Kt takes Kt P (d)	21 K takes Kt
22 Kt to R 5 ch	22 K to Kt sq
23 Q to R 6	23 Q to K 2
24 P to K 5 (e)	24 P to B 4 (f)
25 P to K 6	25 B to K sq
26 B to Kt 7	26 B to Q sq
27 R to B 3	27 Q to Kt 4
28 B takes R	28 Q takes Q (g)
29 B takes Q	29 B to K 2
30 B takes P	30 R to B sq (h)
31 P to B 4	31 R to B 4
32 B to K 4	32 K to R sq
33 P to B 5	33 B to B sq
34 B to Kt 5	34 B to K 2
35 P takes Kt and wins	

(a) There is something to be said for P to K 5, with Q to B 2 as the continuation.

(b) Wasted time. He should play Kt to K 4.

(c) Striking the key note of the attack.

(d) In Mr. Blackburne's own style. Confidence in himself is one of his special characteristics as a blindfold player. I do not mean to assert that this sacrifice is perfectly sound, having indeed some doubts about it.

(e) Astutely conceived.

(f) B P takes P is certainly his best. White would reply with Q R to K sq, threatening P to B 4.

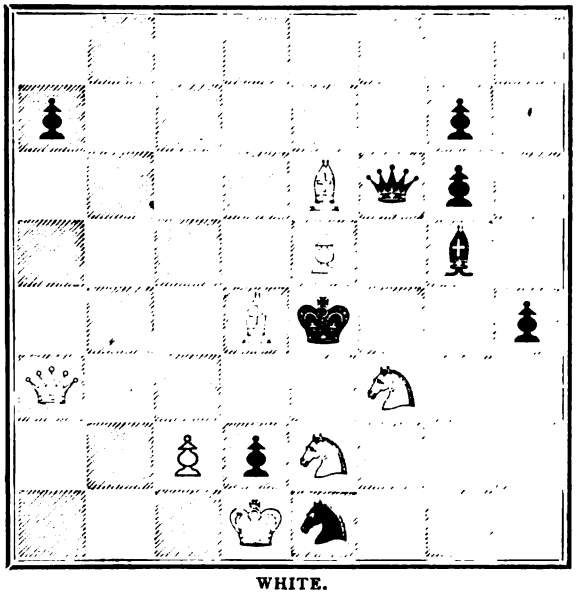
(g) We now see the effect of White's 27th move. Black cannot take the Bishop on account of R to Kt 3.

(h) P to Kt 5 would be more to the purpose, not however, that it would give him much chance.

PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM No. 1113.—By S. H. THOMAS.

BLACK.

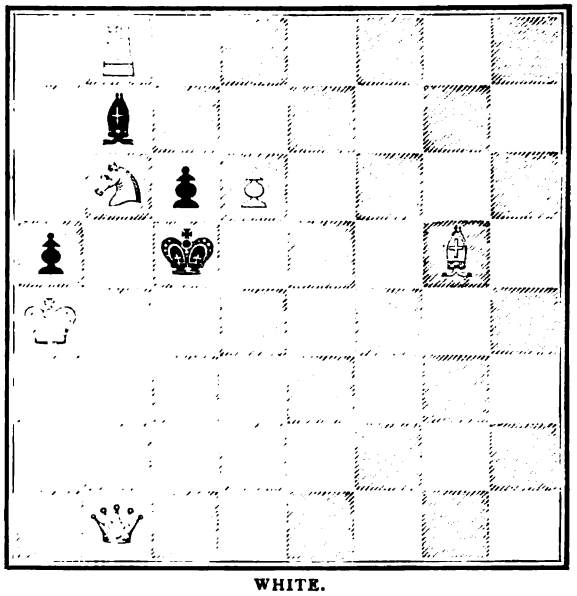


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1114.—By D. W. CLARK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1115.—By R. BRAUNE.

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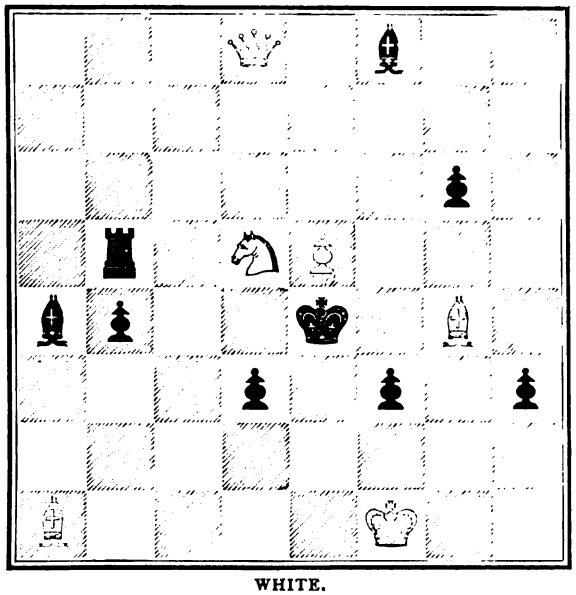

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 1116.—By A. TOWNSEND.

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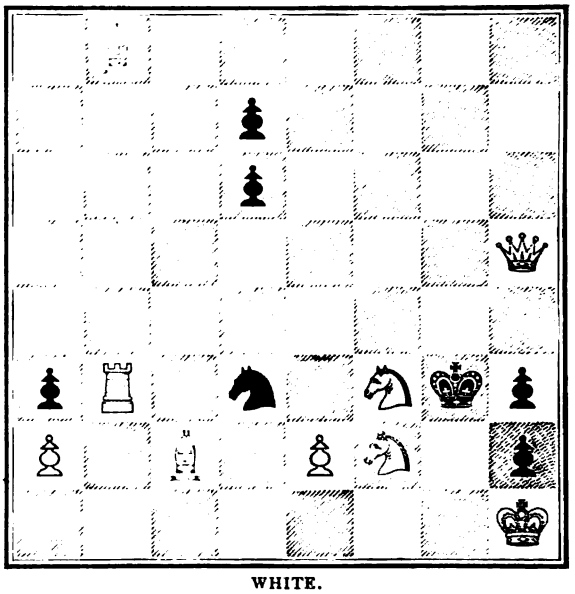


WHITE.

White to play and *sui* mate in ten moves.

DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 145.

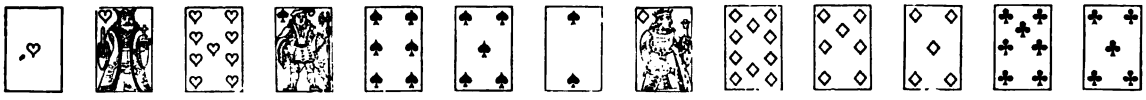
By Mr. F. H. LEWIS.

A's Hand.

X's Hand.

B's Hand.

Z's Hand.



A to lead. Diamonds trump. Which side makes the odd trick?

TEMPER.

A good deal is heard—possibly more than seen—at the Whist table about temper; that so-and-so is good tempered or the reverse; that if we were all better tempered something or other might be different, and similar platitudes, now these mostly start on the false assumption that everybody is equally subject to the same annoyances. That the greatest exponent of bumblepuppy has necessarily the longest temper goes without saying, of course he has; he has nothing to ruffle it, for he has everything his own way; if his partner makes a mistake it is any odds he doesn't see it, *de non existentibus et non apparentibus eadem est ratio*, one cause of equanimity.

If it is an amusement to him—and I presume it is, otherwise he would not do it—to play a game of which he knows nothing, and if in pursuit of that amusement he thinks fit to take a certain amount of his own and his partner's capital and throw it in the street, why on earth should he lose his temper? Although he has paid his money he has had his choice; another cause of equanimity. Ah Sin played a game he did not understand without losing his temper, and he was a heathen, and an Asiatic, while his antagonist disgraced our common Christianity by letting his angry passions rise because things were going against him. If both partners then are of the same mind and the same calibre—either bad or good—to quote an American author, "all is peas," and like the place

Where brothers dwell and sisters meet
Quarrels should never come.

The difficulty about temper begins to arise when one of the partners fails to see things altogether in the same light as the other; he may be so unfortunately constituted that he is unable to derive any amusement from the game, unless it is played with a modicum of intelligence; it is just possible that instead of considering gold as dross, to be got rid of at the earliest opportunity as an accursed thing, he may actually be influenced by a degrading love of filthy lucre, and a sordid desire for gain—such conditions are to be deplored, but they exist. When then his partner proceeds to run amuck he misses the point of the joke, his perverted moral sense revolts against paying half the money and the other man having all the choice; probably for a time he keeps his mouth tightly shut, but his *collaborateur* is not to be done in that way, he demands not only silence, but the active assent of his victim, and sooner or later, after the perpetration of some particularly atrocious *coup*, inquires with the childlike smile of the heathen already referred to, "Partner! I think we could not have done better there?" What is to be done now? Silence has failed, are you to agree with him? Are you to state what is false? Are you to dissent and be informed you are always finding fault? Or is it the best course at once to resort to active measures, and throw at him the first thing that comes to hand? The worm must

turn some time or other; it may turn its other cheek, but that is only temporizing; no worm has more than two cheeks, and when it has had them both slapped, what is it to do then? The copy-books used to tell us—for anything I know they may do so yet—copy-book aphorisms have a marvellous vitality, that "Patience is a virtue." I think virtue ought to have a capital V, and as an abstract proposition, the statement is probably as true and more grammatical than "There's milestones on the Dover Road," but *cui bono?* The question is, will it wash, Obadiah? Will it wash? The two best known examples of this virtue are the Patriarch Job and the patient ass. Whether the Patriarch was well advised in enduring his friends so long, and whether he endured them on account of his patience, or whether the bodily affliction, from which he was notoriously suffering at the time, incapacitated him from taking active steps to remove them from his bed-room, are questions difficult to decide so long after the event. I express no opinion of my own; *vixit*, let the dead past bury its dead, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum:* but the donkey is a different matter, I know him well, and I unhesitatingly say that the only benefit—if benefit is the proper term—he has ever derived from his long suffering has been to be invariably imposed upon in consequence. Casa Bianca on the burning deck did score to a certain extent, for owing to his patience, his widowed mother escaped an undertaker's bill, while he himself is known to this day in the nursery as "the noble boy," yet here, to the more mature observer, the game seems hardly worth the candle.

There is a theory, that abusing your partner is a mistake, not only æsthetically, but (as having a tendency to make him play worse) from a pecuniary point of view; this, it appears to me, may easily be made too much of, for the injury to yourself is remote and doubtful, while the gratification of annoying him is certain and immediate. Some people go so far as to apply language of a condemnatory character to the cards; as it is impossible to arouse any emotion either, of pleasure or anger in their breasts, this seems absurd; it must be bad form to excite yourself without causing annoyance to others, and should certainly be avoided. Believing luck to be strictly personal, it appears to me that calling for new cards is an unnecessary display of temper, and throwing good money after bad.

We may take it, speaking generally, that the worse a man plays the less visible is his bad temper; the converse fortunately does not hold good, for many good players have really wonderful tempers.

One curious circumstance with regard to temper, is that want of perception and thickness of mental cuticle are usually looked upon by the unfortunate possessors as proofs of good temper, and boasted of as such; this is not the case in other afflictions, I once knew a man with a Barbadoes leg, and though its circumference much exceeded mine, he never made offensive comparisons, and we often see people suffering from rheumatic gout, but they don't go hobbling about and bragging that they have not assaulted the police; to sum up the matter, we are all worms, we all turn more or less when trodden upon if we perceive it; the denser the worm, the more slowly he turns; while some ill-conditioned ones turn under all circumstances, some of the most highly organized are scarcely ever known even to wriggle: apparently inoffensive ones sometimes turn most suddenly and ferociously; those most trodden upon—unless quite *hors de combat*—turn most; finally many congenitally mal-formed worms, and worms suffering from amaurosis, cerebral *ramollissement*, and other dreadful diseases, are not only unaware of their critical state, but are on the contrary proud of it as a proof of an amiable disposition.

PEMBRIDGE.

DISCARDING.

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—Although the question of the discard has been discussed somewhat fully by Cavendish (it is merely alluded to by Clay), I think it is capable of some further treatment, and that a few more considerations may be advanced respecting it, not so much indeed in the way of saying anything new, but rather in the way of suggesting reflections that may be useful in actual play. Clay simply says, "Let the first card you throw away be from your weakest suit," and that thus you tell your partner not to lead that suit. Cavendish, after repeating this, lays down the rule that when your adversaries have led trumps you should discard from your strong suit. I am led to think, however, from the number of games I have played lately, in which the whole question of winning or saving (especially saving) depended on a discard, quite irrespective of whether the adversaries had led trumps or not, that it would be better to deal with the whole matter in a more general style. I do not deny, but highly appreciate the importance of Cavendish's rule, but would rather say, "When you have to make a discard, consider carefully the whole scheme and position of the game." If at an early period of the hand, with nothing to guide you as to strength in trumps, as to what you may ultimately attempt to do, as to any special turn of play that may possibly be required in consequence of the score, you have to discard, let the discard be from your weakest suit, but the instant it becomes obvious that protection is needed, or that there is danger a-head, whether from the adversaries having led or signalled for trumps, or having declared strength in any particular suit or suits, then I say be very careful how you unguard such a suit. In many cases of this sort it is fatal to discard from a four suit with a ten or even a nine. As an instance, I was playing recently and the adversaries declared Hearts to be their suit; I had four with the 10. In Diamonds I had the Ace,

King, and another. After discarding the small Diamond, and in this case my partner and not the adversary had led trumps, I did not like to discard the Ace and King of Diamonds, thinking I must make one trick by means of them, which would have saved the game, although the fall of the cards impressed me with the idea that I had better discard both and protect the Hearts; but no, I discarded Hearts and lost the game, which would have been saved had I only kept my four Hearts until that suit was led. Again, my partner lately led the suit I discarded, simply because the adversaries had led trumps, and according to the limited rule laid down by Cavendish he was justified, although in this particular case there were many reasons why I should still discard my weak suit, notwithstanding the trump lead by the adversaries. I take it that in nearly every case in which you have only three small cards of a suit that has not been led] you should discard one of those small cards instead of throwing away from your strong suit, although the adversaries have led trumps; and if your partner, assuming you are following Cavendish's rule, leads that suit it is very disadvantageous. I take it, therefore, that Cavendish's rule is too narrow in its terms, and that it should be enlarged by stating that the strong suit should be discarded from, not only always when the adversaries have led trumps, but whenever it is necessary to protect a suit in which your adversaries are strong, or rather perhaps it ought to be said, always as far as possible when a case of having to discard arises, protect a weak suit in your own hand whenever you see a chance of that suit being brought in by the adversary. The discard therefore ceases to be a simple indication to your partner, but must be considered by him in the light of the play of the whole hand. It will be said probably that this view of the matter throws great difficulties on your partner. No doubt it does add to the necessity for careful play on his part, but in this case, as in all others, you must consider the calibre of the partner you are playing with, and play accordingly.

I do not touch on any question as to discarding one of the last two or three cards in the hand, as this is a matter almost universally depending on memory and observation, but the importance of the whole question of discarding may, I think, be more vividly realized when it is remembered that one of the most brilliant coups at Whist—the grand coup—is entirely a question of discarding. Yours, &c., H. M. P.

To the Editor of THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

SIR,—The following case recently occurred. A led out of turn, B followed, and when C was about to play, D, the 4th player, called upon him to pass the trick. This call was, of course, an irregular way of calling upon him not to win the trick. The question arose whether, one adversary having endeavoured to exact a penalty to which he was not entitled, the offender was free from the effects of his irregularity. Law 63 is very precise—"If any player lead out of turn, and the other three have followed him, the trick is complete, and the error cannot be rectified; but if only the second (the case in question), or the second and third have played to the false lead, their cards, on discovery of the mistake, are taken back: there is no penalty against any one, excepting the original offender, whose card may be called, or he or his partner, when either of them has next the lead, may be compelled to play any suit demanded by the adversaries. The offence, having been committed, this Law distinctly provides the punishment which must be inflicted, if at all, in one of two ways. If a suit is not called from the right leader when it is his turn to play, the only penalty remaining is to call the card erroneously led. If a suit is not called, &c., and the card erroneously led is not called before the offender can get rid of it in the legitimate course of play, all penalty is gone. The question now is, can the right to exact one of these two penalties survive to one or both partners, when one partner has, ignorantly, called for a penalty, he has no power to exact. Penal laws must be construed strictly, and to hold that the right penalty survives where the wrong one is exacted, is to incorporate the whole body of Whist offences into every law, inflicting a precise penalty, so that for the offence of leading out of turn, an adversary might call for a new deal, and the lead of the highest or lowest, and that his partner should win or not win the trick, all penalties exactable under the laws of Whist, without forfeiting his right to exact the penalty provided for the offence, when the adversaries refuse to acknowledge any of such irregular claims.

All players must be presumed to know the laws of Whist; it is no answer for a player to say that he thought he had a right to exact such and such a penalty. Suppose, taking again, the case of leading out of turn, an adversary, ignorant of the penalty he had the right to exact, called upon the offender, who had been the dealer, to play the King of Trumps, the turn up card, could he claim to be himself exempt from the penalty of having named the turn up Trump, because he had claimed an irregular penalty?

In my opinion, the claim of an irregular penalty, although, as in the case just put, it may give the original offender, or his partner, the right to exact a penalty in return, stops the adversaries from exacting the true penalty, and releases the offence.

But, on the other side, it is contended, under the last words of Law 84, that a claim of a penalty to which the claimant is not entitled, is no bar to the claim of the right penalty.

Law 84 says, "When a player and his partner have an option of exacting from their adversaries *one of two penalties*, they should agree who is to make the election, but must not consult with one another which of the two

penalties it is advisable to exact: if they do so consult, they lose their right *i.e.*, to demand any penalty; and if either of them, with or without consent of his partner, demand a penalty *to which he is entitled*, such decision is final." The argument, therefore is, that the decision is only final where the penalty demanded is one to which the claimant is entitled. If this Law were to be construed in its letter and not in its spirit, probably, most people would agree that it had special reference to "the option of two penalties." But if this were so, I know of no law which would deprive the adversaries of the right of exacting *one* penalty, if they *consulted over that one* penalty, and yet I presume, no Whist player would contend that he had a right to consult with his partner over one penalty. The spirit of the law is clearly against *any* consultation in the infliction of penalties.

Under this law, one party may act independently of the other in demanding a penalty to which he is entitled, or the partners may agree, apart from consultation, which of them may demand it. Now what is the meaning of the words, "to which he is entitled?" If they had been omitted from the law it would have been clear that the demand of any penalty was final, and that no other demand could be made by either partner. Does the presence of these words make any difference? I construe them to mean, a penalty which he is entitled to demand by the Laws of Whist. The Law does not say, a penalty to which he is entitled under the circumstances, but only to which he is entitled. This in my judgment, means a *legal penalty*, that is some penalty provided by the Laws of Whist, and if the penalty demanded is one which could be exacted for an offence at Whist, though not the one appropriate to the particular occasion, in my opinion such decision is final.

The following question seems to involve the same principle:—X. "A leads out of his turn the Ten of Trumps. X plays a winning card, and calls upon A to pass it: has the penalty been paid, and can A take up his card?"

Yours, &c., FREDERIC H. LEWIS.

[The points involved in the two cases above referred to have caused much discussion during the last month, and the majority of the best players are of Mr. Lewis's opinion. Personally we had a different opinion. We thought that if a player called a penalty in any way recognised by the laws of Whist, although it was a penalty not recognised under the circumstances, then that this irregular call would be a bar to any other call, but if a player asked for a penalty ultra the laws, as if he said "Put sixpence into the poor box," this not being a Whist penalty, or if he said "Pass it," a penalty unknown in this form to the laws of Whist, we should have been inclined to say that the player in neither case asked for a penalty at all. But "pass it" may mean play your lowest, and if that be so, then a penalty has been demanded, and the card is released.—ED W. P.]

VICISSITUDES OF WHIST.

Lost a bumper in two deals, held one trump each hand, and cut out.

Cut in again—same partner—same seats—same cards. Won a bumper in two hands, and again held one trump each hand, King and Queen.

HOW TO PLAY POKER PROFITABLY.

[*San Francisco Chronicle.*]

First. Don't buy but half as many chips at the start as the other players. The expectation is that you will win, and if you lose it is better that you borrow or "owe up."

Second. Never "ante up" until some one tells you to, and then say that you have, and stick to it, which will generally persuade some one else to "come in" twice. This rule, though an excellent one, must be followed with discretion. If practised too often it is liable to produce unpleasant feelings.

Third. Toward the end of the evening it is always better to "owe up" your ante "for a minute" than to "put up," as the winner of the pot frequently forgets to charge up the debt, and none of the other players will remind him, as they may wish to do the same thing.

Fourth. When the credit system begins to creep in, as it generally does about the middle of the game, you should "owe up" if possible, and bet chiefly against those who always "put up." This is one of the most important rules. To win in cash and lose on credit is the great secret of successful poker playing.

Fifth. In dealing, always observe the bottom card, which you can easily do before the cut. Then, by noticing how thick a cut is made, you can tell whether that card goes out. This may help you in that draw.

Sixth. Keep a sharp eye on the discards. They may be of service if your draw is not satisfactory.

Seventh. When you are "in luck," watch your opportunity from time to time to put some of your checks in your pocket without being seen. This will enable you to "owe up" if luck turns, and will prevent the others from borrowing from you.

Eighth. When any one wants to buy more checks and you have plenty get him to buy of you, if possible

in preference to the bank. It enables you to conceal the amount of your winnings, and besides the bank may not be able to pay up.

Ninth. When you are "chipping out" for drinks, etc., put a cigar in your pocket every once in a while. You are sure to be so much ahead of the game, and they come in very handy even when you don't smoke.

Tenth. Never permit anything to make you forget for a moment that the whole object of the game is to save your own money and secure somebody else's, and let everything you do, however trifling, tend to this desirable end.

Eleventh. When the game is over, if you are winner, deny it entirely or fix the figure as low as possible; if you are loser declare that you have lost twice as much as you really have. This rule is never departed from. The money lost at a game of poker always foots up four times as much as the money won.

Twelfth. When it is inconvenient to avoid paying your poker debts entirely, use discrimination in the matter. Debts to persons whom you are not likely to meet very often, you can avoid. Many players feel a delicacy about asking for a poker debt; these are safe ones not to pay.

SINGLE DUMMY.

The following suggestive letter on the subject of Single Dummy, from the pen of Mr. F. H. Lewis, we take from the *Field* of the 15th ult.:

SIR,—The above game has only a limited number of votaries in this country. It is much played in France under the name of "Le Mort," and in Germany under the name of "Der Blinde;" in fact, in the latter country, more especially in private society, it is preferred to whist; and it is no uncommon thing to find a fourth player cutting in in his turn, one of the players at the table of course being cut out for the time.

The capacity for the game involves mental qualities different from those exhibited at Whist. Whist, when scientifically played, is essentially a game of inferences, rapidly drawn, from adherence to recognised leads or enforced deviations; as, however, in Single Dummy one hand is open, the necessity for drawing inferences is obviated, and the play of both adversaries is determined accordingly as one or the other has the lead. The theory of the game is for one player to lead up to weakness, and the other to lead through the strength. The advantage which dummy's partner has consists in his knowledge of the combined power of himself and dummy. The disadvantage of the adversaries lies, *per contra*, in starting in ignorance of the power of each other. It is for this reason more especially that inferences cannot be drawn from the play on either side. Dummy's partner, who is under no responsibility to give dummy information, can constantly deceive the adversaries in relation to a suit in which dummy is weak, and dummy's right-hand adversary, except where there is a certain finesse upon the table, has only a limited power of finesse against dummy. I say "limited," because, where there is no certain finesse, he is only finesssing against his partner. The cross play of the adversaries in leading through strength and up to weakness, very frequently by the power of deception, which ought to be the strategy of dummy's partner, enables him to bring in a long suit, and deprives the adversaries of such opportunity. The adversaries are at this further disadvantage, that they may have the entire strength of the suit between them; in which dummy is weak; and, acting upon the theory of the game in not returning such suit, but leading through any possible strength, the element of time, which is so important at whist, is lost. I think, therefore, no reasonable man will deny that dummy's partner, with equal cards, has a manifest advantage, even against equal play. But Clay has written that, if dummy were to deal always, the advantage of dummy's partner would cease. If he had written "If dummy's hand were for the most part weak," he would have been nearer the truth. What presumption is there, in dealing out four packets of cards, that one hand is weaker than the other? Between equal players the odds are slightly in favour of the dealer, arising from the chance of turning an honour, and from the chance also of the possession of the thirteenth trump. The deal, therefore, *qua* deal, is another advantage to dummy, to be counterbalanced only, as far as dummy's hand is concerned, by manifest weakness in some suit. But if dummy has only average strength, say an honor in each suit, where is the disadvantage of the deal? where is the advantage of the adversary's lead? If it were a disadvantage for dummy to deal, it would be an advantage for the adversaries to allow him always to deal. Do you think, in practice, that the adversaries would consent to such a course? If they would not, it is because they see compensating advantages in dummy and his partner leading in their turn according to the deal. If dummy has to lead, he cannot lead from his strength in suits in which he can finesse, unless his partner has corresponding strength (in which event it would be immaterial who led), and he has to wait for the finesses; and if he leads from weakness, unless it be his partner's suit, or his partner has two honours in it, he has little chance of finessing, and may sacrifice the only good card his partner has in the suit. If dummy's partner leads to the strength of dummy, in a suit in which he himself is weak, he has to take the chance of his finesses coming off. The lead of dummy or his partner is, as most players know, sometimes ruinous, where with the same cards, the adversaries leading, the game might easily be saved—and this not only notwithstanding, but because of, the knowledge of their combined power, which makes it a necessity to save the game with such and such cards, and to lead for such purpose. But dummy may be strong, and dummy's righthand adversary may have to lead up to suits with ace, queen, or with ace, knave. A lead under such circumstances is a manifest disadvantage, increasing in proportion to the weakness of the hand of the leader. If these views are right, it seems to me to be clearly wrong to say that dummy's deal is a penalty, and that it is a manifest advantage to lead up to

dummy, and that the odds in dummy's favour would decrease if the right-hand adversary had always the lead at the comencement of the game. The lead at whist is utilised in the selection of a particular suit, played for its strength, and played in the hope of bringing it in. The lead up to dummy is determined by no such consideration and the adversaries lose the immediate power of the suit if their strength in it should be joint, by the non-return. From a consideration of all these points, it seems to me that in framing the law "dummy deals at the commencement of a rubber," the intention was, as the deal would be undoubtedly either with dummy or his partner, to give the lead, to start with, up to any possible weakness, rather than chance should determine that the lead should be more disadvantageously through any possible strength. FREDERIC H. LEWIS.

Temple.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

OUR Muse may well be able to sing the decline and possible fall of pantomime when it has proved a broken reed for Mr. Chatterton at Drury Lane. The abrupt closing of that establishment not only marks the end of a management which, though not meritorious from an artistic point of view. was very long-lived for Old Drury, but is also a sign that pantomime, on which Mr. Chatterton annually relied for his chief profits, is beginning to lose its magic power. The difficulties in which Mr. Chatterton was involved would no doubt have necessitated his giving up the theatre sooner or later; but had his pantomime enjoyed the same amount of success as those of past years the catastrophe might have been postponed. It has been said that the Drury Lane pantomime of this season was dull in story, shabbily mounted, that the Vokes' family were monotonous, and that in consequence the public would not patronise the theatre. We can easily believe that the pantomime was as bad and stupid as it was declared to be; but has the Covent Garden pantomime, which was gorgeous and expensive in the extreme, fared much better than that at Drury Lane? The Messrs. Gatti found it expedient to bring it to an end on the 22nd of February, and on the last nights members of benefit societies who held tickets for Drury Lane were allowed to use them for Covent Garden. This does not look like profitable business, and it is fair to assume that for the present, at least, pantomime has, in its own season, been outpaced in popularity by the Lyceum, Court, Prince of Wales', and other less important theatres. We fear, however, that it is the dulness and pointless business of pantomime that has pulled the public taste, not its vulgarity and bad taste. With regard to Mr. Cnatterton, although no true lover of the best interests of the stage can see matter for regret in his failure, it is only fair to him to note that he has conducted Drury Lane with some success for a longer period than any manager of recent years; that he has always been ready to lend his theatre for the cause of charity, and that he has never, so far as we know, prostituted it to the worst influences, as other managers have done at other theatres, with pecuniary profits. At the same time, it is idle to ascribe this failure to Shakespeare and the legitimate drama in general and to the short Shakespearian season of 1878 in particular. The amount of Mr. Chatterton's liabilities, stated at some £40,000, disposes at once of the last charge, and rather goes to show that seeing Shakespeare to be profitable elsewhere, Mr. Chatterton, in his despair, made a desperate but futile clutch at the bard to save himself from ruin. But to make Shakespeare successful at Drury Lane, a feat well nigh impossible, through no fault of the poet, it required something more than the services of Mr. Dillon, who has neither the talent nor the popularity necessary for the purpose. For the rest, Shakespeare and the legitimate drama have had very little to do with Mr. Chatterton's management throughout its whole course. Spectacular melodrama, in which the ballet master and the machinists were more prominent than the actors, has been the staple entertainment at Drury Lane for some years, and when occasionally a play of Shakespeare was produced, it was so vulgarised, as for instance in the case of *Antony and Cleopatra*, as to become identical with mere spectacle. In fact, Shakespeare, melodrama and pantomime, being all treated from one point of view at Drury Lane, became indistinguishable from each other, and in one and all, the principal figures were those of Mr. Beverley and Mr. Cormack. The future of this unfortunate theatre is dark and uncertain. We suppose that its name, fame, and past glory prevent it from becoming an institution after the fashion of the Alhambra, for which, perhaps, it is best adapted. That speculators think there is room for another Alhambra is clear from the fact that an establishment called the Alcazar, also in Leicester Square, is to be erected, and conducted on the same lines, with the latest "modern improvements," in the shape of restaurants, cafés, and billiard rooms.

The collapse of Drury Lane is not the only startling theatrical event of the past month, for we have also the announcement of the last weeks of *Our Boys*. In the case of a play that has had a continuous run for some years the last weeks may extend to months, but it is comforting to the habitual play-goer to reflect that there is a chance of seeing a new play at the Vaudeville. In addition, there has been produced a new melodrama at the Adelphi, with Mr. Vezin, Mr. Neville, and Miss Neilson in the cast; a melodrama at the Duke's of the most pronounced East-end type; and four farcical comedies at the Gaiety, Strand, Criterion, and Royalty respectively. Besides these novelties, there have been many afternoon performances of interest, and it is evident that what are called *matinées* at the theatres are rapidly becoming an established institution, and, in consequence of their success, will

be further developed. Already a daily afternoon theatre is established at the Aquarium, and if we may judge from the crowds of people that attend the various afternoon performances at the Court, Prince of Wales, Gaiety, Opera Comique, and other theatres, the time is not far distant when it will be found expedient and profitable to add another to the list. It is not, perhaps, surprising that, considering the immense extent of the suburbs of London, and their difficulty of access late at night, so many persons should prefer going to the theatre in the afternoon, but it is a matter of congratulation that the tastes of these play-goers seem to lie in the direction of the best sort of plays. *She Stoops to Conquer*, with Mrs. Stirling, Miss Litton, and Messrs. Brough, Farren, and Ryder in the chief characters is found to attract at the Aquarium, and *The School for Scandal*, *The Love Chase*, and such modern productions as *Caste* and *The Crisis* have been produced with success at other theatres. The eager interest of these afternoon play-goers extends to actors as well as plays, for it is surely rather to see Mr. Hare and the Kendals than that flimsy production, *The Ladies' Battle*, that the Court has been literally besieged for the last two Saturdays, to such an extent indeed that the shilling gallery has overflowed with the usual occupants of the higher-priced parts of the theatre. The *Ladies' Battle*, a play spread over three acts, with interest sufficient only for two, contains one character of strong interest which is well filled by Mrs. Kendal. For Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal there is little opportunity to shine, though the latter increases his chance of being considered a successor to some extent to the late Mr. Matthews—a position which at one time the public were disposed to assign to Mr. Wyndham. The most noticeable point of the Court *matinées* is, however, as we have said, the audience itself, which, both by its quantity and quality, gives a plain hint to managers that the afternoon performance system is capable of being worked to much advantage. Now that the principal plays of the the evening are made to begin so late by the fashionable dinner hour of the period, it is not only the suburban playgoer that will prefer to take his pleasure in the afternoon.

The opinion that we have expressed, that the failure of pantomime is due rather to its stupidity and dullness than to any defects in morality and taste, is strengthened when we regard the favour, more or less strong, with which the novelties of the past month have been received. Here are four plays, two of French, one of American, and one of native parentage, styled by their authors and adapters farcical comedies, but really farces, all in three acts when they should be in one, or at most two, all possessing plots so thin that, when beaten out into three acts, they become attenuated into nothing, and three out of the four dealing with the trite subject of marital peccadilloes. Of course we do not expect plays of the class of *Caste*, *Our Boys*, and the *Crisis*, or musical extravaganzas like *Pinafore*, to be produced every month; but it is a little unfortunate that such trivialities as *Truth*, the *Snowball*, *A Gay Deceiver*, and *Uncle* should all occur within a few weeks of each other. There are, however, circumstances in connection with three of these plays, which diminish their importance, for the *Snowball* at the Strand, and *Uncle* at the Gaiety, fulfil their mission when they have "played in" the audience for *Baby* and *Fra Diavolo*, whilst *A Gay Deceiver* at the Royalty is modestly and fitly presented at half-price. *Truth* at the Criterion is the main attraction of the evening, and when we consider the play itself, its shortness, and the late hour at which it begins, we are impelled to the conclusion that the Criterion is the most expensive theatre, and the Criterion audience the most foolish, and the lowest in the scale of intelligence, in London. The play, taken literally, is perfectly harmless, and relates to the adventures of four men, who have been secretly to a public fancy ball, to the discovery of this fact by a mother-in-law, who reveals it to the wives and *fiancèes* of the men, and to the lies told by these latter to disguise the truth. There is nothing in this to please and interest, and little to offend, but the Criterion audience, which consists largely of persons of the female sex, is resolved to discover *double entendre* where it does not exist, and to see something behind the plot, to believe, in fact, that the men in the play have really done something worse than what they confess to in the end. The management, on its side, knowing the aptitude of its audience to discover something in nothing, provides dialogue, which might, but does not, possess *double entendre*, and so both parties are satisfied. *Truth* is a tract compared with *Pink Dominoes*, and what little dialogue there is of the sort we have described, is, oddly enough, put into the mouth of the estimable Mrs. Stephens, who has never before assisted in such a prostitution of her art. In *The Snowball*, at the Strand, which is humorously written, but which belies its name by growing smaller and thinner as it rolls on, we are fortunately confined to the doings of one married couple, and this is also, happily, the case at the Royalty; whilst in *Uncle* at the Gaiety we are not called upon to witness the infidelities or truancies of a husband and wife, but only their sufferings in attempting to hide their marriage from a cruel uncle. Looking at these four farces in the bulk, there is no reason to raise an outcry over their flimsiness and occasional bad taste, for there is plenty of good entertainment at other theatres, and they are not all of them the principal features of the programmes of the various theatres at which they are produced. And there is one good point common to all of them, for they are very well acted. There is an amount of good acting wasted over these plays that would be better employed with better material. Mr. Vernon and Miss Venne, at the Strand; Messrs Terry and Royce, at the Gaiety; Mr. Boyne, Miss Fowler and Miss Meyrick, at the Royalty; and the whole company, headed by Mr. Wyndham, at the Criterion, one and all display acting far superior to the the stuff they are called upon to perform. Thus further proof is afforded, if further proof is needed, that at the present moment, our actors beat the authors out of the field, and only require good plays to be forthcoming to give them adequate representation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.

NUOVO RIVISTA.—Copies sent as requested. Please note our right address. Will write to you privately on the other matter.

PROBLEM 1109.—In this problem, a B P should stand at Black's Q Kt 7.

A. TOWNSEND.—The amended version shall be given in a future number. In the meantime, oblige us by having it carefully re-examined.

E. PRADIGNAT.—There appears to be a flaw in your other four-move problem. Please test 1 Q to Q 7 ch, &c.

J. G. ASCHER, and J. W. SHAW.—Many thanks for your kindness.

WHIST.

T. C. C.—A and B are partners *v.* Y and Z. Clubs are trumps. Nine tricks have been played and gathered. A, whose lead it is, plays the ten of Trumps, Y plays, and B puts on a Heart, at the same time throwing his hand his remaining cards on the table, Z taking the trick with the Knave of Trumps. Before Z, whose proper lead it is, has gathered the trick, or turned it, or played a card, A asks his partner B if he has no trump, seeing that the three cards thrown on the table were the three highest trumps. B says, of course, he has, and withdraws his Heart. Is the revoke established, or are they exposed cards only? *Ans.*—The revoke is established. Throwing the cards on the table is an act of play against the player.

A. D. G.—Keep to the simple rule, and do not bother about exceptions, until later on. Lead always the top or the bottom card. Never a middle card.

KEELIM.—Please answer through the columns of your paper the following Whist question:—In marking the value of games, do the honours held, or tricks made by the losers in the last hand, count to them? or, does their score stand as at the beginning of the hand? To make my meaning clear, I give two cases. Case 1. Score A and B 4, C and D love, A and B win the odd trick, C and D hold four honours, is the game a single or treble? Case 2. Score A and B 3, C and D 1, A and B hold two by honours, C and D make three by tricks, is the game a single or double? *Ans.*—Tricks count before honours. Case 1. A treble. The 4 honours do not count. Case 2. A single, because when the game is over, the score of C and D is 4. There is no carrying over a score to the next game in English Whist.

DRAGOON.—Holding Queen, Knave, 10, 9 and another Trump, which is the right card to lead? Holding Queen, Knave, 10, 9, and another not trumps, which is the right card to lead? *Ans.*—In each case we should lead the Queen.

J. SOLOMON, JAMAICA.—The error was discovered before the receipt of yours. You win the bet. We are not infallible.

SECRETARY.—We can only reply that we know him to be a bad player.

GAMBLER.—Thousands of so called systems have been invented, each of which in theory would make a fortune. They all fail because the ingenuity of man cannot make 99 beat 100. If you had a certain system of winning by backing horses or backing a player, you would make a fortune, provided that you could find players ready to bet against you.

EVERSLEY.—A leads Club 2, X plays 3, B says 10, but does not play it. Z puts down the Ace. B has not the 10, and plays the 8. Has not Z played out of turn?—*Ans.* No. Z can take back the Ace, and play what card he pleases.

S., NEW SOUTH WALES.—You are labouring under some misapprehension. We are always pleased to see our games, problems, and other matters quoted. All that we object to is taking the matter without acknowledging the source of the article. The Australian papers are, so far as we know, always punctilious in this respect. There are not in existence half-a-dozen Double Dummy problems that have not appeared in our PAPERS. We believe there is only one, viz., The Vienna Coup. All those published in America that we have seen are ours.

No. 40.—If on dealing, one of the cards are turned face upwards and either of the adversaries have touched their cards they lose the right to claim a new deal. This is one of the reasons why the cards ought not to be touched, but in spite of repeated observations on the subject, we cannot control the impatience of the players. It is a species of mania that we do not understand. It often prevents a bet being made. It saves no time because it cannot be expected that there are three players at the table who keep collecting and sorting their cards, and even so, we must wait for the dealer.

A. S.—Queen, Knave, ten and two small cards—which is the proper card to lead?—*Ans.* In our judgment the Queen. It has been suggested by your friend that the question intended to be asked is not as to the lead of Queen, Knave or 10, but that the proper card to lead is the lowest but one. Granted the theory of the lowest but one. We have been preaching for years against riding a hobby to death. We want you to play Whist, not to ride a hobby. The object in view is to make tricks, and you made more tricks by leading the Queen, than by leading the lowest but one. You want to get the command of the suit, and you may never get it, unless you lead Queen, Knave or 10. Whereas by leading the Queen, you may get the command after the first round; you must after the second, or win a trick. Those players who lead the lowest but one do not do so with Ace, King, Queen, Knave, 3, 2 of trumps. Nor in a plain suit with King, Knave, 10, 3, 2. Adopting a theory should not make you lose your head. Common sense tells you to make tricks.

BACCARAT.

CADET.—We cannot recommend you to play Baccarat at any Club in London. There may be Clubs where all parties are above suspicion, but we do not know of such an one.

PICQUET.

H. and R.—A looker on, even though a backer, has no right to rectify a score, or to make any remark on the game without the consent of both parties. In our judgment, it would be highly improper for a bystander to call the player's point, say "59," because the player may not intend to call at all, and he may miscall 49 or 58, which is to the advantage of the adversary. If the outsider called 47, and it was really 49, the player would not be bound by the call, whereas, if he makes a mistake himself he is answerable for it, and every one must see mistakes made, and scores forgoten by the best and most careful player.

MAJOR.—We do not understand your question. If you have fourteen tens how can your adversary have a quint?

ÉCARTÉ.

HANOVER R.—Non-dealer asks for cards. Dealer refuses. Non-dealer says, "I have the King, but I will still take cards." Dealer consents, and takes for himself a card too many. What is to be done?—*Ans.* If the dealer deals himself more cards than he has thrown out, he loses the point; and he cannot mark the King.

The Westminster Papers.

1st APRIL 1879.

LOOKING BACK.

ELEVEN years have passed since these PAPERS first saw the light. At that time the Chess Press was monopolised by Mr. Staunton, who had formerly been the best Chess-player of his day—a man of wit and learning. He could no longer take part in tourneys with the younger players who had risen to the front rank, and towards these younger players he was eminently unfair. It was thought that the baneful influence Mr. Staunton was then exercising over English Chess might be checked by an independent Chess journal, and hence our appearance in the world. I was asked to supply an occasional Whist article, and to answer questions of Whist law. After some hesitation I acceded to the request, and joined the ranks of the promoters in a subordinate character, but with perfect freedom as regards my own department.

At the end of the first year Messrs. Hewitt and Boden retired, and the copyright was assigned to me. Mr. Duffy, from that time, had complete control of the Chess department; I took charge of the other games. For the Chess World Mr. Duffy is exclusively responsible. For the bulk of the Chess matter it is to him that we are indebted, and I think I may, without any disparagement to other writers, say that for wit, sarcasm, and versatility, he has no living rival. It was soon found that one man could not attend to the whole of the Chess. The games and problems take much time, and I therefore sought, and obtained, the assistance of the late R. B. Wormald, one of the most accomplished writers, and one who possessed the most accurate knowledge of Chess openings of any Englishman of his day. The glimpses of the openings in Vol. III. were by poor Tommy. Mr. Duffy noted many games, and Mr. Boden occasionally helped in this department. Later on, Mr. Wisker joined our ranks, and for a long time noted the whole of the Chess games, and it is hardly necessary to say that he did his work with marked ability, vigour, accuracy, and dispatch. Succeeding him was Dr. Zukertort, a man for whom, personally, I have a high regard and friendship, and whose industry and knowledge were placed at our disposal; and it should be remembered that the enormous work entailed on all of us was voluntary and without fee or reward. I do not mean that Herr Zukertort never accepted an honorarium for his articles on the Chess openings, but the fee that he accepted was so small that no one could call it payment for work done. The work was done by lovers of games for love alone, and never for profit. Amongst the writers that assisted us were the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell, and that dear old veteran Geo. Walker, whose stories made such a pleasant break from the ordinary dulness of Chess periodicals. Indeed we tried to make the PAPERS versatile, and any change from the beaten track of game and problem, and problem and game, was gladly welcomed. I thought that by keeping the price of the papers at 6d., we could get information on the subject of games into a poorer class of people. Whether we succeeded or not we cannot tell, but that there are many more Chess players and many more Chess Clubs formed amongst a poorer class of people now than formerly, is an undoubted fact, and that at many of the Working Men's Clubs Whist is played purely as a recreation, we have from time to time recorded. Chess has advanced amongst the poorer classes, but in my judgement has diminished in the higher classes.

In 1869 Kolisch gave us a lift. Cochrane always gave us a helping hand. Captain Kennedy, and G. W. Medley were frequent contributors, and if Lowenthal did little for us whilst he lived the fortune of war placed in our hands those beautiful end games of his selection which were chosen and noted, not by his own judgment alone, but by the valued aid of his friend Wisker, to whom we have before referred. These specimens made another pleasant change in our appearance. I valued them much, but I am bound to say that no one ever gave me reason to believe that these end games gave the slightest pleasure. Latterly the games have been noted by Mr. W. N. Potter. That he is honest, fair, able, painstaking, and industrious no one can deny, and the Herculean task that he set himself in noting the Paris games should be sufficient to hand his name down to posterity even after he is forgotten as one of the foremost players of our day. That he should receive little or no thanks for this enormous work, except at the hands of our friends of the City of London Club, shows either that Chess players are very taciturn or that they are very ungenerous. I might perhaps here say that I was indebted to the industry of Mr. Mason for the bulk of the games sent from Paris. We were not niggardly in giving Tourney games. On this point we beat every other paper, and to show the state of matters now and then, see the number of games we gave from America, Vienna, and Paris, and compare our performances with Baden. This tourney took place in September, 1870, and on the 1st of October, 1870, we published five games. At that time Staunton had the *Illustrated*, the *Field*, and *Era*; and in the month of October of that year these five games, and no others from Baden, appeared in the three papers under his control. Amongst the miscellaneous writers, we have to thank Sydney Ensor, Professor Wayte, Mr. Thorold, the author of the "Key to the Openings," I. O. Howard Taylor, J. A. Miles, Mr. Freeborough, G. Barbier, Gossip, Bree, W. T. and Jas. Pierce, W. B. Mason, R. Moffatt, J. Charleton, and many others. Nor ought we to omit to acknowledge the generosity of the Press towards us. Every paper in the world (except one) that contains a Chess column, has, at some time or other, given us a word of encouragement.

For eleven years we never wanted problems. These were always supplied to us voluntarily, and we do not think there is a composer of note in our time, whose problems have not appeared in these PAPERS. To all these composers our grateful thanks are due. Whether the idea of buying or selling problems will in the future become orthodox, we do not know, but speaking for future generations, we say that no problem that has appeared in these PAPERS has ever been paid for; perhaps a dozen games were paid for under exceptional circumstances, but beyond this I never paid one farthing. I doubt if any other paper can show a finer lot of Chess games than we have produced. The *Field*, as the only representative of professionalism, is endeavouring to destroy the chivalry of Chess, and make games and problems articles of barter. Beyond the problem makers there were the examiners, the foremost amongst these was again Mr. Duffy, then follow Healey, who took charge of the problems for a time, after him Abbott, whilst Menzies constantly rendered us material assistance. Mr. Andrews was always ready to give us a helping hand, and as judges of problems we have to thank Messrs. Duffy, F. H. Lewis, Andrews, F. Burden, and Pierce.

Of the other departments of the paper it is scarcely becoming on my part to speak. I received the assistance of every Whist player of note. Mr. Clay answered nearly every Piquet question that came before us, and many of the Whist questions. George Walker replied to Cribbage questions. We answered the rest; but Cavendish always gave his advice whenever we asked him—and that was very often. F. H. Lewis's opinion was always at our command. Cam, E. M. Geen, Trumps, Horace Lloyd, Q.C. (the late), Mogul, H. M. Philips, and Pembridge have been frequent and valued contributors. F. Burden gave us some of our best theoretical articles. Belaieff (in our judgment, the best Whist player that ever lived) constantly supplied us with hands, and we had Frozzles and Viator Rotundus and Susan to give us an occasional anecdote in verse. Robert Chance gave us something fresh on gambling. Machaon smote the Philistines who brawled. We had an occasional letter from Mortimer Collins. Whist hands we gave in abundance. E. J. supplied us with some good criticism thereon, and to show the ubiquity of the PAPERS Royal Robber wrote from India, one of our problem composers from Siberia, Mr. Solomon from Jamaica, and Mr. Straker from Pernambuco, and Whist questions came from America in abundance. Our knowledge of law gave us authority. We have seldom been challenged by any good judge, and when there has been a battle to be fought, the question was given in full, and the argument of each side, and we never fought for victory but to try to find the right. We have had occasional fights with Cavendish, but considering the intricacies of the questions, and the rottenness of the Code, I do not see how two independent minds could have differed less.

The highest feature of the Paper has been the production month after month of a Double Dummy Problem by Mr. F. H. Lewis. This is field unworked, but for beauty and ingenuity I do not think these problems will ever be surpassed. The solvers of Double Dummy Problems have yet to be created. We never could get the solvers to send correct solutions. If we have done nothing else for the world, we have been instrumental in inducing Mr. Lewis to compose these problems, and they will henceforth represent the highest ideal Whist extant.

Mr. F. Burden we have to thank for the bulk of the calculations made for us, also for those most valuable articles on Ecarté and Billiards, in addition to the Whist articles before referred to. To Mr. Arthur Skelton for the theatrical criticism given month by month, and we have the satisfaction to know that their merit was duly appreciated, not only by the best critics of the day, by the best actors, and by the general body of our readers.

His mind is eminently judicial. He is thoroughly read in the dramas of all ages, and possessed of a knowledge of modern plays second to none.

I cannot part with all these, our friends, without a pang. I have received so many acts of kindness from them, nay, from people of all classes that I should not be human if I did not feel grateful for their kindness, and for what they have done. A feeling which I hope to retain to the end of my days, but the best of friends must part, and I have now to bid you all farewell. If I could have found one capable and willing to keep up the Whist department, I should have done so, but failing in this respect I have to announce the end of the WESTMINSTER PAPERS.

46 Cannon Street. CHARLES MOSSOP.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"The whisperings of our petty burgh."

The departure of Professor Anderssen from amongst us edges the past month with mourning. He goes to the Silent Land accompanied by the regrets and esteem of the Chess players of all nations. As the hero of a hundred fights, and as the chief figure of the modern Chess era, his absence from the living leaves a great gap, and his presence with the dead adds an important recruit to the illustrious company with whom those that remain wage an unequal battle for fame. Nothing new of Anderssen can be said in this journal. On page 39 of Vol. 10 will be found a brief notice of his life and deeds. It is therefore only necessary for us to say here, by way of paying a just tribute to his memory, that his capacity as a Chess player was not in advance of his sterling worth as a man.

Turning our attention to the general doings of Chessdom, we naturally imitate Charity, and begin at home. There is the City Handicap, now arrived at its most interesting stage. The Fifth Round is in progress, and all who survive will be prizeholders. Messrs. Bird and Potter, who were drawn together, have played their first game, which resulted in a draw. Messrs. MacDonnell and Lord, who are fighting an extremely tough battle, have not yet emerged from the Fourth Round. Mr. Heppel, who belongs to the Fifth Class, is waiting for the conclusion of their duel, in order that he may engage the winner. We cannot help thinking that he would have a better chance with any first class player at the odds of a Rook, than with a strong third rate who would only have to concede Pawn and two moves. These are the only five competitors left in Division A, the players in which compete for the first and second prize. In Division B but three combatants remain—viz., Mr. Earl, who, having just beaten Mr. Pizzi in the fifth round, has become a prizeholder; and Messrs. Staniforth and Hunnex, who have to try conclusions together. Messrs. Earl and Pizzi are both strong fifth class players, and therefore the headway made by them is not at all surprising, but it happens that Messrs. Staniforth and Hunnex were both classified as belonging to the second or weaker section of the fourth class, and here we find them surviving, while all the strong knights have been slain, not one of them surviving in either division. A noticeable feature of this tournament is the remarkable discomfiture sustained by the third class players. Nineteen of them entered, and eighteen have died in the desert. Mr. Lord is in sight of the land where flows the milk of prizes and the honey of fame, but who knows whether the solitary champion of the doughty band will be able to uphold the traditions of his class. Year after year the City handicaps have yielded prizes to the third rates, and it would be indeed a strange portent if not one of their number should be found amongst the four victors.

On Tuesday the 11th ulto., Mr. Blackburne allowed himself to be blindfolded by six ladies after performing which operation, they made him sit down in a corner of the Ladies College, there to meditate in solitude while they devised schemes for his discomfiture. However, we are happy to state that their evil intentions were frustrated. The spells woven on five of the Chess Boards not only would not work in the way that was wished, but entrapped the weavers, which is a very old trick with spells, and so it ought to be, or how should the innocent triumph. The names of the five enemies of the guileless representative of the suffering masculine sex who sat patiently waiting for the victory, which always comes to the right minded some time or other, are as follows, viz:—Mrs. Down, Miss Jamieson, Miss Rymer, Miss Burdon, and Miss H. Down. His sixth foe, Miss F. Down, has begun of late to study deeply the black art of Chess and this stood her in good stead. Mr. Blackburne had probably not expected that she would know so much of the particular variation of the Scotch Gambit, which he selected. As a matter of fact, she obtained some advantage, and was able by this means to hold her own sufficiently well against him, to make it worth his while to consent to a draw. A large assembly, comprising nearly all the stars of the Metropolitan Chess World, were present to witness the performance.

Chess at the City Club is, as everyone knows, as much a means of promoting good fellowship as of conducing to the knowledge and enjoyment of the game. It may even have been considered by some that the frequenters of Mouflet's Hotel are somewhat over-addicted to eating and making merry. However, while big tournaments go hand-in-hand with jovial suppers, it will scarcely be open to anyone to argue that a partiality for sociable enjoyment tends in any way to prevent a zest for Chess. Nor, while the City Club is able to boast of the adhesion of so many of the strongest amateurs of the Metropolis, can it be contended that a little knife-and-fork exercise is calculated to cause a diminution of the capacity for Chess playing. Whether these observations are to the point or not we have, at any rate, to record the fact that, on the 20th ult., the members of the City of London Club assembled at Mouflet's Hotel to eat their twenty-seventh annual dinner. There were about fifty of them, including Messrs. Gastineau, Murton, Duffy, H. F. Down, Blackburne, Bird, MacDonnell, Mason, Potter, and others. Mr. Boden was to have been present, but had been called away from town by a sudden engagement. The chair was occupied by the newly-elected president, Mr. A. J. Day, and his immediate predecessor Mr. Clarke was vice. There was a first-rate repast, and this having been disposed of the business of toasting commenced. We do not propose to give these in detail, especially as they are necessarily the same every year. Of course all the officials were complimented, and we may remark in passing that Mr. H. F. Down was honoured musically, nor did anyone come forward to deny that he was a jolly good fellow. The honorary members were proposed by Mr. Cubison, whose very excellent and humorous speech earned much applause. Mr. MacDonnell and Mr. Mason were the respondents, and their speeches were chronically antithetical. Not to blunt the point too much Mr. Mason would be held in much esteem by Thomas Carlyle. However, notwithstanding a golden tongue, Mr. Mason did not want for applause, and it was accorded to him enthusiastically more than once in the evening. Messrs. Duffy and Hopkins responded for the press. They both spoke well, the former pointing out, though in an extremely gentle well-balanced manner, how difficult it was to avoid being personal in Chess journalism, seeing that what would be a mere general statement in the ordinary press, was otherwise in Chess, as the persons affected by it were not a large class but a few individuals, all of them well-known. Mr. Hopkins, who had been coupled with the toast as representing the *City Press*, paid a tasteful compliment to the geniality which prevailed around him, and he even went so far as to say that if all the dinners he had to attend were similar to that one, the task of reporting speeches would be a pleasure instead of a burden. We only think it necessary to single out one more of the many toasts—viz., "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. Gastineau, and replied to by Mr. Wallace McKay, and Mr. Delannoy. The latter, having been good enough to send us a copy of his speech, we give it here, thinking our readers may like to know what an old French player, who preceded Staunton as a Chess writer, thinks of us.

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen,—After the fervid speeches, witty remarks, and amusing songs, which we have heard, it may appear presumptuous for me to occupy your time; nevertheless, a very natural sentiment, the sentiment of gratitude, induces me to address you a few words. The prophet king has said, "There is no joy in a foreign land; at the end of a life, a moralist has said, "there is no more happiness." Gentlemen, allow me to protest against this double affirmation. By giving me, for the third time, the title of honorary member of your Club, you have not only brought joy to me, but you have rendered me happy, for you have touched the most sensitive chords of my heart, those of self esteem and personal satisfaction. How express the emotion caused me by such a favour, a favour that raises me in your estimation, and that of my countrymen and which realises my highest aspirations. I have often asked myself what I have done to merit such a favour. My talent as a Chess-Player is very modest, my writing very light, my character rather fantastic; still, you have conferred upon me an honour granted only to valuable qualities; it is, therefore, to your benevolence that I owe it. I should be very happy to show you here some proof of my devotion, but that is not easy. However, on my return to France, with what enthusiasm shall I relate your unlimited marks of sympathy, and the thousand charming details of your society, especially the interest manifested in me by your ex-Presidents Messrs. Manning, and Gastineau, by your Secretary, Mr. Down, and your librarian, Adamson; with what colours shall I draw the clever remarks and pleasant talk of Messrs. Bird, Macdonnell, Potter and Duffy, the prodigies of memory of Mr. Blackburne; in short, the joyful hours that I have passed amongst amateurs so amiable, so distinguished. In France, as in England, in Paris as in London, Chess-Players sometimes have meetings and banquets. They feast, they make speeches, they drink; yes, they drink; they drink well, no mistake. I shall go to these entertainments, I shall speak, and my words, inspired by the remembrance of your affection, will be the echo of my gratitude. I shall also drink, and, even at the risk of getting tipsy—do not tell any person—I shall drink a treble bumper—one to your health, Mr. President, and gentlemen; a second to the prosperity of the Club; a third to the unalterable concord of France and England. Let me now begin beforehand with a good old English Hip! hip! hurrah! three times repeated."

The company derived much pleasure from a clever set of verses, composed specially for the occasion by Mr. Adamson, and delivered by him; from the instrumental ability of Mr. Leary, who good naturedly responded to frequent appeals for accompaniments on the pianoforte; and from the vocal efforts of Messrs. Riley, Chinn, Gastineau, Heywood, Pizzi, M. Down, and others.

The second match between Messrs. Potter and Heywood has ended in favour of the former, who won seven games to four, with nine draws. Of the four games scored by Mr. Heywood three were at the Pawn and two moves, whereas he only lost one game at these odds during the match. On the other hand, six out of the seven games won by Mr. Potter were at the Knight, at which odds he only lost one game during the entire contest. The result must be looked upon as unsatisfactory to both parties. A defeat in the ratio of three to one, when giving third-class odds, is a great set-off to what otherwise might be looked upon as something of a triumph. All things considered, it is not at all certain that Mr. Heywood does not come best out of the fray. Everyone knows that he is not a knight player, and therefore his losses, when acting in that character, may not be considered to weigh much against the fact that he has been successful when receiving the legitimate odds to which he would be entitled in a handicap. However, style has all to do with these matters, and a good third-class player is often less able than a strong fourth-rate to receive successfully the odds of a Knight.

The following entries have been made for the Tournament at Mephisto's Rooms, which, as we announced last month, is to be contested between late members of the West End Chess Club, viz.:—Messrs. Blackburne, Potter, Minchin, Eschwege, Lord, Block, Vyse, Botterill, Gumpel, Busse, and Meyer. We had reason to believe last month that a general meeting of the surviving members of the defunct Association would be called to confirm the arrangements which have been made between the ex-committee and the proprietor of Mephisto's rooms. This intention appears to have been abandoned, though for what reason does not appear. We are still of opinion that such a meeting should have been called, and consider that the ex-committee, in failing to take that course, not only acted beyond their right, but incurred some very obvious risks. However, dead horses need not be whipped. All the late members have had notice of the arrangements that have been made, and if none of them have entered any protest, perhaps the general silence may be looked upon as an expression of assent upon the part of the parties mostly interested. If they see no objection, we, who have disapproved not of what has been done, but of the way in which it has been done, need not concern ourselves further with the matter. Returning to the tourney itself, we are not in possession of any details as to what rules are to be proposed. If, as we are given to understand, the American system, viz., each playing with each be adopted, some guarantee, or at any rate some sufficient pledge, should be exacted from each competitor, binding him to play out all his games irrespective of his chance of obtaining a prize. It is too common for the combatants in such contests to retire when their prize-winning chances have vanished, and great injustice is often occasioned by this very mean practice.

On the 15th ultimo, the members of the Bermondsey Chess Club entertained themselves together with Messrs. MacDonnell, Potter, and other guests at a dinner, which took place at the Horse Shoe, Blackman Street, Southwark. The President, Mr. T. G. Beardsell, was in the chair; and the Vice-President, Mr. Cooper, was *vis-a-vis*. After an excellent repast, there were toasts of "The Chess Press," responded to by Mr. MacDonnell; "The Honorary Members," for whom Mr. Potter replied; "The Bermondsey Chess Club," coupled with the name of Mr. Powell; and "The Old Members," for whom Mr. Monck was called upon to speak. The President, Vice-President, Mr. Barker, the Honorary Secretary, and The Visitors, were also toasted. The proceedings were diversified by several good songs, and there were also instrumental performances, together with a capitally delivered recitation. For these pleasant interludes the guests were indebted to Messrs. Duffield, Cooper, Moorcroft, Powell, Monck, Smith and others.

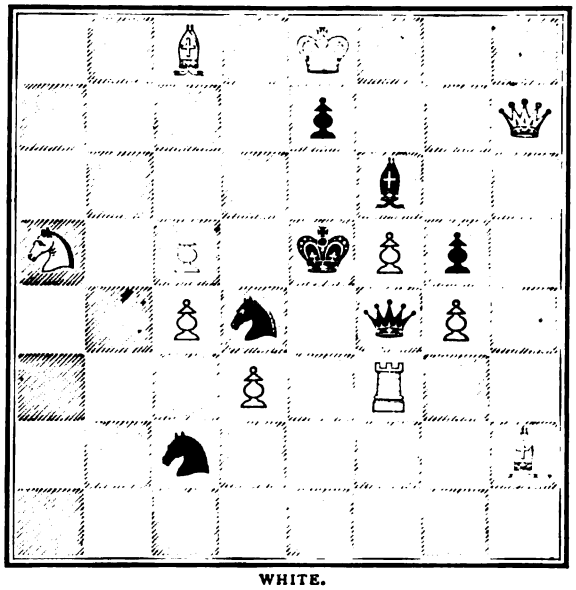
Once upon a time the Working Men's Club and Institute Union offered a Chess trophy for competition amongst the various clubs affiliated to it. Years have rolled by since the offer was published, and therefore we forget of what the prize consisted, but rather imagine it was a bronze statuette, or something of that kind. It was to become the property of whichever club should win it thrice successively. This may seem to be a fair if somewhat severe condition, but a further very peculiar stipulation was annexed, viz.: that no player winning it for his club once should ever be allowed to compete for it again. Mr. Beardsell, playing for the Bermondsey club, was the victor one year and Mr. Stevens another. During the last two competitions fortune has, in the persons of Messrs. Pfahl and Cohen, favoured the Jewish Chess Club, so that the trophy is now in danger, especially as Mr. Mocatta is the Jewish Champion this year. However, he is not be allowed a walk over, for Mr. Block has been selected by the Bermondsey Club to dispute the prize with him. We expect to see a tough battle as the result of their encounter. Mr. Mocatta, as our readers know, is a very skilful amateur, and in times gone by he used to rank as a good second class player. Mr. Block is a capable third rate, and has the advantage of having attained his degree in the modern school. His proficiency in latter day discoveries may make up for any slight inferiority of power, if there be any, and there should be we think if Mr. Mocatta retains his former strength. We have now to see whether the Institute Union, notwithstanding their ingenious precautions to the contrary, have to surrender the trophy, or whether Mr. Block will succeed in handing it down to the next generation, for that we imagine is what his victory would amount to.

From particulars furnished us by Mr. Thompson, the zealous Honorary Secretary of the Athenæum Chess Club, we learn that Mr. Blackburne will, on Monday next the 17th instant, play blindfold and simultaneously against eight members of that Association. The performance will take place in the large Concert Hall of the Athenæum, Camden Road, Holloway, and will commence at 6.30 p.m. precisely. Those of our metropolitan

readers who would wish to witness this exhibition of mental skill, can obtain tickets of admission by applying to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. Thompson, 21 Stock Orchard Villas, Holloway, or at the Athenæum itself. Blindfold Chess seems to be very much in vogue just now, and we see that Herr Zukertort has lately been giving two or three performances of this character in Ireland. The last of which we have any information took place at the Dublin Aquarium and Skating Rink, where he played ten games, but not with his wonted success, if, as we understand, he won 5, lost 3, and drew 2. Presumably he had a tough team to deal with.

Seventeen problems have been contributed to the *Holloway Press* Lowenthal Tourney, under the following mottoes:—No. 1. "Proud setter up and puller down of kings." Nos. 2 and 3. "As clay in the hands of the Potter." No. 4. "Palmam qui meruit ferat." No. 5. "Cochon de lait." No. 6. "Accipe hoc." Nos. 7 and 8. "Kaleidoscope." Nos. 9 and 10. "The vacated chair." No. 11. "Festina lente." Nos. 12 and 13. "Utrum horum mavis accipe." Nos. 14 and 15. "Perseverando." No. 16. "Quite a young thing too." No. 17. "Almora."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The Rev. A. Cyril Pearson writes to us respecting the problem reproduced in the margin, the same being No. 7 of his collection lately published. It appears to have been stated elsewhere that this composition admits of four solutions, the idea being that B to K 6, or to Kt 7, or R 6, would yield mates. But as Mr. Pearson points out, Kt takes P would be a conclusive answer to each of those moves. We willingly publish the problem at Mr. Pearson's request, for it is undoubtedly a very superior production, whether regard be had to beauty or difficulty. We can easily understand anyone coming to the conclusion that B to K 6 would be an unanswerable "cook." That, in fact, is a trap laid for solvers, and therefore one of the features of the problem.

At a committee meeting of the British Chess Problem Association, lately held under the presidency of Professor Tomlinson, F.R.S., it was resolved that the annual tourney should close this year on September 30. The rules are as before, and particulars of the prizes will be announced shortly. Professor Tomlinson gives an extra prize of £2 for the best problem, irrespective of the number of moves, and this may be taken in addition to another prize. We understand that Mr. R. A. Proctor, F.R.A.S., was elected a vice president of the Association in conjunction with Mr. H. J. C. Andrews.

Judging by a synchronal lack of correspondence and information, not much that is noteworthy seems to have occurred in the provinces during the past month. However, we see by the *Glasgow Herald* that the West of Scotland challenge cup has now become the absolute property of Mr. Hunter. He was the first holder of this trophy, but it was afterwards wrested from him by Mr. Sheriff Spens. The latter, though he obtained possession of the cup three times, did not succeed in fulfilling the condition of winning it twice successively; nor did that good fortune fall to the lot of any competitor, though Mr. Hunter won it a second time, while Mr. W. Scott and Mr. W. Crum each gained it twice, as appears of record on the prize itself. In January, 1877, Mr. Hunter a third time won the cup, since when he has held it undisturbed, no competitor being found bold enough to challenge his possession thereof. Our Scotch contemporary adds that there are sufficient funds to purchase another cup, so we may expect to see an active competition for the West of Scotland championship, the more so that Mr. Hunter has come to reside in London.

It would be strange if the *Derbyshire Advertiser*, which carries its torch far and wide, frizzling as it goes the beards of many Chessists, should not be able to make a bonfire in Derby. It would, indeed, be a case of a prophet having no honour in his own country, if Fred Thompson could not stir up his own city. As a matter of fact, Derby has not been inactive, for, on the 19th of February, the Midland Railway Institute Chess Club and the Christchurch British Workman Chess Club tried a fall together, the crown of victory being adjudged to the former by six games to three, with one draw. In a return match which took place on the 6th of March, the Midland again won, and this time by an increased majority, the score-sheet showing seven to one in its favour, three other games being drawn. The Midland, however, were not so fortunate when fighting against its old opponents, the Trinity Church Institute, of Burton, for the latter won by a majority of two games. This was not, however, a complete revenge for a defeat sustained by Burton a short time previously, when it only won three games to eleven.

A Chess Club has been formed at Bath, and it already numbers forty members, which auspicious circum-

stance is no doubt due to the smallness of the subscription, viz., 5s. per annum. The president is Mr. C. H. Hathaway; Vice-President, Mr. J. E. Sturges; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Jas. Horne; and Committee, Messrs. Duck, Gilby, Highfield, Hill, and Stair.

If our information be correct, a very important Chess event is about to be inaugurated in the provinces; no less than a match by telegraph between Liverpool and Calcutta. The initiative in this behalf has been taken by Mr. R. Steel, who is now on a visit to this country. Before he went to India he was one of the strongest members of the Liverpool Chess Club. Indeed, if we remember aright, he was at that time considered rather superior to Mr. Burn, and we speak of a period precedent by but a short interval to the arrival of Mr. Burn in London, when the latter very shortly made good his claim to rank as an English player of the first class. If the match comes off, and we understand that the Liverpool Chess Club has shown itself favourably disposed towards the project, it is to be commenced on the arrival of Mr. Steel in India upon his return journey, that is to say about October next. The first idea that strikes the mind concerning the proposed contest is that it can scarcely be practically possible, having regard to ways and means; but we must suppose that Mr. Steel, and those who are with him, have not left such considerations out of their minds, and perhaps the telegraph companies, whose wires would have to be used, would show themselves more liberally disposed than the parties to whom the City of London Club applied at the time of the London and Vienna match, for their ears were very deaf to all charmings having in view a reduction of fares. In Australia, we believe, telegraph companies have been found generous enough to lend their wires gratuitously for the purposes of inter-colonial Chess matches, and if Mr. Steel could bring about an imitation of this high-minded disinterestedness for the benefit of Liverpool and Calcutta, the question will arise whether the millennium is not sufficiently near for long leases to be granted no more.

The American branch of the Chess tree continues no less vigorous than heretofore, and is covered with green leaves. Among the latest grafts is "Living Chess." Two or three months since a gorgeous game of this kind was played at Sewickley, Pa. This affair somehow kept out of the reach of our pen, which was a pity, for we could have told of handsome maidens, dressed in red and gold, who were ranged opposite no less lovely beings attired in silver and white. These were the Pawns. The Queens were also young ladies, whose appearance was most regal in their crowns of gold and silver, while the other pieces were young men wearing appropriate costumes. The feelings of a susceptible Knight or a blushing Bishop as he was being captured by some beautiful Pawn can be very easily imagined, and therefore need not be described. Well, this kind of thing is becoming the fashion over the way, and we suppose no one will wonder at that. We see by our American exchanges that games with living Chessmen have been played at Redbank (New Jersey), Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh. All these exhibitions were got up in a most brilliant style, and evidently they created much interest in their respective localities, for we are informed that at Pittsburgh there were 5,000 spectators, and 4,000 at Cincinnati, the ladies and gentlemen who acted as Chessmen, being composed of the *élite* of those cities. An exhibition of this kind is now announced, which, from a Chessplayer's point of view, will bear a more important character, this being a game with living pieces, which is to be played at New York under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club, on the 16th inst. The Academy of Music is to be the scene of action, and the players will be Captain Mackenzie and Eugene Delmar. As honour ought always to be paid to whom it is due, we must not omit to mention that the moving spirit in this matter is Mr. Frere, a zealous amateur, of New York.

The *Turf Field and Farm* informs us that the most enjoyable event of the season was the annual banquet of the Manhattan Chess Club, which took place in the large saloon of the Café Logeling, on Saturday, the 22nd of February. Fifty gentlemen, including many of the best known players of New York, were present, among them being Captain Mackenzie and Messrs. Delmar, Barnes, Frere, Kunkle, and others. The president, Mr. L. H. Hellwitz, was in the chair. In reading the report of this reunion, with its toasts, speeches and songs, we are strongly reminded of the City dinners, and, indeed, Mouflet's must look to its laurels, for, in the festival-making way, the Manhattan Club is evidently a dangerous rival to the City of London. Our contemporary states that "The Press" was ably represented by Mr. Kunkle, of *Forest and Stream*, who, however, basely tried to impose the duty assigned to him upon a helpless representative of *Turf Field and Farm*, who sat beside him. We wonder now who could have been the said representative. There were present not long ago at a London banquet three eminent M's. Two of them were found possessed of Carlylian gold, but the other was very rich in silver. This, of course, is a perfectly irrelevant digression. During the course of the evening the four victors of the tourney, which had just been concluded, were presented with their prizes. These were Mr. Charles Möhle, first; Mr. Leon Block, second; Mr. D. Graham Baird, third; and Mr. J. W. Baird, fourth. Among various other items of interest supplied by our transatlantic exchanges, we have only space to allude to a curious match which has been arranged between Mr. Max Judd and eight of the best amateurs of St. Louis. He is to give each of them a Knight. Their names are Messrs. Holman, Moody, Merrill, Rabuske, Dixon, Nelson, Foster, and "Amateur." In case any of them should be prevented from playing by sickness or business, Messrs. Dougherty, Hazard and McMair are to act as substitutes. The *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat* goes for the amateurs, and will be very much disappointed should they not give Mr. Judd an overwhelming defeat. He is to play three games with each. His tussle with Mr. Holman, who led off, shows an indecisive result, each having scored 1½.

Going by what the *Toronto Globe*, the *Canadian Spectator*, and *L'Opinion Publique* have to tell us, we should not imagine that Chess is very alarmingly active in the Dominion. However, we note that a telegraphic Chess match has taken place between the Toronto and Ottawa Clubs. The latter was victorious by reason of its representative, Mr. White, having defeated Mr. Maddison, of the Toronto Club. There were four other games, but they not being finished were counted as drawn. We notice that some difference of opinion seems to prevail as to which side had the advantage in these four games. Of the Canadian Associations, the Toronto Club shows the most life, for we observe that one member offers a silver medal for the best three mover, to be contributed to the *Globe* during the ensuing three months; while another member has promised a beautiful gold medal to the winner of the tourney then going on at the Club. The *Canadian Spectator* would like to see something of this kind of spirit in the Montreal Club.

Glancing towards the Antipodes we find that Mr. Wisker has been playing blindfold at Toowoomba, in Queensland. He had six opponents, two of whom he defeated; but he lost to three and drew with the sixth. Time three and a half hours.

The Brisbane Handicap has come to an end with the following result:—Anderson 1st, Bourne 2nd, Miller 3rd. Another tournament was to be started immediately. There was talk of having a Whist Club in connection with the Brisbane Chess Club and the *Week*, which is edited by Mr. Wisker, advocated the idea. We should say either have two different clubs or else different nights for the two games. The latter would seem feasible enough, but Chess and Whist on the same evenings would mean the ultimate survival of the stronger, viz., Whist.

In New Zealand a telegraphic Chess match has been played between Wellington and Christchurch, with twelve players on each side, whereby we understand that there were twelve games. Five of these not being finished were left to be decided by the two captains, Messrs. Benbow and Hookham. It was thought that the final score would show a win for Christchurch. The *Town and Country Journal*, from whose pages we take this intelligence, says that a match for the championship of New Zealand is likely to be played at Christchurch in September, and that the competition between Messrs. Benbow and Hookham will excite great interest The *Town and Country* informs us of the death of Mr. John Charlick, of the Adelaide Chess Club, on the 15th of January, at the early age of 25. The deceased was a fine composer and strong player, and he won prizes in both characters. As long ago as 1870, when but sixteen years of age, he won the first prize of five guineas in the *Melbourne Leader* Problem Tourney, in which were twenty-one competing sets.

On Saturday, the 29th ultimo, Mr. Blackburne played blindfold against eight members of the Excelsior Chess Club at Camberwell Hall. His opponents were Messrs. Wilson, V. C. Peyer, McLeod, Keene, Gortley, Holme Farenholtz and Beer, a strong team. Mr. Blackburne lost to Mr. Keene, drew with Messrs. Wilson, McLeod and Beer, and defeated the four others. He would probably have won one of the draws had time permitted, but had to finish at 11 p.m.

TABLE OF METROPOLITAN CLUB MATCHES.

Winners.	Losers.	Date.	Where Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
St. John's	St. Pancras ...	Feb. 27th	Kirkman Street... ...	8	5	0
Ibis	Eclectic	„ 27th	Ludgate Hill	6	4	0
Athenæum	Belsize	Mar. 1st	Camden Road	10	3	2
South Hampstead	Stanley	„ 3rd	Belsize Park	8	4	0
City of London (5th class) ...	Eclectic*	„ 5th	Mouflet's Hotel... ...	5	4	0
Excelsior	Shaftesbury ...	„ 5th	Bedford Institute ...	2	1	2
Bermondsey (1st class excluded)	Morphy	„ 6th	Mason's Hall Tavern ...	6	2	1
Ibis	St. James's ...	„ 7th	Eden Grove, Holloway...	5	3	0
Kentish Town	South Hampstead ...	„ 7th	Wilkin Street	7	0	1
Athenæum	Gresham	„ 10th	Wood Street, E.C. ...	6	3	2
Greenwich	Peckham Mutual ...	„ 11th	Collyer Memorial Schools	12	3	0
Ibis	Ludgate Circus ...	„ 13th	Ludgate Hill	6	5	1
Kentish Town	Hackney	„ 14th	Wilkin Street	5	1	0
Railway Clearing House ...	Excelsior	„ 15th	Camberwell Hall ...	10	5	2
Athenæum	Eclectic	„ 15th	Camden Road	11	5	2
College Club	St. James's	„ 18th	Ladies' College	12	2	0
Excelsior	Peckham Mutual ...	„ 22nd	Collyer Memorial Schools	9	4	1
Athenæum	South Hampstead ...	„ 22nd	Camden Road	6½	2½	—
College Club	Eclectic	„ 25th	Ladies' College	8	7	2

The following drawn matches have also taken place—viz., on Feb. 19th, St. John's *v.* St. Pancras; on Feb. 19th, Ibis *v.* Kentish Town; on March 5th, St. John's *v.* Kentish Town; and on March 13th, Belsize *v.* Morphy.

* This was scarcely a fair defeat, for the Eclectic brought down seven representatives, and only found five opponents for them.

There is a three-halfpence-a-line man infesting the Chess world just now, whose lucubrations upon the subjects of Chess and Chess players would be entertaining if they were not offensive. The *Echo* (of the 28th ultimo) "hears that Mr. Jacob G. Ascher, who *recently defeated Captain Mackenzie in a Chess tournament at Montreal*, will be entertained at dinner by one of the London clubs on the occasion of his visiting London. Mr. Ascher is a Jew." Considering the mendacious character of this precious piece of information, most people will be inclined to think that the "informer" of the *Echo* is also a member of the only community of persons that ever attempted to make bricks without straw, and that the paragraph is a *Jew d' esprit* prompted by *esprit Jew corps*. But we do not think so. The thing seems to us to be a currish snap at a gentleman by some loafing Gentile, whose characteristics are too contemptible to be described in a phrase or an epithet. During his recent visit to Montreal Captain Mackenzie played a very large number of off-hand games, occasionally a dozen or so concurrently, and lost, of course, "in the clustering battle" one or two; but he was *defeated*, in the Chess player's sense, by no one, so pass that "informer" on, Mr. Passmore Edwardes. The same person, we should imagine, furnished the *Times* with a masterpiece of ignorant buffoonery in the guise of an obituary notice of the late Herr Anderssen's career. It occupied about twenty lines, and the corrections it provoked required just about as many, in the subsequent issues of the Thunderer. American papers please copy.

BLACKBURNE BLINDFOLD.

BY J. O. HAGEN.

JUSTICE works in blindness,
Cupid's sightless too,
Tho' he kindles kindness,
Passions, deep and true
In eyes, whose glance is Love, whatever be their hue.

E'en Caissa weaveth
Combinations sound,
Wondrous feats achieveth,
Tho' her brow around
Bandage, light-excluding, in triple folds be wound.

Oh! thrice happy mortal,
Doubly favour'd swain
Whom Caissa's taught all,
Shown all, made all plain,
Inspiration given, nor given it in vain.

Gift of inward vision
Calm, untroubled, clear;
Foresight, depth, decision,
All that we hold dear;
All that's made thee what thou art—aprophetic seer,

She upon thee's shower'd
With an open hand;
That thus richly dower'd
Thou may'st proudly stand
Blind thyself, yet bright'ning, each corner of the land.

Tho' thy presence charm us
Each and ev'ry one;
Yet, lest it might harm us
Oft thy glance we shun:
For men are dazed by too long gazing on the sun.

We, thy victims willing
Love to meet thee blind;
Destiny fullfilling
To our fate resigned—
The sacrificial off'rings to a giant mind.

When, in anxious moments
Thou dost cogitate,
Trembling, thy opponents
For the *Fiat* wait—
And dread to hear thee shadow forth, impending Mate

They hear thy voice pronounce
Statements never wrong;
They hear thy voice announce
To the silent throng,
Some precious pearl of price, some jewel "five moves long," *

Which so quickly scatters
Bait, transparent snare;
And at one blow shatters
Castles built with care—
Castles—Heaven save the mark! Castles in the air.

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* ——Jewels five words long
That on the outstretched finger of all Time
Sparkle for ever

MODEL GAME No. 4.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE. Section 1.

White, Mr. MORPHY. Black, Herr HARRWITZ.

White.	Black.	White.	Black	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P e 4	1 P e 5	2 Kt f 3	2 P d	3 P d 4	3 P d 4	4 Q d 4	Kt c 6 (a

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
5 B b 5	5 B d 7
6 B c 6 (b)	6 B c 6
7 B g 5	7 P f 6 (c)
8 B h 4	8 Kt h 6

BLACK.

WHITE.

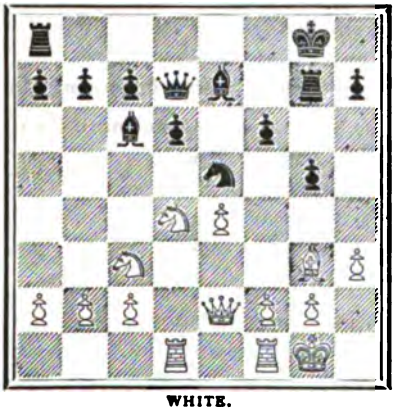
White.	Black.
9 Kt c 3	9 Q d 7
10 0-0	10 B e 7
11 R d 1	11 0-0
12 Q c 4 †	12 R f 7 (d)

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
13 Kt d 4 (e)	13 Kt g 4
14 P h 3	14 Kt e 5
15 Q e 2	15 P g 5
16 B g 3	16 R g 7

BLACK.



WHITE.

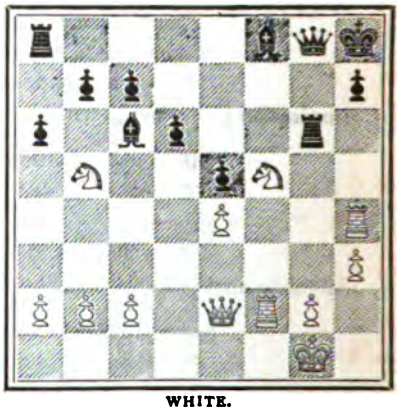
White.	Black.
17 Kt f 5	17 R g 6
18 P f 4	18 P f 4
19 R f 4	19 K h 8
20 R h 4 (f)	20 B f 8

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
21 B e 5	21 B P e 5
22 R f 1	22 Q e 6
23 Kt b 5	23 Q g 8
24 R f 2 (g)	24 P a 6

BLACK.



WHITE.

White.	Black.
25 Kt c 7	25 R c 8
26 Kt d 5	26 B d 5
27 P d 5	27 R c 7 (h)
28 P c 4	28 B e 7

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
29 R h 5	29 Q e 8
30 P c 5 (i)	30 R c 5
31 R h 7 † (k)	31 K h 7

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
32 Q h 5 †	32 K g 8
33 Kt e 7 †	33 K g 7

BLACK.

WHITE.

White.	Black.
34 Kt f 5 †	34 K g 8
35 Kt d 6	Resigns.

(a) This is now generally preferred to 4 $\frac{}{\text{B d 7}}$ according to the English hand-books, but both alike seem to be equally unsatisfactory.

(b) The *Handbuch* gives also—

White.	Black.
6 Q d 1	6 Kt f 6
7 Kt c 3	7 Kt e 5
8 Kt e 5	8 P e 5
9 B d 7 † –	9 Q d 7 –
	or,
	9 Kt d 7

White.	Black.
10 P f 4	10 B b 4
	or,
	6 Kt e 5
7 Kt e 5	7 P e 5
8 Q d 5 winning a Pawn	

White.	Black.
	or,
	6 Kt b 4
7 B c 4	7 Kt f 6
8 Kt g 5	8 P d
9 B d 5 +	

(c) 7 $\frac{}{\text{Kt f 6}}$ is better.

(d) Lowenthal prefers 13 $\frac{}{\text{K h 8}}$

(e) 13 $\frac{\text{P e 5}}{}$ is the best move, and gives White a winning game, for instance:—

White.	Black.
13 P e 5	13 Q f 5
14 P e 6	14 R f 8
15 R e 1	15 *R* d 8
16 Kt d 5	16 B d 5 !
17 R d 5 +	
	or,
	15 Q g 4
16 Q g 4	16 Kt g 4

White.	Black.
17 Kt d 4 +	
	or,
	13 B f 3
14 P e 6	14 P d 5
15 P f 7 †	15 Kt f 7
16 P f 3 +	
	or,
	13 Q g 4

White.	Black.
14 Q g 4	14 Kt g 4
15 P e 6	15 R f 8
16 Kt d 4 +	
	or,
	13 P d 5 or B P e 5
14 Kt e 5 or d 5 +	

The above variations are by Lowenthal.

(f) White threatens—

White.	Black.
21 R h 7 †	21 K h 7
22 Q h 5 †	22 Kg 8
23 B e 5 &c.	
(g)	if,
24 Kt c 7	24 R c 8

White.	Black.
25 Kt d 5 !	25 B b 5
26 Q b 5	26 R g 2 †
27 K h 1	27 *R* c 2 +
	if,
	(h) 27 Q d 5

White.	Black.
28 R h 7 †	28 K h 7
29 Q h 5 †	29 B h 6 !
30 Kt h 6	30 R h 6 !
31 Q f 5 †	31 K g 7
32 Q c 8 +	

(i) A master-move.

(k) White is now able to accomplish his long-schemed strategy. The ending is very pretty.

Note.—Where a piece is shown to move to a square already occupied a capture is sufficiently indicated, and no special sign required. When either R or Kt can make the same move, if the *R* or *Kt* is in italics the Queen's R or Kt is the piece moved, otherwise it is the King's. (W. T. Pierce.)

GAMES.

Noted by W. N. Potter.

GAME 218.

Played between Messrs. Freeborough and Clark at Hull.

White.	Black.
Mr. Freeborough.	Mr. Clark.

Allgaier—Thorold.

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to Kt 5	5 P to K R 3
6 Kt takes P	6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 P to B 6 (a)
8 B to K B 4 (b)	8 P to Q 4 (c)
9 Q to Q 2 (d)	9 B to K 3 (e)
10 B to K 5	10 Kt to K B 3
11 Q to B 4	11 P to B 3
12 Kt to Q 2 (f)	12 K to Kt 2 (g)
13 P takes Q P	13 P takes Q P
14 P takes P	14 B to K 2
15 R to K Kt sq	15 Q to Q 2 (h)
16 P takes P	16 R to K Kt sq
17 P to Kt 5	17 K to B 2
18 B takes Kt	18 B takes B
19 Q takes B ch	19 K to K sq
20 B to Kt 5	20 Kt to B 3
21 Castles and wins.	

(a) This must be looked upon as the best defence pending further discoveries.

(b) Mr. Blackburne, who has given some attention to this Opening, prefers B to K 3. I am at present unable to make up my mind which is the better of the two continuations, but my inclination is towards the text move.

(c) Mr. Freeborough here observes that 8 P to B 7 ch has given him some trouble. He proposes as a satisfactory line of play in reply 9 K takes P, P to Q 4, 10 B to K 2, Kt to K B 3, 11 R to B sq, B to K 3, 12 K to Kt sq. Black has another defence, which is not without its points, viz., 8 B to K 2.

(d) In a game between Hull and Nottingham, published in this journal last May, the White allies played 9 Kt to B 3. Mr. Freeborough states that he now prefers the line of play followed in the present game, and I fully agree with him as to its superiority.

(e) Something bolder is required here, though what it should be is, I must admit, not at all obvious. B to K 2 and B to Kt 2 are not without claims to attention, but the move I favour most is 9 Kt to K B 3. If then 10 B to K 5 Kt takes P, 11 Q to B 4 ch Kt to B 3, 12 B takes P, Q to K 2 ch, 13 K to Q sq. Kt to Q B 3, and though Black has one or two weak points the same may be said of White.

(f) B to B 7 would win back the piece and I do not see that White can expect to do better against correct play.

(g) He should move P to K R 4, threatening B to R 3 which latter continuation could be proceeded with even should White reply with B to B 7.

(h) Kt to B 3 is the best resource.

GAME 219.

Played at Columbia, S.C., U.S.A.

Four Knights' Game.

White.	Black.
Mr. H. E. Orchard.	Mr. W. Muller.

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Kt to B 3
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to Kt 5
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q 3
6 Castles	6 B takes Kt
7 P takes B	7 Castles
8 B to Kt 5	8 Kt to K 2
9 B takes Kt	9 P takes B
10 P to Q 4	10 P to Q B 3
11 B to K 2	11 P to K B 4
12 Kt to Q 2	12 Q to R 4
13 P takes K P	13 Q takes K P
14 P to K B 4	14 Q takes Q B P
15 R to K B 3	15 Q to Q 5 ch (a)
16 K to R sq	16 P takes P
17 P to B 3	17 Q to Kt 3 (b)
18 R to Kt 3 ch (c)	18 K to R sq
19 Q R to Kt sq	19 Q to B 2
20 Kt takes P	20 Kt to B 5
21 R to R 3	21 P to Q 4 (d)
22 Kt to Kt 5	22 Q takes P
23 Kt takes R P	23 Kt to R 3
24 R takes Kt (e)	24 Q takes R
25 Kt takes R	25 Q takes Kt
26 Q to Q 4 ch	26 Q to Kt 2
27 Q to R 4 ch	27 Q to R 2
28 Q to B 6 ch	28 Q to Kt 2
29 Q to Q 8 ch	29 K to R 2 (f)
30 B to Q 3 ch	30 P to K B 4
31 P to K Kt 4 (g)	31 Resigns (h)

(a) Q to B 3, though less plausible, is probably better.

(b) No doubt 17 Q to Q 4 struck him as involving many dangers, but it is the correct move. If then 18 B to B 4, he replies with Q to Q B 4, while, if 18 P to B 4, then Q to Q 5, 19 Kt takes P, Q takes Kt, 20 B to Q 3, Q to K 3, with a piece ahead, and a defensible position against what attack White may seem to have.

(c) I prefer Kt takes P.

(d) Not so good as P to B 3, to be followed (if P to Kt 4) by P to Q 4.

(e) This ingenious device is, of course, the basis of White's previous play.

(f) He should cover with the Queen; White would, in that case, probably go on checking, with the view of securing a draw, though he might try Q to K 7, or Q to B 7.

(g) R to K sq wins in a very simple and easy manner.

(h) I am told that Mr. Muller examined the position carefully before resigning; presumably he saw that White, after Q takes P, can bring his Rook to K sq, and, after sustaining a certain number of checks, get his King into shelter on the Queen's side. Such appears to be the case, and though, for a moment, the King will mask the Rook, yet Black is unable to make a profitable use of that temporary respite. I must compliment Mr. Muller upon the capacity which he displays, notwithstanding his four score years.

GAME 220.

Played in Philadelphia between Dr. Raphael and Mr. Montgomery.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
Dr. Raphael.	Mr. Montgomery.

1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P to K 4 (a)
3 Kt to K B 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 B to B 4 (b)	4 P to Q 3
5 P to Q 3	5 B to Kt 5
6 Castles	6 Kt to Q 5
7 B takes P ch	7 K to K 2 (c)
8 P takes K P	8 B takes Kt
9 B to Kt 5 ch	9 K to Q 2
10 P to K 6 ch	10 K to B 3 (d)
11 B takes Q	11 B takes Q
12 B to K 8 mate.	

(a) Whereupon the Principles immediately went in search of Nemesis.

(b) He could play P takes P. Of course Black might reply with Kt takes P, but White gathers most nuts in the scramble.

(c) He might as well take the Bishop. White would no doubt obtain an attack in that case, but Black could pounce down on the Q R.

(d) A prettier move than this I have not seen for many a-day, though some folks, it is true, would have played K to B sq.

GAME 221.

Played by correspondence between the Dawson Street Club (Dublin), and Bermondsey Chess Clubs.

Petroff Defence.

White.	Black.
DAWSON STREET CLUB.	BERMONDSEY CLUB.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3	2 K Kt to B 3
3 Kt takes P	3 P to Q 3
4 K Kt to B 3	4 Kt takes P
5 P to Q 4	5 P to Q 4
6 B to Q 3	6 Q Kt to B 3
7 Castles	7 B to Q 3 (a)
8 R to K sq	8 P to B 4
9 P to B 4	9 Kt to Kt 5
10 B to Kt 5 (b)	10 B to K 2
11 B takes B	11 Q takes B
12 Kt to K 5	12 Kt takes B
13 Kt takes Kt	13 Q to B 3 (c)
14 Kt to Kt 4	14 Castles
15 Kt takes P	15 Q to Q 3
16 P to B 3	16 Kt to B 3
17 Kt to K 7 ch	17 K to R sq
18 P to B 5	18 Q to Q sq
19 P to Q 5	19 R to K sq
20 Q to K 2 (d)	20 B to Q 2 (e)
21 Kt to B 3	21 Kt to Kt sq
22 P to Q 6	22 P takes P
23 P takes P	23 Q to Kt 3 ch
24 Q to B 2	24 Q takes Q P
25 Q R to Q sq (f)	25 Q to B 2
26 Q Kt to Q 5	26 Q to Q sq (g)
27 Q to B 5	27 P to Q Kt 3
28 Q to Kt 4	28 Kt takes Kt
29 Kt takes Kt	29 Q to B 2
30 R to Q 4	30 P to K R 3 (h)
31 R to Q B 4	31 Q to Kt 2
32 Q to Q 6	32 Q R to Q sq
33 R to K R 4 (i)	33 R takes Kt
34 R takes R	34 P to Q Kt 4 (j)

White mates in four moves.

(a) The desire to make this move in the Petroff is worthy of being investigated as a curious mania. The Bermondsey players had no doubt heard that 6 B to Q 3 was bad, but they seem to have imagined that if preceded by some other move, it would be good. By refering either to Mr. Cook's Synopsis, or Mr. Gossip's Manual, or to Staunton's posthumous Laws and Practice, they would have found 7 B to K 2, given as the continuation of 6 Kt to Q B 3. I must say I am strongly inclined to suspect that my Bermondsey friends did, as a matter of fact, know that 7 B to K 2, was the authoritative continuation, but fancied that they could hit upon something better.

(b) Cleverly conceived, and many will consider it superior to the more simple move of P takes P. I have, however, my doubts about that.

(c) Ingenious undoubtedly, though the escape it affords from the immediate difficulty is at the costs of serious damage. Being curious about what would be the effect of P takes P, I have dived deeply into the continuations resulting therefrom. After wandering amongst far-reaching variations, I am inclined to think that much may be said for 13 P takes P.

(d) All this is more bold than wise. So far as it is the former, it is skilful, but Fortune, with her retinue of flukes, is so treacherous that she cannot be trusted.

(e) If Kt takes P, then Kt to Kt 6 ch.

(f) I apprehend that White did not at the outset bargain for losing the Pawn. However they retain an undoubted advantage in position.

(g) If Q to Q 3, then Kt takes Kt winning the Queen or a Piece.

(h) Q R to Q sq is preferable.

(i) Which ends this strange eventful history.

(j) It is obvious that if K to R 2, White mates in 3 moves. Black being tied hand and foot can only watch the razor.

GAME 222.

One of six blindfold games played against six lady members of the College Chess Club on the 11th ultimo.

Irregular Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE.	Mrs. DOWN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 P to Q 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P (a)
5 P to B 3	5 P takes P
6 Kt takes P	6 B to Kt 5
7 Castles	7 Kt to K 4 (b)
8 Kt takes Kt	8 P takes Kt (c)
9 Q takes B	9 P to K R 4
10 Q to Kt 3	10 Q to Q 3
11 B to K Kt 5	11 P to K B 3
12 Q to R Q sq	12 Q to B 4
13 B takes Kt	13 R takes B
14 B takes P	14 P to K Kt 3
15 R to Q 5	15 Q to B 3
16 Q takes K P ch	16 K to B 2
17 B to Kt 5	17 R to Kt 2
18 K R to Q sq	18 B to Q 3
19 R takes B	19 P takes R
20 R takes P	20 Q to B sq
21 Q to Q 5 ch	21 Resigns

(a) B to K 2 resolving the opening into the Hungarian Defence is preferable.

(b) Falling into an old trap. For some reason or other these things seem to happen in blindfold games. One puts a certain amount of trust in the thinker sitting apart in a corner of a room, and unaided by boards or men. Charity rejects the idea that he is capable of concocting diabolical stratagems, and suggests that he does not see the position clearly.

(c) Needless to point out that if B takes Q, then we have Legalle's legacy.

GAME 223.

Played lately at the Divan.

King's Gambit.

White.	Black.
The Rev. Mr. MAC DONNELL and Mr. MASON.	The Rev. Mr. EARNSHAW and Mr. BLACKBURNE.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 B to B 4	4 B to Kt 2
5 Castles	5 P to Q 3
6 P to B 3	6 P to K R 3
7 P to Q 4	7 Kt to Q 2 (a)
8 P to Q R 4 (b)	8 Q to K 2
9 Kt to R 3	9 Kt to Kt 3
10 B to Q 3	10 B to Kt 5
11 P to R 5	11 Kt to Q 2 (c)
12 Q to Kt 3	12 K Kt to B 3
13 Q takes Kt P	13 Castles
14 Kt to Kt 5	14 K R to Kt sq
15 Q takes B P (d)	15 Kt to K sq
16 Q to B 4	16 R to B sq
17 Q to R 4	17 Kt to B sq (e)
18 Q to Q sq	18 Q R to Kt sq
19 Kt to R 3	19 Kt to Kt 3
20 Q to K sq	20 B takes Kt
21 P takes B	21 P to R 4
22 Kt to B 2 (f)	22 Kt to B 2
23 R to Kt sq (g)	23 B to R 3
24 Q to K 2	24 R to K sq (h)
25 Kt to K sq	25 Q to Q 2
26 Kt to Kt 2	26 K to R sq (i)
27 P to Kt 4	27 R to Kt sq
28 K to R sq	28 Kt to K sq
29 B to Q 2	29 P to R 5
30 P to K 5	30 P to R 6 (j)
31 Kt to K sq	31 Kt to R 5
32 R to Kt sq	32 P takes P (k)
33 Q takes P ch	33 P to B 3
34 Q takes R	34 Kt to Q 3
35 Q takes R ch	35 K takes Q (l)
36 P to B 4 (m)	36 Kt from Q 3 to B 4
37 P to Q 5	37 Kt to Q 5
38 R to K B sq	38 K to B 2 (n)
39 P to Kt 5	39 P to Kt 5
40 P takes P	40 Q takes K Kt P
41 R to B 2	41 Kt from R 5 to B 4
42 B to B 3 (o)	42 Kt to Kt 6 ch
43 P takes Kt	43 P takes P
44 B takes Kt	44 P takes R
45 B takes B P	45 B to Q 7
46 R to Kt 2	46 B takes Kt
47 B takes B	47 Q to B 6 ch (p)
48 K to R 2	48 Q takes B
49 B to Kt 3	49 Q to Q B 6
50 R to K B 2	50 Q takes B P
51 P to Kt 6	51 Q takes Q P
52 P takes P	52 Q takes P

Drawn Game

(a) Jaenisch's defence. The best reply according to the German Handbuch is 7 Q to K 2.

(b) In order to prevent Black from safely castling on the Queen's side.

(c) Kt to B sq is very much better. The text move in fact involves the loss of two Pawns, for, as will be seen, the Black Allies submit to that loss, rather than drift

into a ruinously weak game. The effect of Q to Kt 3 obviously escaped their notice.

(d) At first sight Q to B 6 seems preferable, but Black would by P to Q R 3 prove the contrary.

(e) Preparing to make that attack on the King's side which they had in view when making their 12th move.

(f) If P to Kt 4, then R takes Kt P.

(g) I can see no real objection now to P to Kt 4, and consider that it must be their best play. One advantage of this continuation is that it will further on admit of R to R 2 as a means of parrying the contemplated attack.

(h) Not without its meaning, but K to R sq is superior.

(i) Mr. Earnshaw here had to go away, and his place was taken by Mr. Bird. His entrance into the game is immediately attended by an increase of vigour. I approve of the opening part of the attack now made, but not of its continuation.

(j) I do not like this move and should prefer P to Q 4.

(k) Crafty, and it is very likely that they have nothing better.

(l) The game from this point is a duel between Messrs. Mason and Blackburne, the other combatants having retired.

(m) He could advantageously take the K B P, I think.

(n) Mr. Blackburne now condemns this move, and states that he should have played B to B sq.

(o) Mr. Mason's best play here is P to Kt 6, which advance yields many beautiful variations. Mr. Blackburne considered that White would have won thereby, but it seems to me that Black would not be without resources whereby he might hope to avert defeat. I am hurriedly annotating this exceedingly fine and interesting, though very difficult game at the eleventh hour, and therefore cannot afford either time or space for the variations upon which I would base my opinion.

(p) Both parties were playing quickly here in order to finish the game before the Divan closed. Black could at this point win by Q to Q 8.

THE CALIPH'S DREAM.

A RHAPSODY.

In these lines find the names of 73 Chess Players and Problematists.

A Caliph, lord in a domain
Of Clunæ, slept, and dreamt amain;
His dream's long link let these explain.
If red be blue, what's in a name?
Call him a master of the game,
For every lode rich ore contains,
From which our mining Co. regains
Pure gold. Now do his high behest,
Pour in this grail ale of the best;
From such good fizz no pain I feel,
Indeed, men deem him true as steel.
When a young poet tries his flight,
No bed of down is for him dight;
Yea, he'll receive it hot and strong,
Or my philosophy is wrong.
Oh, all went well, the doctors say,
For Buckle brandy took to-day,
To give his pulse an extra beat;
He then resolved to send raw meat,
Which would not long be grilling; no,
His cookery is never slow.
Let no blot on his 'scutcheon rest,
Of box and ebony the best
He used; but can he rock to sleep
Him whose home s under channel deep?
Three men grind organs on the plain,
No taunts could make one play again,
Though every effort people made.
The mills were doing a fine trade,
And one rends an estate apart
To scrutinize strategic art.
Never shall that bright ray be dim,
Let every boy remember him,
Whose fearless eye winks not at death,
As at Macduff yelled fierce Macbeth.
The camp belligerents contains,
A dilatory lot remains;
But, in that sun-browned mighty chief,
Surely, I recognize Mac-Keefe;
From Chess we wholly deem him gone;
The brook is taught to babble on,
The cascade on the rocks to fall;
But Britain's Lion finds it all
Serene; nor should there be regret
For this, he'll lift his strong paw yet
Again. Men galaxies admire,
Of beauty seen near Knapton's spire,
And, as the vane's before the wind,
They ran beside and saw him grind
The knife, cucumber in the dish
To cut; he then throws kippered fish
Therein, asparagus and dill;
This should yon hungry stomach fill,
But he ate scores of oysters, too,
Which did not turn his visage blue;
And dusty volumes soon sent down,
Bound in red covers and in brown,
Did not his senses so enthrall,
But, creeping up along the wall,
He saw a set of problems rise,
Which made him start and roll his eyes;
A set which he soon solved in style,
Then rubbed his eyes, and smole a smile.

FAKENHAM, *14th Feb.*, 1879. J. A. MILES.

NOTE BY PRINTER'S DEVIL.—This old Caliph seems to have had a frightful nightmare; he must have been eating lobsters as well as oysters and cucumber for supper.

For the first correct list of the 73 names received by the Author before the 15th of April, he will give a copy of "Chess Chips." Address, Mr. J. A. Miles, Fakenham, Norfolk.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 1109.
Add a B P at Black's Q Kt 7.

1 R to B 5 — 1 P takes R
2 Q to K 5 — 2 P takes Q
3 B to R 4 — 3 Aught
4 Mates

No. 1110.

1 B to Q 4 — 1 Aught
2 Mates

No. 1111.

An amended version of this problem will appear elsewhere.

No. 1112.

1 Q to Kt 7 — 1 Kt to K 7
2 Q to Kt 4 ch — 2 R takes Q
3 Kt mates

No. 1113.

1 Q to B 8 — 1 Aught
2 Mates

No. 1114.

1 Q to K sq — 1 Aught
2 Mates

No. 1115.

1 Q to R 4 — 1 K takes Kt
2 B to Q 7 — 2 B to B 4
3 Q to B 4 ch — 3 K takes Q
4 B mates

If Black play 1 P to Kt 4, the answer is, 2 B to B 3, double ch, &c.

No. 1116.

1 Kt to K 4 ch — 1 K to B 5
2 Q to Kt 5 ch — 2 K takes Kt
3 P takes Kt ch — 3 K takes Kt
4 P to Q 4 dis ch — 4 K moves
5 Q to K 3 ch — 5 K to B 8
6 R to Kt 7 — 6 P to Q 4
7 B takes R P — 7 P to Q 3
8 B to K 4 — 8 P takes B
9 R to K Kt 7 — 9 P to Q 4
10 R to Kt 2 — 10 P takes R mate

No. 1117.
"Rose, Thistle and Shamrock."

1 R to Q B 8 — 1 P to K B 7
2 Q to K R 6 — 2 Kt or K Kt moves
3 Kt to K R 5

No. 1118.

1 Q to K R 2 — 1 P takes Kt
2 Kt to K B 5 — 2 Any
3 Q takes P mate

No. 1119.

1 Kt to Q R 3 — 1 K to Q 3
2 B takes P — 2 Kt takes B
3 Kt to Q B 4

No. 1120.
"To be well shaken, &c."

1 R to Q B 8 — 1 Q takes R
2 Q to Q 5 ch — 2 P takes Q
3 B to B 4 ch — 3 K takes B
4 R mates

No. 1121.

1 Kt to K B 5 — 1 K takes P
2 Kt from K B 5 to Q 4 — 2 K moves
3 Q mates

No. 1122.

1 Q to R 7 — 1 Kt takes Q
2 Kt to K 4 — 2 K takes R
3 B mates

No. 1123. "Maida."

1 R to K 3 — 1 R takes Q
2 R to Q 3 ch — 2 K takes B
3 Kt to B 5 mate

No. 1124.

1 Kt to B 3 — 1 K to K 6
2 Kt to Q 5 ch — 2 K to Q 5
3 Q to B 3 mate

No. 1125.

1 Q takes P — 1 B takes Q
2 B to Q 3 — 2 Kt takes B
3 P takes Kt mate

No. 1126. "Peep Beneath."

1 Q to Kt sq — 1 Q to Q 6
2 R to Q R 2 — 2 K to Kt 3
3 R to R 6 — 3 K to B 4 or R 4, Q tks Q or B P moves
4 Kt to Kt 7 mates

If 3 K to B 3
4 Kt to Q 4 dis ch

If 2 P takes P
3 Kt to Kt 7 ch — 3 K to R 5 or Kt 3
4 R to R 2 or R 6 mates accordingly

If 2 Q tks Q or B moves
3 Kt to Kt 7 ch — 3 K moves
4 R to R 6 mates

No. 1127.

1 Q to Q Kt 8 — 1 R to B 8
2 Q to R 2 — 2 K to Kt 7, R to B 7, or R takes R, or P to B 7 mate

If 2 R to K 8, Kt 8, or R 8 or Kt at B sq or B at R sq mate
3 Q takes B mate

If 2 Kt at Q 7 moves
3 Kt takes B mates

If 1 Kt to Q 2, &c.
2 Kt to R 2 ch — 2 B takes Kt
3 R to B sq mates

No. 1128.

1 Q to Q Kt 2 — 1 K to K 6 dis ch
2 Kt to Q 5 mates

If 1 Q tks P ch or moves or P or B moves
2 Kt takes Q, Kt to K 2, or Kt to K B 3 or 5 mates accordingly

No. 1129.
"Limæ labor ae mora."

1 R to Q R 5 — 1 K to K B 4
2 Q to K Kt 7 — 2 Any
3 Q B or Kt mates accordingly

If 1 K to K B 6
2 Q to K B 2 ch
3 R mates

No. 1130.

1 Kt to K B 8 — 1 P to Q 4
2 B to K Kt 6 — 2 Any
3 Mates accordingly

If 1 Kt takes Kt
2 Q takes Kt ch — 2 Any
3 Mates accordingly

If 1 K to K 5
2 R takes P ch
3 Kt mates

If 1 K to K 4, or K to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q 3 dis ch
3 Q mates

No. 1131.

1 Q to Q B 6 — 1 B to Q Kt 6
2 Kt to K 4 — 2 B to Q 4
3 Q tks P at Kt 4 — 3 Any
4 Q Mates accordingly

If 2 B to K B 2 or anywhere
3 Kt to K B 6 — 3 Any
4 Q or Kt mates (3 mates)

If 1 B to Q B 7
2 Kt to K 2 — 2 B to K 5
3 Q to Q B 7 ch — 3 Any
4 Kt mates

If 2 B anywhere else
3 Kt to K B 4 — 3 Any
4 Q or Kt mates accordingly (3 mates)

If 1 B to Q 8
2 Kt to K 4 — 2 B to K B 6
3 Q to Q 6 ch — 3 K takes Kt
4 Q mates

If 2 B anywhere else
3 Kt to B 6 — 3 Any
4 Mates accordingly

No. 12 (no motto).

(1)
1 R to Q R 5 — 1 K to B 4
2 Q to K Kt 7 — 2 Any
3 Q, B or Kt mates accordingly

If 1 K to K B 6
2 Q to K B 2 ch
3 R mates

(2)
1 Kt to K B 8 — If 1 P to Q 4
2 B to K Kt 6 — 2 Any
3 Mates accordingly

If 1 Kt takes Kt
2 Q takes Kt ch — 2 Any
3 Mates accordingly

If 1 K to K 5
2 R takes P ch
3 Kt mates

If 1 Kt to K 4, K to Q B 4
2 Kt to Q 3 dis ch
3 Q mates

(3)
1 Q to Q B 6 — If 1 B to Q Kt 6
2 Kt to K 4 — 2 B to Q 4
3 Q tks P at Kt 4 — 3 Any
4 Q Mates accordingly

If 2 B to K B 2 or anywhere
3 Kt to K B 6 — 3 Any
4 R or Kt mates (3 mates)

If 1 B to Q B 7
2 Kt to K 2 — 2 B to K 5
3 Q to Q B 7 ch — 3 Any
4 Kt mates

If 2 B anywhere else
3 Kt to K B 4 — 3 Any
4 Q or Kt mates accordingly (3 mates)

If 1 B to Q 8
2 Kt to K 4 — 2 B to K B 6
3 Q to Q 6 ch — 3 Kt takes Kt
4 Q mates

If 2 Anywhere else
3 Kt to B 6 — 3 Any
4 Mates accordingly

THE LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

ROSE, THISTLE AND SHAMROCK.

1117.
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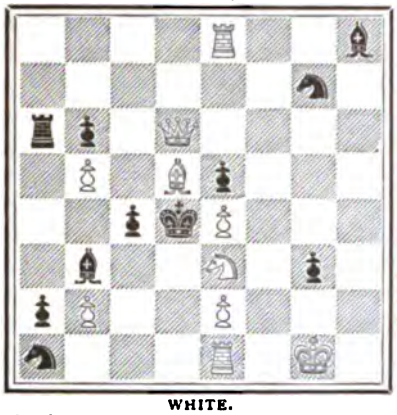
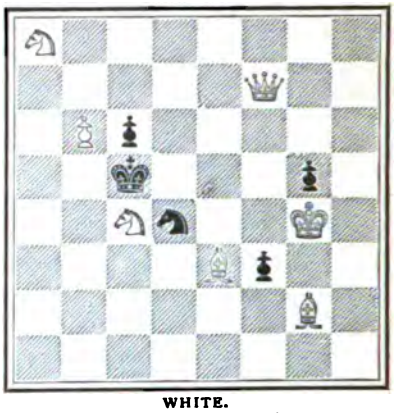


WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1118.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

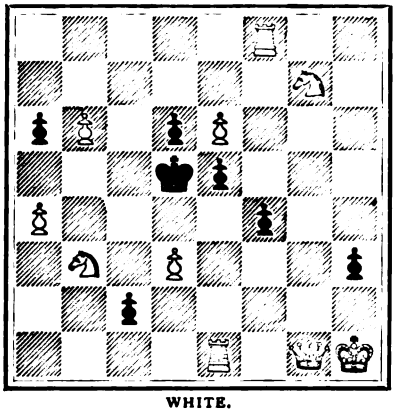
1119.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

TO BE WELL SHAKEN BEFORE TAKEN.

1120.
BLACK.

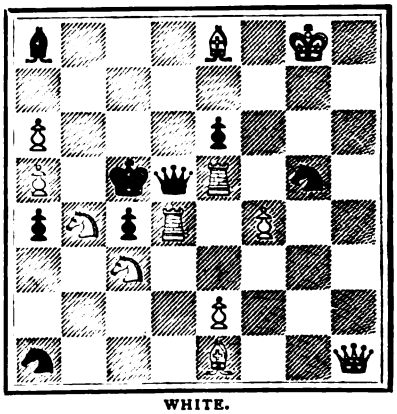


WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1121.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play and mate in four moves.

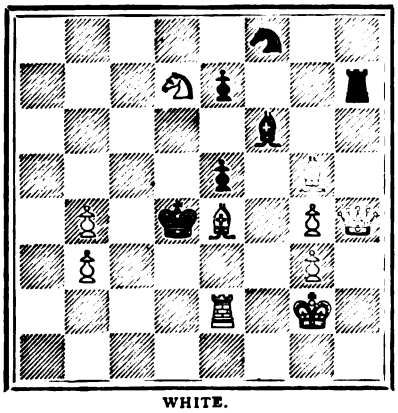
1122.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

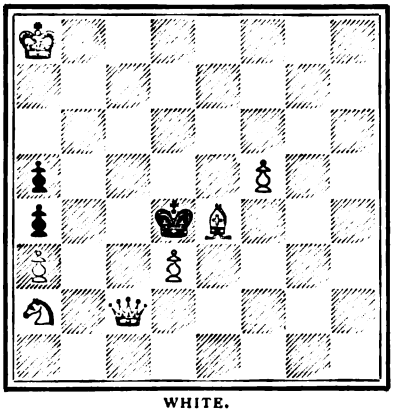
MAIDA.

1123.
BLACK.



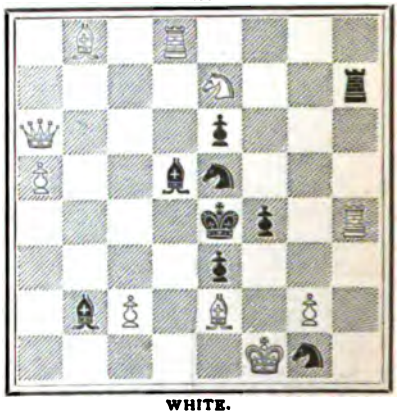
WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1124.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

1125.
BLACK.

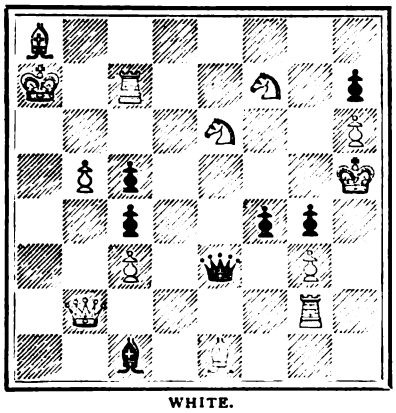


WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

LOWENTHAL PROBLEM TOURNEY—(*continued.*)

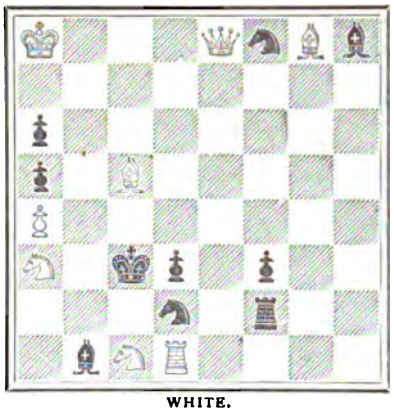
"Peep Beneath."

1126.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

1127.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

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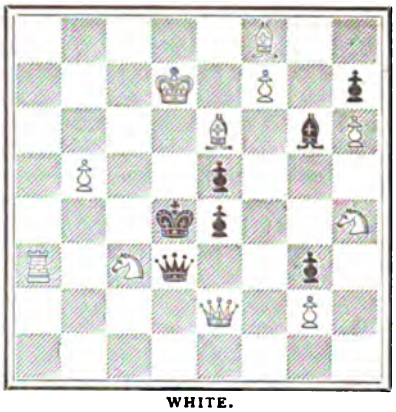

WHITE.
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

"Limæ labor ac mora."

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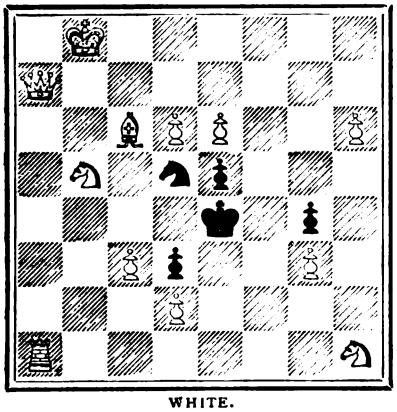

WHITE.
White to play and mate in 3 moves.

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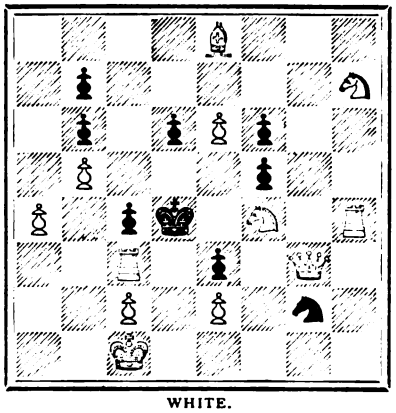

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White to play and mate in 3 moves.

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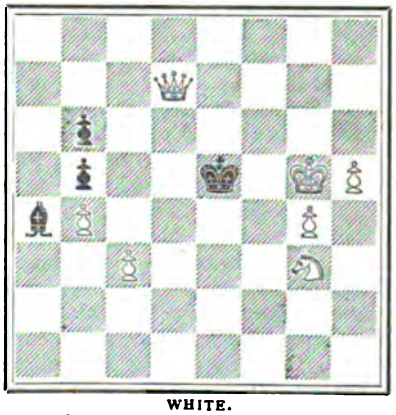


WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

LOWENTHAL TOURNEY.—No. 2.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED.

1. "Gang Warily."
2. "Humility and Modesty." Will the author look at Problem 2, to "mate in three moves," and say if there is a red piece on H 6. The square was torn by the seal sticking to it, and the Editor thinks a piece was on the square. Solutions omitted.
3. "Ubique."
4. "Maida."
5. "Wheel of Fortune."
6. "For Trial."
7. "The Rose, Thistle and Shamrock."
8. "Pus monin."
9. "Bheizrear, Breith Oirbh."
10. "Avizandum." (Correction received in time.—Ed.)
11. "Peep beneath."
12. "Limæ labor ac mora."
13. "To be well shaken before taken."
14. "Too many 'Cooks' spoil the 'mate.'"
15. "Pax in bello."
16. "Knights of the chequered table."
17. "Unde i lupta sunt si eu."
18. "Wintonians."

WHIST JOTTINGS.

In the eleven years of our existence Whist has changed, and not always for the better. The Peter was then the nuisance; but it is not used so much as formerly. The fever ran its course, the patient generally recovered, and this drastic measure became less frequently used. In those days nothing was thought of but the Peter. If A. Petered B. thought he had won the game, but then it often happened that the game was not won, and the better players soon found out that by forcing the adversary who Petered, Petering was not always profitable. The mania now is for leading the lowest but one and echoing the call, and these complaints, like the other, will soon be reduced to reason, and then it may do little harm. At present the lowest but one is used without the players understanding the weapons they use, and the adversary with average skill gains the advantage. The players who use a new method forget very often that an ingenious adversary can take more advantage of knowledge than the weak follower of a new idea, and assuredly the best player will gain the advantage of any new scheme before the muff will find out how to use profitably his new idea. At present the lowest but one and the echo is simply playing into the hands of those that can take advantage of the knowledge at the end of the hand, and if the young players, or those who think they can apply their knowledge, but who are incapable of counting the hands at the end, choose to thus play they may bring back Whist to a game of skill, which, to some extent, was lost by the introduction of the Peter. The weapon must not, however, be used indiscriminately, as it is now for the player to get the benefit, and it must be borne in mind that by so leading the power of playing from a weak suit is taken away. The two systems cannot be worked *pari passu*, and the element time is one that is ignored. This game is too ponderous, and it is better adapted for long Whist. We look on at these players with amazement. Because they know this lead they think they play Whist. The object of Whist is to win, and although they might be able to win more largely by this system, given the necessary capacity, we are quite sure that at present they are only losing their money. A child may know the difference between an Ace and a King. In course of time he may know the leads, including the lowest but one, but it does not follow that they are Whist players. It is much safer for these to lead out their Aces and Kings and make what they can, and it would be much better for the players, we have in view, to make tricks whilst they can, instead of riding this hobby to death. We strongly advise young players to concentrate their thoughts on the leading features of the game—to try to read the game so as to know what each player is driving at, and make tricks whilst they can.

Some men play a more dashing game than formerly, and these win. For reasons we have explained before, the points are looked upon as of little consequence and again, so far, the game is changed. It is more erratic and more difficult. Formerly, we tried to play a straightforward game, and the only chance for that system to come back again is the lowest but one if generally practised; because, if the system becomes general, the weak leads are impossible. In former days, an ordinary player would force a strong hand, now the weak players and the lowest but one leaders generally are too stingy to force with a winning card. The lead of Knave from King, Knave, 10, and another or others, has become more general, and the rule of playing Ace on Knave with Ace, Queen is not so certain as heretofore. The game is not the simple and straightforward game that it was. The players have gone into leading strings, and wait for the instruction of their partner. They will not lead trumps, because their commanding officer has not told them to do so. They will not rely on their own judgment. They think something is going to turn up at the close of the hand, because their partner has five of a suit, and they find that their partner has not sufficient strength to bring in his suit. If you show your partner that you have five, nine times out of ten he has not sufficient brains to apply his knowledge. The players appear to overload their brains, with the natural effect of getting into a fog. Simplicity is the game of the young, and the more experienced should play down to the capacity of their partners. This used to be the rule, now no player tries to help a young player. It is taken for granted that a new player is a muff, and the darker you make the game the more difficult it will be to your opponents. No attempt is made to help the young idea, or to get as much out of his hand as possible. The result of this is that there are few rising players. The Whist laws are in a very unsatisfactory state, but to some extent there is uniformity of decision. Cavendish and ourselves, after some little discussion on the principles of law, soon found common ground. The manners and customs of the table, we think, have not improved. The wrangling continues, but the chivalry and high feeling that should characterise gentlemen in dealing with gentlemen in the matter of their amusements is a thing of the past. They no longer think of the pleasure of others, but only of their own. No one obliges another; no one is willing to make up a second table for fear that they will not get their full complement of games. Loo, Napoleon, and Poker are the enemies of Whist, and, as we have repeatedly pointed out, are as certain to drive Whist out of the market as Whist drove out Chess. And in all these games the play is much too high. Granted that a man has a right to gamble if he pleases, there must be a limit to his stakes. The man with £500 a year ought not to play for as high stakes as one with £5,000; yet the members of a club cannot all have the same income. We cannot assume that every man has £2,000 a year certain; but suppose he has this sum, £500 is the outside that he can expect to have for the purposes of pleasure, and therefore they can have no right to sit down to play a game where it is possible to lose the whole in a night, and where the average won or lost must be at least £100. It is no matter how good or bad player you

may be, the loss sometime or other must come. At Piquet and Rubicon games ten years ago a man of the middle classes would play 3d. points; now no players would sit down to play at these stakes. The play is, we think, much too high, and must end in the ruin of some of the members. To start with, you get laxity in payments, and this, if permitted, is the ruin of any club or society. Too much sitting up in a smoky room, is not good for the health, and high play is exciting to the brain. Late hours do not conduce to longevity. Heavy dinners and wine without exercise are bad. But if we get all these combined the brain is overworked, the man becomes feverish, testy, and quarrelsome. We have preached moderation; do not let all our preaching be in vain.

THE PRESS.

As if with the knowledge that we were going to die, the press seems to have run riot this week. The *Times* leads the way with an article on Anderssen, that showed there was no one on the staff that knew anything about Chess. Yet one would have thought that a description of Anderssen's performances in these PAPERS but four months ago would have given the writer sufficient accurate information to have framed his paragraph. The *Echo* follows suit, and speaks of Mr. Ascher, of Canada, as having defeated McKenzie. The record of Mr. McKenzie has appeared in these pages as one of unbroken success on the other side of the water, and his performance at Paris should have been known to some one in the *Echo* office. It strikes us as something unusual to add that Mr. Ascher is a Jew. Next the *Fortnightly Review* steps into the arena with an article that may be very good in its way; but, if written at all, should have made its appearance ten years ago. Professor Pole might as well try to make the sun and moon stand still as to stop the Blue Peter, and we guess also, the lowest but one, and the echo of the call. Nor is it unlikely that other and similar signals—as playing two odd numbers in succession and two even numbers in succession—to denote something or other, will come into vogue. Such things might have been stopped at the start; but where was Mr. Pole then? The evils cannot be stopped now, and no player can afford to ignore their existence. He says: "Many private Whist circles refuse to admit it, and the French ignore it altogether, as not being lawful play." We can only say that a Whist player can ignore nothing. A private Whist club may say that they ignore the Peter, but then they must explain what they do mean by playing a high card and then a low one. So far as our experience of French play is concerned, the signal is not ignored. Mr. Pole might as well say that he would not play billiards because his opponent used side or screw, or cricket because the bowlers would put on twist. Private signals are obviously unfair. Yet the publisher of the *Field*, the guardian of the morals of the country gentlemen, thought that we were doing something frightfully wicked in making public those very signals which, if kept private, would have formed a system for cheating. Although we do not intend to criticise Mr. Pole in detail—because we have said the argument is too late—we are bound to point out that the article itself is very loose. He says, "If my partner's first lead is a trump, I infer he is strong in them, and wants them drawn." If he had said "Very strong in trumps, *or* wants them drawn," he would be nearer the mark. Again, "When he (partner) plays a losing card of any suit, I know it is the lowest he has of that suit." We think the Professor knows too much. But no sooner does the *Fortnightly* take Whist in hand than the *Daily News* gives us a leader on Whist. There is no possible reason why the *Daily News* should not write on whist, but surely the writer should either write English or know something of his subject. In this instance he knows not Whist, and he does not write English.

"It is an old description of the battle of two good Whist players against two bad ones, *that after a few rounds*, the former are almost in the condition of having seen each other's hands, whereas their adversaries are in blank ignorance of the locality of any but the ten *or twelve cards* in their own possession. These 'conventions' tend to carry the state of things *further still*." The italics are our own, and the problem to be solved is how after a few rounds the incapables can have twelve cards left, and how the conventions can carry this state of things further. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and we suspect this is a weak attempt to rival the *Daily Telegraph*. That paper gave in a leader, in October, 1875, the following:—"Cricket is, if the comparison may be allowed, a game very like Whist; play has no doubt a great deal to do with it, but so to has chance. Four by honours and ten trumps into the bargain in the hands of your opponent is always a possible contingency, and one that must paralyse the best player."

On April 7, 1869, the *Daily Telegraph* gave us the following, "No definite reason can be assigned why a player at Whist should not hold all the trumps in his hand 9 or 900 *times running*." We do not know whether the writer could find a definite reason now.

But to return to the *Daily News*, "Extensions of the system are quite possible, which should reduce Whist to the level of Double Dummy."

What can the writer mean by this? Double Dummy is like Chess, obviously a more exact science than

Whist. At Double Dummy, as at Chess, everything is known. At Whist we play in the dark; our facts are only ascertained by inference. If our inferences are correct, the end of the game is a Double Dummy ending.

Again, "the title of this article is 'Conventions at Whist,' and the author is Mr. Pole, F.R.S. Quite recently Mr. Pole ranked with the late Mr. James Clay, once member for Hull, and the writer who calls himself Cavendish, as one of the three greatest authorities, on the most popular and scientific of card games. No one has taken Mr. Clay's vacant place, and now Mr. Pole and Cavendish rule alone. The latter, *as is known to those who agree with Mrs. Sarah Battle, is the ardent advocate of what are called 'Conventions' in Whist.*"

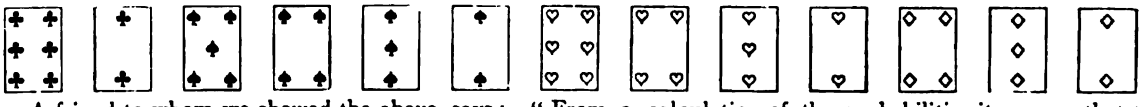
The sentence in italics may mean something, but it is not grammatical. Mr. Pole is known in the Whist world as a pleasant and agreeable writer on Whist, but in what way he is recognised as a great authority on Whist we do not know. It certainly cannot be from his skill at Whist, nor can it be from his knowledge of law. If the writer will ask twenty Whist players to whom they would refer a Whist question, we venture to say no one of the twenty would choose Mr. Pole, and we could name a dozen players of much greater weight.

The writer continues the Peter "has never wholly carried with it *the people of Whist playing.*" It is lucky for us that we are Londoners. A people of Whist playing is not very bad, but "the country Whist player may be divided into two classes." How a player may be divided into two we do not stop to inquire; "either he is steady-going but not too observant, and in this case dislikes an additional tax upon his observation, or else he is addicted to eccentric *finesses* and deviations from rules which are not sanctioned by any higher law. These eccentricities, as a geologist would say, frequently simulate the signal for trumps, and a dire catastrophe follows, with not a little of the indignant recrimination for which Whist has an evil reputation." Here is a phrase worthy of Steinitz—words in five syllables to cover the absence of an idea. How an eccentric *finesse* simulates the signal for trumps we do not know.

A short time since we purchased a number of a great Encyclopædia, containing an article on Billiards, for review. The work was such rubbish that our critic declined to touch it. We guess we shall not buy that Encyclopædia. Newspaper proprietors know very well that the general reader takes his information from his daily paper, but the proprietors should know also that readers judge of the worth of the general matter by those subjects on which they have knowledge, and when we invariably find articles on the subject we know destitute of ordinary knowledge of the subject, we suspect we shall find the same carelessness and incapacity on all other subjects with which they deal. There was no occasion for an article on Whist in the *Daily News*—that we might have dispensed with; but if an article is given it should be by someone with a modicum of knowledge of his subject.

WHIST CURIOSITIES.

Four gentlemen of position (one known personally to us) declare that, at the Surbiton Club, last month, a player at Whist held the hand given below. The cards had been played with several times. Any queer combination of cards will occur; but the hand certainly contains more of the smallest cards than any hand that we have ever seen recorded. Clubs trumps.



A friend to whom we shewed the above says:—"From a calculation of the probabilities it appears that the odds in any particular deal of holding no card above a six are 10,922,144 to 1.

"Now assuming (as is probably not far from the fact) that there are in London and the immediate neighbourhood 80 Clubs at which Whist is played daily at one table, and 10 at which it is played at two tables, and that play is continued at each table for six hours, with an average of 20 rubbers or 50 games in that time (which is an excessive estimate) we shall have 5,000 games played and (allowing three deals to each game) 60,000 individual hands dealt daily at these 90 clubs.

"From which it appears that the chances of a hand with no card above a nine being dealt at some one of the supposed 90 clubs on any particular day is $\frac{60000}{10922144}$ or that the odds are about 182 to 1 against it. In other words such a hand would be dealt rather more than twice a year at the whole 90 clubs, and at any one club where Whist was carried on daily, Sundays included, the event would happen just once in 50 years."

To the Editor of "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS."

SIR,—As you are *ex officio* omniscient, will you kindly answer the two following questions, which I am often asked; they are quite beyond me, and being constantly obliged to admit my ignorance is galling; the ignorance itself I could get over.

Who is the authority for these two dogmas?

(I.) When one partner has led a suit, the other—instead of returning it—is *obliged* to show his suit, and must at once do so; why is it impossible to return the original lead?

(II.) A man with five trumps is obliged to signal.

The only two answers I have been able to suggest for this compulsion are *noblesse oblige*, for noblesse has always been held to oblige as many queer proceedings as anything I can call to mind.

(2.) Od force: though I haven't the foggiest notion what Od force is, I thought it sounded plausible, but neither explanation is considered satisfactory.

To answer the first of these questions demands enormous labour, it involves going over all the literature bearing on the subject, from the invention of Whisk and Swabbers, to the twelfth edition of Cavendish—some two centuries;—though I have no time to investigate the subject thoroughly, I have myself looked through Hoyle, Mathews, Major A., Deschapelles, the editor of Bohn's Book of Games, Colonel B., Clay, Pole and Cavendish, and have failed to find it laid down as imperative in any of them.

There is a good deal of talk about the endowment of research; when that endowment takes place I trust my claims to a chair will not be over-looked.

The second question is easier, for many of the worthies just enumerated lived and died before this form of Petrolatry was invented: in their day,

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint!

the only cultus founded upon Peter was that of the Catholic Church.

Professor Pole certainly advises signalling because you have five trumps, but—fortunately for "E. J."—he is not Leo XIII.

What makes the matter more humiliating is that—after all my toil and trouble—not only have I failed to find the authority, but I am one of a despised minority, who though we dare not say so—(I don't mind admitting this to you *in strict confidence*) agree with Betsy Prig, when she uttered these memorable and tremendous words, "I don't believe there's no sich a person."

PEMBRIDGE.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE DUMMY PROBLEM, No. 145.

BY MR. F. H. LEWIS.

1. A leads Hearts Knave; won by A.
2. A leads Spades 4; won by X.
3. X leads Hearts; won by Z.
4. Z leads Hearts; won by Z.
5. X leads Clubs, A puts Queen; won by X.
6. X leads Clubs; won by B.
7. B leads Diamonds; won by X.
8. X leads Spades; won by B.
9. B leads Hearts, Z discards Spades; won by A.
10. A leads Clubs; won by X.
11. X leads Spades, Z puts Diamonds 7; won by Z.
12. Z leads Diamonds; won by A.
13. A leads Diamonds; won by A.

And X and Z make the odd trick.

Double Dummy Problem, correct solutions received from J. D. Melrose, N. L. Bessie, and C. D. P.; all others wrong.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

IN view of the editorial announcement that appears on another page, it may not be out of place for us to comment briefly on the change that has come over the drama and dramatic criticism since the time when, now just ten years back, these Dramatic Notes were first contributed to "THE WESTMINSTER PAPERS." At that time, though a change had begun to make itself apparent, plays, players, and critics were at the same low level, and the educated public were to a great extent alienated from the stage. The plays in vogue were either of the order of commonplace melodrama, or were comedies which possessed neither the wit of a previous age nor the realism which has found favour with the present generation. The Prince of Wales' Theatre was only just beginning its enlightened mission, and the Haymarket and Adelphi were regarded as the principal theatres at the West End, and the companies at these two establishments as the cream of the acting talent of the metropolis. Dramatic criticism itself was merely dramatic reporting, and concerned itself chiefly in praising actors and authors without stint or discrimination. But now all is changed. The public manifest an eager interest in the stage, and, in spite of the ephemeral successes of Criterion comedies and indecencies set to music, bestows the larger share of its favours on theatres which either produce new plays of a high class, or supply standard works

with adequate representation. An equal improvement is manifest in the actors themselves, and, though it may be admitted that the number of actors able to declaim in blank verse is more limited than ten years back, what is called character-acting, which is of a higher order of art than mere declamation, is more abundant and excellent than it was then. In a similar degree a change has come over dramatic criticism, and the critic of to-day is a more able, and what is better, a more impartial personage than his predceessor. When he errs, it is rather from a too pronounced devotion to the affectation of high art, or a yearning after what is styled æstheticism. The impartiality of the critic is also liable to injurious influences if the critic mixes much in stage society, or himself becomes an author or adapter. We willingly admit that free admission is no bar to impartial criticism, although we have, except in one solitary instance, consistently paid for our seats for the past ten years; but impartiality can hardly exist where a man is in daily association, at his club or elsewhere, with the people whom he is called upon to criticise, or when having become a dramatic author he is obliged to consult the susceptibilities of managers and brother dramatists.

The office of the dramatic critic has been for the most part a sinecure for the past month, as only one play of importance, *Gretchen*, by Mr. Gilbert, has been produced. One-act sketches have been presented at the Gaiety and Court, to serve the purpose of filling up the evening, which hardly demand serious criticism. At the rest of the theatres there are signs of hard times, and the approach of Easter, except at those establishments which are in happy enjoyment of "long-run" plays. Mr. Sothern has appeared at the Haymarket in the well-worn *David Garrick*, and as Dundreary; the Folly, Strand, and Royalty are closed until Easter; a revived burlesque is to be produced at the Gaiety on the 2nd of this month; and a new play by Mr. Byron, entitled *The Girls*, is shortly to supplant *Our Boys* at the Vaudeville. At the Lyceum, Mr. Irving announces the *Lady of Lyons*, to be played in alternation with *Hamlet*; and at the Adelphi a revival of *Amy Robsart* will succeed *The Hunchback*, now being temporarily played in consequence of the collapse of the ambitious *Crimson Cross*. It will be seen that in this programme there is nothing new save Mr. Byron's *The Girls*, and the fact remains that either through managerial oppression or their own incapacity our dramatists remain for the most part inactive. It is true that recent failures may have damped their enterprise, but it ought to be a consolation to them to reflect that failure has rather occurred through a too extensive straining after high art effects, than from any excessive demands on the part of the public. When the *Bastille of Calvados*, the joint work of Messrs. Albery and Hatton came to grief last autumn at the Princesses, a plain proof was afforded that no amount of fine writing, scenery, or effects, will make any melodrama successful that does not possess that simple human interest which the craftsmen of East-end theatres, such as the Britannia and the Pavilion, know so well how to introduce into their productions. And yet in the case of the *Crimson Cross*, Messrs. Saville Rowe and Maniel, quite forgetting the conspicuous failure of the *Bastille of Calvados* sought to gain the suffrages of an Adelphi audience with a play written in blank verse, and possessing no hero and heroine on whom a sympathetic interest could be centred. Apparently the distinguished authors had little thought of sympathetic interest; for in a note, which after a prevailing fashion, they prefixed to the programme, they stated that an effort was being made "to reconstitute an epoch, and unfold a vivid picture of Old Paris in the fifteenth century;" and, following another prevailing fashion, they declined to call their play an adaptation, but stated that they had "consulted" certain authorities, who had previously treated the romance. Mr. Saville Rowe, or any other man, is undoubtedly within his rights in attempting to "reconstitute an epoch," but it says little for his practical wisdom, and still less for the common sense of the managers of the theatre, that he should set about his task at the Adelphi, and should further reconstitute his epoch in dialogue which to the Adelphi pittite would be in more senses than one "blank" verse. The obvious result was failure, and the *Crimson Cross* has expired after a very short existence.

It is just a year ago since, in reviewing Mr. Gilbert's *Vagabond*, alias the *Ne'er-do-weel*, we ventured on an opinion that the Olympic was not suited to Mr. Gilbert's plays, but rather to melodramas, such as the *Two Orphans*, and the *Ticket of Leave Man*. We fear that *Gretchen*, Mr. Gilbert's latest achievement, will not live long at the Olympic for the same reason, and on the principle of "production at the fittest," would have had a better chance of success at the Lyceum, with Mr. Irving as Mephistopheles, and Miss Ellen Terry as Marguerite. In recurring to the undying legend of Faust and Marguerite, Mr. Gilbert is careful to assure us in the usual preface to the playbill, that his *Gretchen* is only "suggested" by the leading incidents in Goethe's *Faust*, and that the dialogue is all his own, save in one scene between the Demon and Martha. Do we not recollect that Mr. Wills made the same claim on behalf of *Olivia* and *England*, which he declared were "suggested" only, by "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "Peveril of the Peak?" It is true that Mr. Gilbert is less bold in assertion than Mr. Wills, for there were undoubtedly many versions of *Faust* before that of Goethe. But the versions known to this generation are usually associated with that of Goethe, and having in recollection those produced at the Princess's and Drury Lane, in addition to Gounod's Opera, it is difficult to understand why Mr. Gilbert should have set to work to induce the public to prefer another, which is somewhat colder and less animated in its treatment than

those mentioned. The inference to be drawn from Mr. Gilbert's preface is that all previous versions are unsatisfactory, though we must confess to have enjoyed extremely the Mephistopheles of Mr. Charles Kean and Mr. Phelps. Of Gounod's opera, it is needless to speak because it is a fact that cannot be denied, that, in opera, everything becomes subordinate to the technical execution of the music. It is possible that Mr. Gilbert, who has himself become a librettist, is so smitten with the absurdity of serious opera as to feel it incumbent upon him to rescue *Faust* from the degradation it has been submitted to on the operatic stage. For all that, music plays a prominent part in *Gretchen*, at the Olympic, and is found especially useful in the attempt at an apotheosis with which Mr. Gilbert does not disdain to end his play. In fact, *Gretchen* faithfully reflects, for the most part, the familiar version of *Faust*, and has only been remodelled in the following respects:—Faustus is depicted, not as an old man weary of philosophy and anxious for a renewal of youth, but as a young man who has sought the seclusion of a monastery, in consequence of a disappointment in love. To him comes one Gottfried, who, in Mr. Gilbert's story, takes the place of Valentine, and is not the brother, but the cousin of—and in love with—Gretchen, and, by the mere description of his cousin, so fires Faustus with a desire to get out of his monastery, that he summons heaven, earth, or hell to aid him in his desire; and is, in fact, aided, in the familiar way, by a demon, whom Mr. Gilbert, following Mr. Gumpel, of the Chess world, calls "Mephisto." Faustus makes the acquaintance of Gretchen, who falls a much easier prey to him than she should do from the sentiments Mr. Gilbert has clothed her with, and the story goes on much in the usual way, with the exception that, at the finish, Faustus returns to his cloister, and Marguerite goes to heaven, Mephistopheles being thus done on both sides. If, then, Mr. Gilbert's *Gretchen* is not exactly new and original, nor yet a mere ordinary version of *Faust*, being written in graceful blank verse, marked by occasional touches of power, two questions naturally arise for consideration; firstly, what is the key-note or leading incident in Mr. Gilbert's revision, and secondly, what is the moral he intends us to draw from it. For an answer to the first question we must look at the third act of *Gretchen*, where the climax of the plot is carried out. Gretchen who appears to have taken her seduction with comparative calmness up to the point, being perhaps sustained by a promise of marriage, is suddenly thrown into a state of horror and collapse by the admission of Faustus (Mr. Gilbert's Faustus) that he has been a monk. She still appears insensible to any great extent of her own shame, but she is shocked beyond measure at the crime Faustus has committed against his true bride, the Church. She entreats him with impassioned eloquence to return to his true bride, and her appeal has such an effect on the bewildered and, we must add, common-place Faustus, that he walks off, without more ado, into the cathedral hard by, reminding Mephistopheles that he has signed no bond with him. The baffled demon relieves himself in his disgust, of a tirade against the deceitfulness of churchmen, and the incident, which occupies but a short time, but is, as we think, the key-stone of Mr. Gilbert's arch, virtually closes the play. The incident is a surprise, has not been worked up to, and is hardly likely to gain the sympathy of the play-going public, though it might find favour with Roman Catholics and extreme Ritualists; and this being so it is not strong or important enough to justify Mr. Gilbert's new departure. As to the moral which our author wishes to convey, it may be suggested in various forms, but none of them can be said to be new. Is it the old, old, story that the sin of which Faustus and Gretchen were guilty is invariably visited more heavily on the woman, whilst man, the principal offender, escapes very often unpunished? Or are we to understand that churchmen are more prone to incontinence than other men (for Faustus is very easily persuaded in the first act), and are so full of guile and cunning that they are more than a match not only for weak woman, but for the devil himself? The mind becomes confused with the various possibilities which present themselves as to Mr. Gilbert's intentions, but the fact stands out clear that so far as regards the wickedness of man, the weakness of woman, and the injustice of the world, the moral of *Faust and Marguerite* is sufficiently explicit in the versions previous to Mr. Gilbert's *Gretchen*. Whether he has improved on his predecessors by making Mephistopheles so easily gulled by Faust is open to question. With regard to the reception and presentation of the play at the Olympic we are bound to say that it was received on the second night, when we saw it, with some coldness by a scanty audience. As Mephistopheles, Mr. Archer is successful, partly because the character is one that is always a success, even when represented by an actor of moderate merit; but Mr. Archer's style is rather suited to the preacher than to a spirit of evil. The Faustus of Mr. Conway is the best piece of acting this actor has yet achieved, but the Gretchen of Miss Marion Terry is, perhaps owing to recent illness, a distinct falling off from her acting in *A Republican Marriage*. Mrs. Bernard Beere and Miss Brennan are good, but Mr. Billington is utterly out of place in a blank verse play. The scenery is excellent and deserves high praise. To sum up this somewhat lengthy notice, we may say that from its obscurity of motive, its lack of animation, and perhaps from the fact that it is written in blank verse, we do not think that *Gretchen* will secure so high a place in the estimation of the public as Mr. Gilbert may think it is entitled to.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.

G. F. S.—Your analysis is perfectly true, shall be glad to hear from your again.

W. McARTHUR AND E. ANTHONY.—We have replied to your letters through the post.

G. H. McLEMAN.—Problem to hand. It shall have early attention.

WHIST.

A SUBSCRIBER, ROUS CLUB.—Can any player at Whist, during the play of a trick, and before the cards have been touched, demand that the cards be placed before their respective players?—*Ans.* Any player, before the cards are touched for the purpose of being gathered, can require each player's card to be named or placed before them. In former times, it is supposed that each player put his card in front of him, instead of throwing them, as we do now, in the middle of the table.

WASHINGTON CLUB (Paris).—A, in playing Whist exhibits his hand to the other three players, so that every card may be seen, but without separating, or laying them on the table. Can these cards be considered as exposed, and called as such? —*Ans.* No; the cards, are not exposed cards, and not separated. We do not pretend to understand the law, nor do we think any one else does, but this has been taken as good law for a series of years, and cannot be altered until we get a new code, which is not likely to happen this century. If a player habitually shows his cards, or could gain an advantage by showing them, we should simply decline to play with him. The case was decided by Mr. Clay and Cavendish. Mogul and ourselves strongly opposed this view of the law, see Vol. 4 of the PAPERS, January and following numbers.

G. REICHHELM.—January and February numbers sent as requested. There must be something wrong at your Post Office; we have no other complaints from your side of the water. The foreign numbers are always posted together from the office.

SCHACHMATNY LISTOK (St. Petersburg).—Your number is returned. Your Government will not admit the "PAPERS;" the officials are under the impression that we are dangerous to kings, or to the Church; pray re-assure all in authority. The only kings we deal with are on the cards, or on the Chess Board. We only deal with Bishops, and have nothing to do with the inferior clergy.

S. AND S.—You can object to any one playing at any Whist table at any round game if he owes you money. No player owing money has any right to sit down until he has paid all that he owes. The suggestion is simply preposterous. He can pay or he cannot. If he can he should do so; if he cannot, why should he be permitted to play for his bad paper against our solid gold?

TIRO.—A begins to deal before his partner has taken up the other pack, and completes the deal regularly. X leads the 9 of Hearts and then throws his hand face up on the table, at the same time saying that he has another 9 of Hearts and fourteen cards. He then makes the following statements:—(1) That it is a misdeal. (2) That it is a new deal. (3) That it is illegal for A to begin dealing till the other pack is out of the way. (4) That the pack is imperfect. Now, one of the nines of Hearts belongs to the other pack, and everybody else has thirteen cards; A is of opinion that it is X's business to count his cards before he plays; that it is neither a misdeal nor new deal; that he (A) can begin dealing whenever he thinks fit after the cards are cut; that the pack is neither incorrect nor imperfect, and that after the 9 of hearts has been put back in its proper place, X's remaining twelve cards are liable to be called. Will you please decide between these opposite opinions?—*Ans.* Law 37 says there must be a new deal if, during a deal or during the play of a hand, the pack be proved incorrect or imperfect. Then, during the play of the hand X has in his hand two nines of hearts, and this constitutes an imperfect pack. There is nothing in the laws which prevents a pack being imperfect or redundant because the card comes out of the other pack. It is not illegal on A's part dealing before the last cards are collected.

PICQUET.

T. S.—(1) First hand holding seven Clubs with sequence of 16 and besides 15 sequence of Diamonds, counts 98; second hand holding three Aces objects. Is this objection a good one? (2) First hand holding five of a colour without sequence, and four Aces and four Kings counts 93; second hand holding a tierce objects. Is the objection valid? (3) First hand holds only four Aces, second hand holding cards and two sequences of 15. May the second hand claim to count 90 on the principle that cards and sequences precede equal cards. Your decision and enunciation of guiding principles will much oblige.—*Ans.* (1) 7 + 16 + 15 make 98. The counting takes place in order: first the points, second the sequences. The three Aces count after the 98. (2) 5 + 14 + 14 make 33. The tierce counts before the two fourteens and prevents you getting the 90. (3) The second hand counts 90 because the cards and the sequences count before the 14 Aces.

BACCARAT.

T.—The rule as to standing at five does not apply if you are the only bettor at your side of the table. You need not draw at all under such circumstances.

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We will announce through *Land and Water* what is to be done with the Problems in the Lowenthal Tourney after consultation with Mr. Medley.

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